

1972  
CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries

1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURERS (Preliminary Reports)

34C-7 is included in 34C-6  
35E-3 " " " 35E-1  
35E-8 " " " 35E-7  
35F-5 " " " 35F-4  
35G-7 " " " 35G-6









205  
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**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries

This report presents advance results from the 1972 Census of Manufactures and is the first of a series of reports to be issued as part of that program. The data are sample estimates based on the Annual Survey of Manufactures which was conducted as an integral part of the Census of Manufactures. During all phases of the processing of the Census of Manufactures, the establishments comprising the Annual Survey of Manufactures sample were separately identified and processed. In this report, establishments are classified in manufacturing industries in accordance with industries described in the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

The subsequent preliminary reports of the 1972 Census of Manufactures will be based on data from the census of manufactures universe and will consist of a series of individual industry and area reports. In these reports, establishments are classified in manufacturing industries in accordance with industries described in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

The table provides data on employment, man-hours, value added by manufacture, cost of materials, value of shipments for manufacturing industries, capital expenditures, and inventories. Comparative data are provided from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures and the 1967 Census of Manufactures.

The figures shown in this report should be regarded as approximations of the final census figures because (1) the estimates are subject to sampling errors, and (2) the data have been subjected only to a preliminary review. No adjustments in the dollar figures have been made for changes in price or wage levels from the comparison years of 1967 and 1971 to 1972.

The advance estimates for 1972 are based on reports from about 65,000 manufacturing establishments selected in a probability sample out of a total of 310,000 manufacturing establishments. Included in the sample are all large manufacturing establishments, which account

for more than two-thirds of total employment of all manufacturing establishments in the United States. The sample also includes varying proportions of the more numerous medium and small-sized establishments.

The estimates obtained from this sample may vary from the totals that are obtained from a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. Most of the Annual Survey of Manufactures estimates are computed by the difference method. Using the difference method, the amount of change from the previous census of manufactures year to the current year forms the basis for estimation.

The sampling errors--the differences between the estimates obtained and the results obtainable from a comparable complete-coverage survey--are unknown. Guides to the potential sizes of the sampling errors, however, are provided by the standard errors of the estimates.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors; the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. For a complete description of the Annual Survey of Manufactures and the sampling procedure used, see the introduction to the Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

The Census of Manufactures is the 29th such census for the United States since the first census was conducted in 1809. Since World War II, it has been scheduled as a 5-year program. However, for a variety of reasons, the actual censuses were conducted for 1947, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. In recent years the census of manufactures has been conducted as part of the Economic Census Program which also includes censuses of mineral industries, construction, retail and wholesale trade, selected service industries, and transportation.

An explanation of the data items included in this report appears in the appendix.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
	All manufacturing establishments, including administrative and auxiliary units, total.....	18,648	171,080	13,200	26,155	103,296	348,048	401,279	745,301	23,931	108,870	1	1	1
	Operating manufacturing establishments..	17,622	157,013	13,200	26,155	103,296	348,048	401,279	745,301	23,931	108,870	1	1	1
20	Food and kindred products.....	1,543	12,729	1,063	2,143	7,873	35,399	78,375	113,509	2,495	9,994	1	1	2
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	69	514	60	114	409	2,704	3,430	6,138	142	2,534	1	1	1
22	Textile mill products.....	938	5,934	823	1,688	4,710	11,366	16,187	27,430	1,083	3,876	1	1	2
23	Apparel and other textile products....	1,334	7,010	1,169	2,108	5,324	13,197	13,918	27,001	442	3,799	2	1	5
24	Lumber and wood products.....	539	3,853	472	928	3,089	7,861	10,235	18,112	954	2,006	2	2	3
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	460	3,187	383	755	2,323	6,012	5,333	11,231	318	1,733	1	1	2
26	Paper and allied products.....	635	6,042	499	1,041	4,363	13,181	16,411	29,565	1,392	3,083	1	1	1
27	Printing and publishing.....	1,022	9,460	613	1,163	5,287	19,250	9,519	28,709	1,145	2,265	1	1	3
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	857	8,899	541	1,086	4,860	33,081	25,204	58,115	2,922	7,316	1	1	3
29	Petroleum and coal products.....	137	1,630	95	195	1,042	5,841	22,226	28,299	1,157	2,179	1	1	1
30	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c....	566	4,799	447	906	3,380	11,013	8,564	19,397	1,032	2,476	1	1	4
31	Leather and leather products.....	273	1,590	241	448	1,227	2,971	2,867	5,781	87	795	2	1	4
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	592	5,295	473	954	3,895	12,092	8,669	20,708	1,353	2,405	1	1	2
33	Primary metal industries.....	1,172	12,513	945	1,892	9,454	23,405	36,106	59,013	2,238	9,935	1	1	1
34	Fabricated metal products.....	1,297	11,940	1,004	2,047	8,320	24,047	22,376	46,125	1,326	7,527	1	1	2
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	1,775	17,916	1,230	2,475	11,004	36,114	27,985	63,324	1,884	14,589	1	1	1
36	Electrical equipment and supplies....	1,699	15,363	1,177	2,302	8,810	30,455	23,328	53,585	1,462	9,900	1	1	1
37	Transportation equipment.....	1,666	18,853	1,255	2,558	12,840	39,131	58,378	96,327	1,548	16,686	1	1	1
38	Instruments and related products.....	391	3,628	255	489	1,928	9,510	4,351	13,839	448	2,649	4	1	2
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	423	2,989	332	628	1,952	6,558	5,327	11,728	*355	2,160	2	2	20
19	Ordinance and accessories <sup>2</sup> .....	233	2,871	123	243	1,206	4,858	2,490	7,365	149	966	1	1	1
--	Administrative and auxiliary <sup>3</sup> .....	1,026	14,067	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
20	Food and kindred products.....	1,543	12,729	1,063	2,143	7,873	35,399	78,375	113,509	2,495	9,994	1	1	2
201	Meat products.....	302	2,473	245	495	1,863	4,843	25,820	30,595	308	947	1	1	3
2011	Meatpacking plants.....	159	1,534	124	255	1,145	2,980	19,772	22,706	187	560	2	2	5
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats.....	52	474	40	80	331	886	3,124	4,083	61	200	3	2	4
2015	Poultry dressing plants.....	90	466	82	161	387	977	2,924	3,806	60	187	1	3	3
202	Dairy products.....	179	1,521	86	179	695	3,861	11,834	15,688	276	564	2	2	4
2021	Creamery butter.....	4	34	3	7	25	85	763	849	9	23	11	11	5
2022	Cheese, natural and processed.....	21	158	18	35	119	427	2,489	2,908	42	217	3	4	4
2023	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	11	103	9	19	75	458	1,173	1,633	23	76	5	3	5
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts.....	22	185	13	25	98	450	806	1,256	45	72	8	5	10
2026	Fluid milk.....	120	1,040	44	94	378	2,442	6,603	9,042	158	177	3	2	6
203	Canned, cured, and frozen foods.....	269	1,719	231	446	1,315	5,031	8,139	13,211	394	2,783	2	1	2
2031	Canned and cured seafoods.....	14	90	12	21	67	*240	565	*806	14	157	8	5	9
2032	Canned specialties.....	26	201	22	43	154	*751	1,018	*1,769	42	346	2	2	1
2033	Canned fruits and vegetables.....	94	577	83	153	463	*1,678	2,447	*4,149	114	1,200	3	2	3
2034	Dehydrated food products.....	11	78	9	17	53	208	324	555	15	126	5	3	1
2035	Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings....	22	159	18	39	110	*485	903	*1,385	54	240	3	3	7
2036	Fresh or frozen packaged fish.....	22	106	20	32	79	*238	606	*844	17	142	7	5	10
2037	Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	79	508	68	140	385	*1,431	2,276	*3,702	137	573	2	2	4
204	Grain mill products.....	109	987	78	162	653	3,613	8,428	12,044	301	940	3	2	11
2041	Flour and other grain mill products....	17	155	12	26	109	490	1,935	2,410	36	214	5	3	11
2042	Prepared feeds for animals and fowls....	57	458	38	80	278	1,680	4,722	6,429	176	340	5	3	20
2043	Cereal preparations.....	13	142	11	22	112	681	427	1,106	25	79	1	1	2
2044	Rice milling.....	4	29	3	6	18	134	477	607	6	175	1	1	1
2045	Blended and prepared flour.....	7	71	5	12	50	305	394	694	12	50	2	2	11
2046	Wet corn milling.....	12	132	8	17	86	323	472	798	47	78	1	1	1
205	Bakery products.....	224	1,975	138	278	1,101	4,334	3,289	7,628	209	222	3	1	5
2051	Bread, cake, and related products.....	183	1,646	105	213	861	3,325	2,547	5,874	176	134	3	2	6
2052	Cookies and crackers.....	41	329	33	65	240	1,009	742	1,754	34	88	2	1	2
206	Sugar.....	30	278	24	53	210	912	2,166	3,072	93	514	1	1	2
2061	Raw cane sugar.....	8	65	6	14	48	197	236	428	34	49	2	3	6
2062	Cane sugar refining.....	11	118	8	18	82	402	1,358	1,755	26	204	1	1	1
2063	Beet sugar.....	12	95	11	22	80	314	572	889	34	261	1	1	1
207	Confectionery and related products....	80	573	64	125	403	1,692	1,971	3,667	107	487	3	1	5
2071	Confectionery products.....	62	429	49	97	296	1,112	1,349	2,462	61	287	4	2	9
2072	Chocolate and cocoa products.....	10	83	8	16	61	281	452	731	27	123	1	1	1
2073	Chewing gum.....	8	61	7	13	47	300	170	474	20	78	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
	All manufacturing establishments, including administrative and auxiliary units, total.....	18,363	156,203	12,875	25,266	<sup>r</sup> 93,231	314,152	356,017	670,971	20,948	102,107	19,323	261,984
	Operating manufacturing establishments..	17,426	144,246	12,875	25,266	<sup>r</sup> 93,231	314,152	356,017	670,971	20,948	102,107	18,490	261,984
20	Food and kindred products.....	1,574	12,180	1,073	2,145	7,438	34,110	69,778	103,631	2,245	9,602	1,650	26,621
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	67	471	59	109	376	2,560	2,973	5,528	94	2,271	75	2,032
22	Textile mill products.....	907	5,330	794	1,605	4,212	9,995	14,024	24,030	873	3,690	929	8,153
23	Apparel and other textile products....	1,319	6,500	1,149	2,054	4,943	12,448	12,672	25,025	342	3,554	1,357	10,064
24	Lumber and wood products.....	530	3,462	465	909	2,782	6,761	8,173	14,931	716	1,987	554	4,973
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	435	2,821	360	711	2,034	5,227	4,559	9,754	196	1,546	425	4,170
26	Paper and allied products.....	632	5,537	495	1,025	3,951	11,682	13,840	25,458	1,197	2,841	639	9,756
27	Printing and publishing.....	1,049	8,976	626	1,192	5,010	18,086	8,861	26,887	942	2,293	1,031	14,355
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	849	8,260	529	1,061	4,451	29,432	22,490	51,873	2,938	6,923	841	23,550
29	Petroleum and coal products.....	141	1,564	97	198	994	5,617	21,461	26,935	1,304	2,408	142	5,426
30	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c....	544	4,286	422	844	2,968	9,521	7,542	17,044	724	2,210	517	6,800
31	Leather and leather products.....	274	1,501	240	442	1,155	2,761	2,437	5,218	69	718	329	2,627
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	583	4,802	462	928	3,503	10,758	7,817	18,535	928	2,311	590	8,333
33	Primary metal industries.....	1,169	11,205	931	1,832	8,301	21,133	31,868	53,067	2,198	9,390	1,281	19,978
34	Fabricated metal products.....	1,279	11,022	981	1,971	7,578	21,966	20,052	42,026	1,043	7,342	1,342	18,043
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	1,744	16,235	1,187	2,335	<sup>r</sup> 9,740	30,681	24,537	55,560	1,696	13,731	1,865	27,836
36	Electrical equipment and supplies....	1,659	14,437	1,119	2,183	<sup>r</sup> 8,040	27,874	20,923	49,168	1,399	9,595	1,875	24,487
37	Transportation equipment.....	1,621	16,698	1,186	2,371	11,048	34,845	51,252	86,920	1,258	14,266	1,834	28,174
38	Instruments and related products.....	382	3,346	245	465	1,733	8,386	3,957	12,276	393	2,473	394	6,418
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	411	2,740	319	604	1,773	5,707	4,470	10,122	263	1,977	423	4,599
19	Ordinance and accessories <sup>2</sup> .....	258	2,877	135	282	<sup>r</sup> 1,203	4,601	<sup>2</sup> 2,332	6,983	130	979	400	5,588
--	Administrative and auxiliary <sup>3</sup> .....	937	11,957	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	831	X <sup>1</sup>
20	Food and kindred products.....	1,574	12,180	1,073	2,145	7,438	34,110	69,778	103,631	2,245	9,602	1,650	26,621
201	Meat products.....	307	2,378	248	500	1,801	4,978	21,169	26,079	288	854	310	3,551
2011	Meatpacking plants.....	161	1,502	125	260	1,121	3,042	15,814	18,828	162	494	171	2,221
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats.....	56	484	42	85	331	1,045	2,730	3,762	63	179	54	743
2015	Poultry dressing plants.....	90	392	82	154	349	891	2,625	3,489	63	181	85	588
202	Dairy products.....	193	1,517	88	183	670	3,909	10,923	14,813	223	583	232	3,466
2021	Creamery butter.....	5	37	4	8	27	101	840	941	8	27	■	113
2022	Cheese, natural and processed.....	22	144	17	35	110	426	2,183	2,594	23	230	20	227
2023	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	12	101	9	18	69	439	1,141	1,577	19	78	13	373
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts.....	23	174	13	25	<sup>■</sup> 88	431	742	1,171	28	71	25	403
2026	Fluid milk.....	131	1,061	46	96	376	2,511	6,017	8,531	146	177	165	2,351
203	Canned, cured, and frozen foods.....	265	1,581	226	429	1,214	4,640	7,327	11,962	315	2,810	260	3,588
2031	Canned and cured seafoods.....	14	82	12	20	62	<sup>2</sup> 400	490	<sup>4</sup> 732	12	117	16	<sup>4</sup> 181
2032	Canned specialties.....	27	199	23	44	151	<sup>4</sup> 737	991	<sup>4</sup> 1,729	41	368	27	<sup>4</sup> 602
2033	Canned fruits and vegetables.....	94	550	83	157	444	<sup>4</sup> 1,528	2,352	<sup>4</sup> 3,878	102	1,301	100	<sup>4</sup> 1,413
2034	Dehydrated food products.....	11	75	9	17	54	238	302	538	14	150	11	168
2035	Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings....	21	141	17	33	100	<sup>4</sup> 431	769	<sup>4</sup> 1,198	30	224	20	<sup>4</sup> 296
2036	Fresh or frozen packaged fish.....	22	97	20	33	72	<sup>4</sup> 229	569	<sup>4</sup> 798	13	132	21	<sup>4</sup> 165
2037	Frozen fruits and vegetables.....	74	438	63	125	331	<sup>4</sup> 1,237	1,856	<sup>4</sup> 3,088	104	518	65	<sup>4</sup> 764
204	Grain mill products.....	108	920	76	159	605	3,426	7,788	11,210	282	843	112	2,882
2041	Flour and other grain mill products....	18	161	13	29	112	529	1,921	2,451	25	186	21	491
2042	Prepared feeds for animals and fowls....	54	412	36	75	249	1,550	4,254	5,811	174	319	53	1,227
2043	Cereal preparations.....	13	126	10	21	99	637	417	1,048	23	77	12	473
2044	Rice milling.....	4	27	3	6	17	129	399	518	15	141	4	104
2045	Blended and prepared flour.....	6	60	5	■	41	253	321	574	9	37	■	233
2046	Wet corn milling.....	13	134	■	18	87	328	476	807	36	83	14	354
205	Bakery products.....	237	1,932	144	287	1,040	4,141	3,222	7,357	194	223	264	3,495
2051	Bread, cake, and related products.....	196	1,634	111	223	832	3,209	2,507	5,717	169	132	222	2,753
2052	Cookies and crackers.....	41	298	33	64	209	932	715	1,641	24	91	43	742
206	Sugar.....	30	255	24	53	195	870	2,015	2,857	66	530	31	652
2061	Raw cane sugar.....	■	58	6	13	41	197	214	408	20	46	8	134
2062	Cane sugar refining.....	11	109	8	18	76	365	1,289	1,641	20	213	12	309
2063	Beet sugar.....	11	89	10	22	77	309	512	809	26	271	12	210
207	Confectionery and related products....	80	540	64	128	378	1,625	1,827	3,442	97	470	83	1,248
2071	Confectionery products.....	64	411	51	102	286	1,103	1,260	2,359	57	296	68	862
2072	Chocolate and cocoa products.....	8	73	7	15	53	235	415	655	11	108	8	196
2073	Chewing gum.....	7	55	6	11	39	288	152	429	26	66	7	190

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
20	Food and kindred products—Continued													
208	Beverages.....	221	2,113	109	221	969	6,986	7,524	14,313	513	2,121	3	1	3
2082	Malt liquors.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2083	Malt.....	2	21	1	3	16	56	166	226	9	80	3	2	8
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits.....	10	95	6	12	48	419	535	870	45	378	13	8	7
2085	Distilled liquor, except brandy.....	19	186	15	29	134	<sup>4</sup> 1,090	828	<sup>4</sup> 1,902	37	984	1	1	8
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	127	1,047	47	97	313	2,475	3,300	5,768	242	307	4	3	7
2087	Flavoring extracts and sirups, n.e.c.....	11	104	6	12	48	868	626	1,486	23	165	4	1	8
209	Miscellaneous foods and kindred products.....	130	1,092	90	183	662	4,227	9,215	13,358	294	1,420	2	2	4
2091	Cottonseed oil mills.....	5	33	4	10	23	110	354	460	12	101	6	4	8
2092	Soybean oil mills.....	8	76	6	13	50	343	2,907	3,192	40	555	1	1	1
2093	Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c.....	1	17	1	2	12	69	314	377	8	47	9	5	1
2094	Animal and marine fats and oils.....	10	108	8	17	68	326	580	910	<sup>*</sup> 43	27	10	12	17
2095	Roasted coffee.....	14	133	9	17	81	851	1,537	2,388	34	194	3	1	11
2096	Shortening and cooking oils.....	12	125	9	18	82	481	1,460	1,943	33	159	1	1	1
2097	Manufactured ice.....	7	42	4	9	25	81	28	109	<sup>*</sup> 10	2	12	9	20
2098	Macaroni and spaghetti.....	7	49	5	10	30	137	171	308	5	23	6	4	5
2099	Food preparations, n.e.c.....	66	509	45	86	291	1,829	1,865	3,672	116	314	4	2	7
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	69	514	60	114	409	2,704	3,430	6,138	142	2,534	1	1	1
2111	Cigarettes.....	38	345	34	62	287	<sup>4</sup> 2,271	1,554	<sup>4</sup> 3,827	102	1,700	1	1	1
2121	Cigars.....	15	71	13	24	57	<sup>4</sup> 190	146	<sup>4</sup> 336	8	60	2	1	6
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco.....	4	24	3	5	16	<sup>4</sup> 102	90	<sup>4</sup> 192	12	46	3	1	1
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	13	73	11	22	49	<sup>4</sup> 141	1,640	<sup>4</sup> 1,784	20	728	1	1	1
22	Textile mill products.....	938	5,934	823	1,688	4,710	11,366	16,187	27,430	1,083	3,876	1	1	2
2211	Weaving mills, cotton.....	125	771	115	242	672	1,350	1,580	2,943	85	442	1	1	1
2221	Weaving mills, synthetics.....	150	982	135	292	825	1,742	1,996	3,730	134	553	1	1	2
2231	Weaving and finishing mills, wool.....	30	144	18	37	109	260	237	492	15	97	5	4	9
2241	Narrow fabric mills.....	26	154	22	45	114	288	257	546	<sup>*</sup> 20	91	6	6	43
225	Knitting mills.....	273	1,593	238	456	1,214	3,051	4,267	7,299	372	1,073	6	6	3
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks.....	50	250	44	80	200	439	524	987	21	172	2	2	3
2252	Hosiery, n.e.c.....	36	173	32	59	140	309	372	674	17	102	4	4	12
2253	Knit outerwear mills.....	79	448	70	129	343	802	842	1,620	53	248	5	3	6
2254	Knit underwear mills.....	25	126	23	41	100	253	280	544	9	82	5	3	14
2256	Knit fabric mills.....	80	577	67	142	416	1,212	2,225	3,414	270	459	3	3	11
2259	Knitting mills, n.e.c.....	4	21	3	5	17	36	25	60	4	10	6	3	2
226	Textile finishing, except wool.....	75	529	64	133	413	1,075	1,441	2,515	108	223	2	3	5
2261	Finishing plants, cotton.....	27	187	23	48	148	330	330	666	35	58	3	3	13
2262	Finishing plants, synthetics.....	33	246	28	60	190	547	794	1,333	49	128	2	5	4
2269	Finishing plants, n.e.c.....	15	96	13	25	75	197	318	517	24	37	3	4	11
227	Floor covering mills.....	57	401	46	93	280	1,025	2,121	3,106	69	568	2	3	11
2271	Woven carpets and rugs.....	7	46	5	12	36	93	160	252	3	50	1	2	1
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs.....	46	327	37	75	225	867	1,845	2,676	59	487	2	4	12
2279	Carpets and rugs, n.e.c.....	4	28	3	5	19	66	115	178	<sup>*</sup> 6	30	11	5	38
228	Yarn and thread mills.....	143	842	131	274	709	1,473	2,623	4,041	193	436	1	1	11
2281	Yarn mills, except wool.....	87	503	82	174	442	805	1,360	2,139	86	238	1	1	1
2282	Throwing and winding mills.....	35	207	30	62	162	405	876	1,290	88	95	3	2	6
2283	Wool yarn mills.....	10	67	10	20	55	127	189	282	<sup>*</sup> 11	48	8	12	26
2284	Thread mills.....	11	66	9	19	50	136	199	331	8	55	5	5	1
229	Miscellaneous textile goods.....	68	517	56	116	374	1,102	1,665	2,752	88	393	2	2	6
2291	Felt goods, n.e.c.....	4	30	3	5	22	64	52	116	3	19	8	4	5
2292	Lace goods.....	<sup>*</sup> 4	<sup>*</sup> 24	<sup>*</sup> 3	<sup>*</sup> 6	<sup>*</sup> 18	<sup>*</sup> 39	<sup>*</sup> 31	<sup>*</sup> 68	<sup>*</sup> 1	<sup>*</sup> 12	11	16	6
2293	Paddings and upholstery filling.....	5	41	5	10	30	82	90	171	5	14	13	11	4
2294	Processed textile waste.....	4	23	3	5	16	63	75	138	<sup>*</sup> 2	17	24	14	44
2295	Coated fabrics, not rubberized.....	17	157	12	27	103	347	450	792	26	140	2	2	8
2296	Tire cord and fabric.....	10	68	9	19	59	146	528	673	9	58	1	1	1
2297	Scouring and combing plants.....	5	32	4	8	25	54	112	165	4	26	8	6	12
2298	Cordage and twine.....	8	52	7	14	38	98	84	180	6	43	5	4	13
2299	Textile goods, n.e.c.....	12	92	9	20	62	210	244	449	<sup>*</sup> 33	54	5	4	16

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, now	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
20	Food and kindred products—Continued												
208	Beverages.....	219	1,988	111	221	914	6,557	6,855	13,331	441	1,991	221	4,790
2082	Malt liquors.....	57	654	37	72	405	2,177	1,966	4,140	160	204	60	1,546
2083	Malt.....	2	20	1	3	15	61	156	218	4	81	2	48
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits.....	10	86	6	12	42	377	435	747	40	309	7	197
2085	Distilled liquor, except brandy.....	19	178	15	30	130	<sup>4</sup> 959	890	<sup>4</sup> 1,848	29	978	19	<sup>4</sup> 737
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	121	959	46	94	282	2,223	2,833	5,047	168	272	123	1,679
2087	Flavoring extracts and sirups, n.e.c.....	10	91	5	11	40	761	575	1,332	39	147	10	584
209	Miscellaneous foods and kindred products.....	136	1,070	90	185	623	3,963	8,652	12,581	339	1,298	137	2,949
2091	Cottonseed oil mills.....	5	30	4	9	20	83	333	420	7	108	5	65
2092	Soybean oil mills.....	8	69	6	13	44	335	2,549	2,861	57	439	8	215
2093	Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c.....	2	17	1	3	12	68	239	304	2	42	2	42
2094	Animal and marine fats and oils.....	12	112	9	20	69	278	580	866	43	30	14	206
2095	Roasted coffee.....	15	137	9	18	77	823	1,502	2,327	52	211	16	726
2096	Shortening and cooking oils.....	13	122	9	18	82	493	1,541	2,027	30	164	15	391
2097	Manufactured ice.....	8	46	5	11	28	81	30	112	<sup>*</sup> 16	3	8	76
2098	Macaroni and spaghetti.....	7	54	5	11	33	142	172	314	7	24	8	120
2099	Food preparations, n.e.c.....	66	485	43	83	259	1,659	1,706	3,350	125	277	62	1,108
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	67	471	59	109	376	2,560	2,973	5,528	94	2,271	75	2,032
2111	Cigarettes.....	36	313	32	59	260	<sup>4</sup> 2,110	1,464	<sup>4</sup> 3,573	75	1,490	37	<sup>4</sup> 1,640
2121	Cigars.....	15	69	14	26	57	<sup>4</sup> 219	141	<sup>4</sup> 359	8	60	19	<sup>4</sup> 196
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco.....	4	23	3	5	15	<sup>4</sup> 106	82	<sup>4</sup> 187	2	44	4	<sup>4</sup> 64
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	13	65	10	19	44	<sup>4</sup> 126	1,287	<sup>4</sup> 1,409	9	676	16	<sup>4</sup> 133
22	Textile mill products.....	907	5,330	794	1,605	4,212	9,995	14,024	24,030	873	3,690	929	8,153
2211	Weaving mills, cotton.....	135	774	124	258	673	1,256	1,380	2,651	77	466	203	1,624
2221	Weaving mills, synthetics.....	140	827	126	260	692	1,400	1,712	3,130	112	527	109	922
2231	Weaving and finishing mills, wool.....	25	157	21	42	117	226	296	547	32	100	42	429
2241	Narrow fabric mills.....	26	146	22	44	108	285	248	531	10	92	26	214
225	Knitting mills.....	256	1,379	224	421	1,056	2,668	3,684	6,336	278	995	241	1,914
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks.....	56	265	50	88	213	492	590	1,113	25	206	58	413
2252	Hosiery, n.e.c.....	34	151	30	53	120	275	323	605	18	91	39	231
2253	Knit outerwear mills.....	74	395	65	119	297	644	712	1,342	48	226	74	605
2254	Knit underwear mills.....	25	125	23	41	98	196	248	450	6	94	31	201
2256	Knit fabric mills.....	63	425	53	115	314	1,028	1,793	2,775	179	370	36	442
2259	Knitting mills, n.e.c.....	3	18	3	5	15	34	20	53	3	9	3	22
226	Textile finishing, except wool.....	74	500	62	131	383	949	1,177	2,114	88	227	74	710
2261	Finishing plants, cotton.....	28	189	23	50	147	349	354	704	30	75	36	314
2262	Finishing plants, synthetics.....	33	227	27	57	173	426	572	985	39	117	26	271
2269	Finishing plants, n.e.c.....	13	84	11	24	63	174	251	425	19	34	12	125
227	Floor covering mills.....	53	352	42	89	243	909	1,776	2,679	58	506	44	599
2271	Woven carpets and rugs.....	8	47	6	12	36	87	143	236	3	48	9	105
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs.....	41	277	33	70	188	757	1,523	2,271	48	431	32	449
2279	Carpets and rugs, n.e.c.....	5	28	4	7	19	65	110	172	8	27	3	45
228	Yarn and thread mills.....	133	732	121	250	615	1,349	2,262	3,605	146	424	119	946
2281	Yarn mills, except wool.....	83	445	77	160	390	728	1,175	1,910	65	229	75	556
2282	Throwing and winding mills.....	29	159	26	52	126	363	718	1,066	67	102	19	173
2283	Wool yarn mills.....	11	66	10	20	51	130	183	317	<sup>*</sup> 10	40	15	118
2284	Thread mills.....	10	62	9	18	47	127	186	312	5	52	11	99
229	Miscellaneous textile goods.....	66	463	53	109	326	954	1,489	2,439	72	353	72	795
2291	Felt goods, n.e.c.....	4	30	3	6	20	62	52	115	3	20	5	64
2292	Lace goods.....	<sup>*</sup> 4	<sup>*</sup> 22	<sup>*</sup> 4	<sup>*</sup> 6	<sup>*</sup> 16	<sup>*</sup> 36	<sup>*</sup> 22	<sup>*</sup> 56	<sup>*</sup> 1	<sup>*</sup> 12	5	37
2293	Paddings and upholstery filling.....	6	37	5	11	28	74	87	162	<sup>*</sup> 8	16	7	78
2294	Processed textile waste.....	<sup>*</sup> 4	<sup>*</sup> 22	<sup>*</sup> 3	<sup>*</sup> 7	<sup>*</sup> 16	<sup>*</sup> 57	<sup>*</sup> 69	<sup>*</sup> 129	<sup>*</sup> 3	<sup>*</sup> 17	5	35
2295	Coated fabrics, not rubberized.....	16	140	12	25	89	303	396	689	16	120	18	255
2296	Tire cord and fabric.....	10	62	9	18	53	130	475	607	8	63	10	92
2297	Scouring and combing plants.....	4	26	3	7	19	42	62	103	3	18	5	36
2298	Cordage and twine.....	7	42	6	11	30	79	66	146	4	35	10	95
2299	Textile goods, n.e.c.....	11	84	9	18	54	172	259	433	28	53	9	101

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
23	Apparel and other textile products..	1,334	7,010	1,169	2,108	5,324	13,197	13,918	27,001	442	3,799	2	1	5
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	121	734	104	186	570	1,340	940	2,257	*35	409	4	3	32
232	Men's and boys' furnishings.....	379	1,758	341	621	1,409	3,330	3,612	6,933	121	1,057	4	3	9
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear....	120	539	109	197	439	999	1,027	2,023	31	322	2	2	5
2322	Men's and boys' underwear.....	15	72	14	26	65	173	136	308	7	37	12	3	3
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear.....	*8	*63	*6	*10	*30	*136	*139	*273	*6	*29	19	14	31
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.....	42	208	36	65	156	407	452	841	14	163	14	9	17
233	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	399	2,103	349	604	1,560	3,944	4,191	8,092	124	830	3	4	12
2331	Women's and misses' blouses and waists..	47	254	40	70	177	467	649	1,115	10	119	7	6	11
2335	Women's and misses' dresses.....	204	1,049	179	306	797	1,998	1,898	3,872	*67	343	4	9	19
2337	Women's and misses' suits and coats.....	71	412	62	107	299	754	838	1,594	*24	151	11	4	27
2339	Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c....	77	389	68	121	288	726	806	1,510	23	218	7	6	6
234	Women's and children's undergarments..	112	552	97	176	407	1,103	919	2,014	25	436	4	4	4
2341	Women's and children's underwear.....	79	374	69	128	280	720	602	1,314	20	312	5	5	6
2342	Corsets and allied garments.....	33	177	28	48	127	383	316	700	6	124	9	5	4
235	Hats, caps, and millinery.....	13	63	11	21	48	110	93	203	*2	25	10	8	27
2351	Millinery.....	*2	*11	*1	*3	*8	*22	*20	*42	*1	*2	58	33	48
2352	Hats and caps, except millinery.....	11	52	10	19	40	89	73	161	*1	23	7	6	31
236	Children's outerwear.....	66	313	57	106	243	569	576	1,144	13	151	6	4	9
2361	Children's dresses and blouses.....	30	139	26	47	104	242	236	475	5	61	9	7	10
2363	Children's coats and suits.....	*9	*45	*8	*15	*36	*76	*82	*156	*1	18	18	15	33
2369	Children's outerwear, n.e.c.....	27	130	24	44	103	252	258	512	8	73	7	6	13
2371	Fur goods.....	*5	*40	*4	*7	*30	*84	*141	*221	*5	*27	18	17	32
238	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.	58	322	51	91	238	559	660	1,222	17	192	5	4	8
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves.....	12	54	11	20	45	94	86	179	1	27	5	4	3
2384	Robes and dressing gowns.....	*9	*46	*8	*14	*32	*84	*103	*187	*2	*21	17	10	44
2385	Waterproof outer garments.....	14	77	12	21	55	135	150	288	*3	47	10	11	21
2386	Leather and sheep lined clothing.....	8	43	7	13	35	84	82	163	*4	22	14	14	18
2387	Apparel belts.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2389	Apparel and accessories, n.e.c.....	*8	*49	*7	*11	*38	*48	*132	*186	*4	*45	16	18	13
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	183	1,126	155	295	819	2,159	2,785	4,916	101	671	3	3	10
2391	Curtains and draperies.....	33	162	29	52	122	299	444	745	*10	99	7	9	27
2392	Housefurnishings, n.e.c.....	48	273	40	80	192	541	842	1,372	*32	219	5	6	27
2393	Textile bags.....	7	43	5	12	30	78	161	238	4	35	7	7	4
2394	Canvas products.....	11	69	9	15	44	111	135	245	*5	65	9	9	22
2395	Pleating and stitching.....	*12	*62	*10	*18	*44	*108	*84	*190	*5	20	18	11	38
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings.....	28	268	23	47	200	531	667	1,186	17	112	4	3	13
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries.....	6	43	5	12	32	74	41	114	*4	6	12	15	39
2399	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.....	37	208	32	60	154	416	411	825	24	114	6	10	9
24	Lumber and wood products.....	539	3,853	472	928	3,089	7,861	10,235	18,112	954	2,006	2	2	3
2411	Logging camps and logging contractors...	68	445	63	113	392	720	1,416	2,151	184	157	6	13	9
242	Sawmills and planing mills.....	196	1,383	176	348	1,153	3,031	3,508	6,559	388	742	3	3	5
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	166	1,213	149	296	1,014	2,717	3,211	5,939	363	664	3	3	5
2426	Hardwood dimension and flooring.....	23	130	21	41	104	217	221	441	13	61	7	8	14
2429	Special product sawmills, n.e.c.....	*7	*40	*6	*11	*35	*97	*76	*179	*12	*18	29	33	41
243	Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	169	1,357	143	290	1,038	2,798	3,879	6,665	308	748	2	2	5
2431	Millwork.....	71	555	59	115	409	1,072	1,475	2,533	78	348	3	4	13
2432	Veneer and plywood.....	69	565	62	131	482	1,230	1,659	2,898	89	249	2	1	2
2433	Prefabricated wood structures.....	29	237	22	43	147	495	745	1,234	*32	151	8	7	16
244	Wooden containers.....	22	120	19	37	96	209	273	481	*13	64	7	6	19
2441	Nailed wooden boxes and shooks.....	11	64	10	18	51	109	160	269	*10	29	14	11	24
2442	Wirebound boxes and crates.....	7	32	6	12	25	59	71	129	1	13	5	4	7
2443	Veneer and plywood containers.....	2	9	1	4	8	12	10	23	*1	3	9	10	40
2445	Cooperage.....	2	16	2	4	13	28	32	61	1	19	6	5	8
249	Miscellaneous wood products.....	84	548	71	140	410	1,104	1,159	2,256	161	295	3	6	7
2491	Wood preserving.....	11	73	11	18	54	173	298	468	12	92	6	5	8
2499	Wood products, n.e.c.....	73	475	62	122	356	931	861	1,788	149	204	4	7	7

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year in- ventories	All em- ployees	Value added by manufac- ture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
23	Apparel and other textile products..	1,319	6,500	1,149	2,054	4,943	12,448	12,672	25,025	336	3,554	1,357	10,064
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	115	628	99	171	490	1,040	859	1,892	*28	368	136	1,048
232	Men's and boys' furnishings.....	359	1,554	322	579	1,253	3,108	3,036	6,116	76	1,008	345	2,181
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear...	115	464	104	184	382	956	874	1,816	20	268	114	704
2322	Men's and boys' underwear.....	13	60	12	22	55	147	105	248	2	34	13	82
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear.....	9	60	6	11	31	121	108	225	*2	29	8	69
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers.....	107	481	96	175	387	913	964	1,854	30	317	88	543
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing.....	74	292	67	122	246	610	611	1,240	13	209	78	465
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.....	41	197	36	65	153	361	375	733	*9	150	43	318
233	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	400	2,014	344	601	1,500	3,840	3,882	7,699	81	833	409	3,183
2331	Women's and misses' blouses and waists..	51	243	43	75	176	453	520	964	15	116	56	384
2335	Women's and misses' dresses.....	205	1,032	176	304	777	1,969	1,927	3,873	36	373	210	1,589
2337	Women's and misses' suits and coats.....	75	409	65	112	303	774	810	1,594	14	172	84	787
2339	Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c....	70	329	61	110	245	644	625	1,268	17	172	60	423
234	Women's and children's undergarments..	111	523	97	173	389	1,038	885	1,913	20	315	114	867
2341	Women's and children's underwear.....	80	359	71	126	274	704	571	1,272	15	197	76	516
2342	Corsets and allied garments.....	32	163	26	47	115	334	314	641	5	118	38	351
235	Hats, caps, and millinery.....	15	69	13	24	51	122	99	222	*3	33	24	164
2351	Millinery.....	*3	*14	*2	*4	*10	*29	*25	*54	*3	*3	8	64
2352	Hats and caps, except millinery.....	12	55	11	20	40	93	74	168	*2	30	16	101
236	Children's outerwear.....	72	321	63	116	252	599	600	1,195	*12	160	78	538
2361	Children's dresses and blouses.....	32	143	28	52	109	252	264	516	*3	63	35	242
2363	Children's coats and suits.....	10	48	9	17	39	86	91	179	*3	19	11	78
2369	Children's outerwear, n.e.c.....	29	131	26	48	104	261	245	500	*6	78	32	217
2371	Fur goods.....	5	38	4	7	28	64	113	184	1	27	9	117
238	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.	62	321	53	97	228	610	586	1,189	8	194	71	510
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves.....	12	51	11	20	43	84	84	170	2	27	14	87
2384	Robes and dressing gowns.....	10	49	9	16	35	98	98	196	3	26	11	82
2385	Waterproof outer garments.....	16	85	13	23	60	163	166	327	*3	58	23	174
2386	Leather and sheep lined clothing.....	8	43	7	14	33	73	82	154	*1	21	5	43
2387	Apparel belts.....	10	57	8	14	33	121	89	205	1	30	9	68
2389	Apparel and accessories, n.e.c.....	*7	*38	*6	*10	*25	*71	*67	*138	*2	*33	8	56
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	182	1,031	153	288	753	2,028	2,612	4,615	104	616	173	1,457
2391	Curtains and draperies.....	31	141	27	48	107	272	384	641	6	94	26	178
2392	Housefurnishings, n.e.c.....	48	249	40	79	176	465	769	1,235	23	198	46	354
2393	Textile bags.....	8	43	7	13	30	83	148	230	*3	33	8	89
2394	Canvas products.....	13	70	10	18	47	115	132	246	*4	59	15	127
2395	Pleating and stitching.....	*11	*55	*9	*16	*42	*90	*61	*152	*4	*11	14	90
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings.....	30	242	24	45	174	502	607	1,106	7	100	31	335
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries.....	6	38	5	11	30	69	37	105	*5	8	5	60
2399	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.....	36	194	31	58	146	432	472	901	*52	117	27	225
24	Lumber and wood products.....	530	3,462	465	909	2,782	6,761	8,173	14,931	716	1,987	554	4,973
2411	Logging camps and logging contractors...	68	404	64	113	364	857	955	1,814	157	153	71	695
242	Sawmills and planing mills.....	198	1,251	178	351	1,049	2,445	2,804	5,268	253	751	216	1,784
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	170	1,103	153	302	930	2,194	2,562	4,765	232	670	181	1,556
2426	Hardwood dimension and flooring.....	22	115	20	39	91	183	179	374	11	58	28	177
2429	Special product sawmills, n.e.c.....	*6	*33	*6	*10	*29	*68	*63	*129	*10	*23	7	51
243	Millwork, plywood, and related products.....	161	1,196	135	274	911	2,255	3,156	5,396	178	717	154	1,505
2431	Millwork.....	68	494	56	109	363	879	1,211	2,081	58	321	65	636
2432	Veneer and plywood.....	68	505	61	127	428	940	1,361	2,305	94	268	73	678
2433	Prefabricated wood structures.....	25	197	19	38	120	436	585	1,010	26	128	16	191
244	Wooden containers.....	20	106	18	34	85	185	231	414	7	65	31	239
2441	Nailed wooden boxes and shooks.....	9	50	8	14	39	86	124	208	*5	27	16	123
2442	Wirebound boxes and crates.....	7	32	6	13	26	59	60	119	1	14	9	71
2443	Veneer and plywood containers.....	2	9	2	4	8	15	9	24	1	5	3	18
2445	Cooperage.....	2	15	2	4	12	25	38	63	1	21	3	26
249	Miscellaneous wood products.....	83	505	70	138	373	1,019	1,028	2,039	122	302	83	750
2491	Wood preserving.....	11	75	9	20	54	157	268	417	10	93	12	136
2499	Wood products, n.e.c.....	71	431	60	118	319	863	761	1,622	111	209	70	615

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)					
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	460	3,187	383	755	2,323	6,012	5,333	11,231	318	1,733	1	1	2
251	Household furniture.....	330	2,133	282	554	1,610	4,010	3,773	7,676	222	1,136	2	2	3
2511	Wood household furniture.....	173	1,079	151	302	843	2,013	1,755	3,705	130	631	2	2	4
2512	Upholstered household furniture.....	91	602	78	152	461	1,080	1,015	2,063	51	256	5	5	7
2514	Metal household furniture.....	32	207	27	50	146	407	421	823	15	130	2	2	5
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings.....	32	230	25	47	150	478	559	1,032	25	111	5	4	14
2519	Household furniture, n.e.c.....	* 2	* 14	* 2	* 4	* 10	* 33	* 23	* 53	* 1	* 8	19	8	10
252	Office furniture.....	35	303	27	56	204	579	407	986	31	169	2	2	2
2521	Wood office furniture.....	9	66	8	16	48	113	88	198	7	44	4	4	3
2522	Metal office furniture.....	26	236	19	40	156	466	320	788	23	126	3	2	3
2531	Public building furniture.....	22	148	17	33	99	301	243	532	14	105	8	6	9
254	Partitions and fixtures.....	50	434	40	78	297	782	631	1,409	33	216	4	4	10
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures.....	27	243	22	44	170	401	313	713	* 16	104	5	4	21
2542	Metal partitions and fixtures.....	23	191	18	34	127	381	318	696	17	112	7	6	6
259	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures..	22	170	17	34	112	339	279	628	18	106	5	4	5
2591	Venetian blinds and shades.....	12	87	9	17	53	190	161	361	9	69	5	5	3
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.....	10	83	9	17	59	149	118	266	10	37	8	8	9
26	Paper and allied products.....	635	6,042	499	1,041	4,363	13,181	16,411	29,565	1,392	3,083	1	1	1
2611	Pulpmills.....	14	166	11	23	123	380	531	928	193	97	1	1	2
2621	Papermills, except building paper.....	140	1,554	111	242	1,172	3,246	4,848	8,092	435	890	1	1	1
2631	Paperboard mills.....	64	722	51	114	547	1,840	1,984	3,830	235	218	1	1	1
264	Miscellaneous converted paper products.	190	1,631	149	301	1,136	3,957	4,458	8,390	293	966	1	1	2
2641	Paper coating and glazing.....	39	380	28	59	242	996	1,035	2,019	55	264	2	1	3
2642	Envelopes.....	23	199	18	37	135	335	282	618	* 22	75	5	5	20
2643	Bags, except textile bags.....	48	379	38	78	274	779	1,052	1,821	54	219	4	2	8
2644	Wallpaper.....	3	23	2	4	16	47	36	79	6	19	5	6	9
2645	Die-cut paper and board.....	18	155	14	29	107	358	416	776	11	72	3	3	5
2646	Pressed and molded pulp goods.....	7	57	5	11	43	111	66	179	8	24	3	3	2
2647	Sanitary paper products.....	26	255	21	43	194	921	1,148	2,063	115	152	2	1	1
2649	Converted paper products, n.e.c.....	27	183	21	41	124	410	422	835	21	143	3	3	4
265	Paperboard containers and boxes.....	215	1,853	168	338	1,290	3,482	4,366	7,826	219	873	2	2	6
2651	Folding paperboard boxes.....	44	387	36	72	294	740	751	1,474	42	215	3	3	8
2652	Setup paperboard boxes.....	* 17	* 113	* 14	* 27	* 79	* 206	* 127	* 331	* 18	* 36	17	15	35
2653	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes.....	105	959	79	159	627	1,673	2,475	4,152	106	343	2	2	10
2654	Sanitary food containers.....	32	255	25	51	187	605	713	1,313	30	220	3	2	5
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and related material.	17	139	14	30	104	258	301	557	* 23	59	3	2	20
2661	Building paper and board mills.....	12	117	10	22	95	276	225	498	18	39	2	6	2
27	Printing and publishing.....	1,022	9,460	613	1,163	5,287	19,250	9,519	28,709	1,145	2,265	1	1	3
2711	Newspapers.....	348	3,192	165	299	1,553	6,161	2,053	8,235	414	146	2	2	8
2721	Periodicals.....	56	688	13	23	101	2,062	1,274	3,332	60	189	4	2	5
273	Books.....	58	899	51	100	413	2,516	1,277	3,761	101	725	2	2	4
2731	Book publishing.....	53	507	15	29	119	1,843	899	2,705	52	617	3	2	7
2732	Book printing.....	45	392	36	71	294	673	377	1,056	48	108	3	6	6
2741	Miscellaneous publishing.....	32	265	14	25	102	630	248	878	* 21	60	4	3	24
275	Commercial printing.....	338	3,188	264	508	2,271	5,431	3,443	8,844	412	672	2	2	5
2751	Commercial printing, except lithographic.	164	1,434	131	250	1,062	2,462	1,580	4,029	181	305	2	2	6
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic.....	164	1,668	125	242	1,148	2,811	1,818	4,612	226	356	■	3	7
2753	Engraving and plate printing.....	10	86	8	15	61	158	45	203	* 5	12	9	9	24
2761	Manifold business forms.....	37	336	28	58	229	794	613	1,406	43	148	4	3	7
2771	Greeting card publishing.....	23	175	13	24	85	485	252	724	47	195	■	■	3
278	Blankbooks and bookbinding.....	47	341	40	78	251	622	272	890	28	99	4	4	9
2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders.....	25	182	21	42	129	360	203	562	17	77	5	5	10
2789	Bookbinding and related work.....	22	159	19	37	122	261	69	328	* 11	23	7	6	16
279	Printing trade services.....	34	377	26	47	284	550	88	639	* 20	31	9	8	19
2791	Typesetting.....	26	269	20	36	207	390	51	439	* 16	25	10	10	23
2793	Photoengraving.....	* 6	* 90	* 5	* 9	* 64	* 131	* 30	* 164	* 4	* 5	29	18	23
2794	Electrotyping and stereotyping.....	* 2	* 19	* 1	* 2	* 13	* 28	* 8	* 36	* 1	* 1	35	26	53

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories	All em- ployees	Value added by manufac- ture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)						(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	436	2,821	360	711	2,034	5,227	4,559	9,754	196	1,546	425	4,170
251	Household furniture.....	309	1,866	263	520	1,397	3,434	3,209	6,623	132	971	298	2,650
2511	Wood household furniture.....	158	909	137	275	705	1,632	1,413	3,030	70	528	157	1,322
2512	Upholstered household furniture.....	84	526	73	143	403	938	870	1,809	25	212	75	670
2514	Metal household furniture.....	32	194	26	50	134	386	380	764	11	119	31	291
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings.....	32	221	25	49	144	449	523	969	*25	107	31	336
2519	Household furniture, n.e.c.....	3	15	2	4	11	28	22	51	*1	5	3	30
252	Office furniture.....	34	258	25	52	176	515	340	857	17	167	35	478
2521	Wood office furniture.....	8	56	7	14	42	99	76	175	8	38	8	89
2522	Metal office furniture.....	25	202	18	38	134	416	264	683	*14	129	27	389
2531	Public building furniture.....	21	136	16	31	89	255	219	472	9	95	23	234
254	Partitions and fixtures.....	49	390	37	72	261	707	531	1,225	25	197	48	587
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures.....	26	223	21	41	154	379	274	645	11	93	25	285
2542	Metal partitions and fixtures.....	22	168	17	31	107	329	257	580	13	103	23	303
259	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures..	24	171	18	36	111	317	261	576	14	117	22	221
2591	Venetian blinds and shades.....	13	92	9	19	55	191	160	349	8	80	12	122
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.....	11	80	9	17	56	126	101	227	*6	37	10	99
26	Paper and allied products.....	632	5,537	495	1,025	3,951	11,682	13,840	25,458	1,197	2,841	639	9,756
2611	Pulpmills.....	15	156	11	24	117	367	496	842	135	136	15	334
2621	Papermills, except building paper.....	132	1,334	105	225	1,004	2,614	3,230	5,826	374	700	140	2,356
2631	Paperboard mills.....	66	680	52	116	512	1,644	1,886	3,536	228	231	67	1,509
264	Miscellaneous converted paper products..	193	1,535	150	303	1,054	3,663	4,039	7,672	262	919	187	2,833
2641	Paper coating and glazing.....	38	343	27	56	211	912	932	1,832	42	246	37	728
2642	Envelopes.....	22	182	18	36	124	314	260	574	*23	72	23	253
2643	Bags, except textile bags.....	50	373	41	82	270	740	1,031	1,772	95	214	46	564
2644	Wallpaper.....	2	19	2	4	13	33	27	59	*1	14	2	27
2645	Die-cut paper and board.....	17	136	13	27	92	303	337	638	16	64	19	247
2646	Pressed and molded pulp goods.....	7	55	5	11	41	115	65	177	7	25	7	88
2647	Sanitary paper products.....	24	217	20	40	164	780	947	1,716	53	123	22	540
2649	Converted paper products, n.e.c.....	32	210	24	48	140	466	439	905	24	162	31	376
265	Paperboard containers and boxes.....	215	1,719	167	335	1,171	3,147	3,971	7,117	180	818	219	2,541
2651	Folding paperboard boxes.....	5	367	36	72	260	665	702	1,366	34	191	49	563
2652	Setup paperboard boxes.....	20	120	17	31	86	201	123	332	*9	39	21	160
2653	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes.....	103	868	76	153	558	1,473	2,199	3,668	88	318	97	1,130
2654	Sanitary food containers.....	31	236	24	49	172	584	677	1,256	34	216	35	506
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and related material...	16	128	14	29	95	224	269	495	16	54	16	181
2661	Building paper and board mills.....	12	114	10	23	82	247	219	466	18	37	12	184
27	Printing and publishing.....	1,049	8,976	626	1,192	5,010	18,086	8,861	26,887	942	2,293	1,031	14,355
2711	Newspapers.....	346	2,869	164	302	1,409	5,537	1,819	7,355	270	169	336	4,185
2721	Periodicals.....	72	685	14	26	102	2,009	1,239	3,239	107	193	79	1,869
273	Books.....	106	909	54	105	413	2,498	1,221	3,682	117	756	97	1,967
2731	Book publishing.....	60	536	17	33	131	1,879	893	2,739	60	650	52	1,457
2732	Book printing.....	46	374	37	72	282	619	328	943	57	106	45	511
2741	Miscellaneous publishing.....	31	251	14	25	101	555	211	764	20	55	31	418
275	Commercial printing.....	345	3,028	267	513	2,142	5,100	3,214	8,299	318	663	331	3,944
2751	Commercial printing, except lithographic.	171	1,416	136	260	1,040	2,370	1,518	3,885	154	318	175	1,948
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic.....	165	1,544	125	240	1,055	2,605	1,657	4,249	160	334	147	1,898
2753	Engraving and plate printing.....	9	69	7	13	46	124	40	166	*4	11	8	99
2761	Manifold business forms.....	37	321	28	58	216	728	550	1,278	51	133	34	551
2771	Greeting card publishing.....	23	173	13	25	84	474	268	739	15	200	28	372
278	Blankbooks and bookbinding.....	49	337	42	82	249	604	241	848	32	89	54	506
2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders.....	24	169	20	40	118	329	173	502	18	69	23	245
2789	Bookbinding and related work.....	25	168	22	42	131	275	69	346	*14	20	30	261
279	Printing trade services.....	39	404	30	56	296	583	99	684	*14	35	42	544
2791	Typesetting.....	29	281	23	42	214	400	57	459	*10	25	26	304
2793	Photoengraving.....	*8	*103	*6	*11	*69	*151	*33	*184	*3	*9	13	192
2794	Electrotyping and stereotyping.....	*2	*20	*1	*3	*14	*32	*9	*42	1	*1	4	*48

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)			
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	857	8,899	541	1,086	4,860	33,081	25,204	58,115	2,922	7,316	1	1	3
281	Industrial chemicals.....	237	2,713	153	308	1,589	9,850	8,337	18,201	1,153	2,164	3	1	1
2812	Alkalies and chlorine.....	13	150	9	19	101	457	350	809	60	60	1	1	1
2813	Industrial gases.....	10	86	5	10	46	439	176	552	63	29	3	2	2
2815	Cyclic intermediates and crudes.....	29	319	19	39	197	955	1,133	2,121	155	353	1	1	1
2816	Inorganic pigments.....	13	132	9	18	86	361	376	757	40	139	3	3	7
2818	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.....	98	1,188	62	125	677	4,899	4,028	8,945	599	1,015	1	1	2
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup> ..	75	839	49	98	483	2,739	2,274	5,018	236	568	8	1	6
282	Plastics materials and synthetics.....	188	1,903	135	274	1,212	5,462	5,378	10,821	793	1,241	1	1	9
2821	Plastics materials and resins.....	77	842	51	109	505	2,585	2,808	5,374	*322	561	3	2	17
2822	Synthetic rubber.....	13	149	9	17	92	514	628	1,128	39	123	1	1	1
2823	Cellulosic manmade fibers.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic.....	81	778	60	119	509	2,097	1,617	3,724	388	460	1	1	8
283	Drugs.....	136	1,481	71	141	616	6,270	2,117	8,279	302	1,251	1	1	3
2831	Biological products.....	10	101	6	11	42	232	147	363	27	110	2	2	3
2833	Medicinals and botanicals.....	11	125	8	13	64	326	296	607	67	161	1	1	1
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations.....	115	1,255	59	117	510	5,713	1,675	7,309	208	979	1	1	5
284	Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	104	993	65	129	516	5,980	3,419	9,362	214	1,007	2	1	5
2841	Soap and other detergents.....	30	317	20	40	192	1,939	1,317	3,243	88	354	4	1	4
2842	Polishes and sanitation goods.....	22	191	12	23	82	1,038	629	1,657	27	137	2	1	4
2843	Surface active agents.....	5	69	4	7	32	196	237	430	23	55	7	12	14
2844	Toilet preparations.....	46	416	30	59	210	2,807	1,236	4,032	77	462	2	1	13
2851	Paints and allied products.....	68	651	37	75	295	1,828	2,028	3,856	81	550	3	4	5
2861	Gum and wood chemicals.....	5	43	4	8	30	139	159	299	12	43	6	4	10
287	Agricultural chemicals.....	38	353	24	49	193	1,234	1,707	2,993	128	475	9	5	4
2871	Fertilizers.....	*14	*125	*10	*21	*82	*391	*682	*1,112	*55	*156	16	9	7
2872	Fertilizers, mixing only.....	10	70	6	12	36	222	467	695	17	124	6	8	10
2879	Agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.....	15	158	8	16	75	620	557	1,187	56	195	3	2	4
289	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	81	762	51	101	409	2,319	2,059	4,304	239	585	2	2	3
2891	Adhesives and gelatin.....	11	108	7	14	56	354	402	756	21	92	4	2	10
2892	Explosives <sup>3</sup> .....	21	182	14	27	114	304	217	490	20	121	1	1	4
2893	Printing ink.....	10	92	6	12	46	221	270	485	10	62	6	5	6
2895	Carbon black.....	3	30	2	5	23	133	86	220	12	18	5	2	1
2899	Chemical preparations, n.e.c.....	36	350	22	43	170	1,308	1,084	2,353	176	293	5	3	4
29	Petroleum and coal products.....	137	1,630	95	195	1,042	5,841	22,226	28,299	1,157	2,179	1	1	1
2911	Petroleum refining.....	101	1,258	72	144	817	4,731	20,708	25,679	1,055	1,961	1	1	1
295	Paving and roofing materials.....	28	283	19	42	183	796	1,075	1,864	77	102	4	3	7
2951	Paving mixtures and blocks.....	12	136	8	16	81	356	513	868	57	39	8	5	9
2952	Asphalt felts and coatings.....	15	148	11	26	102	440	562	997	21	63	2	1	5
299	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	8	89	5	9	42	314	443	756	25	115	7	6	4
2992	Lubricating oils and greases.....	6	72	3	6	30	243	339	583	11	22	9	7	7
2999	Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.....	2	17	2	3	12	71	104	173	14	46	4	3	2
30	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	566	4,799	447	906	3,380	11,013	8,564	19,397	1,032	2,476	1	1	4
3011	Tires and inner tubes.....	107	1,215	83	168	911	3,128	2,746	5,824	296	773	1	1	1
3021	Rubber footwear.....	29	167	24	46	127	351	217	563	*14	138	2	2	18
3031	Reclaimed rubber.....	*1	*9	*1	*2	*7	*16	*13	*30	*1	*3	17	4	1
3069	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	126	1,121	96	196	766	2,236	1,606	3,825	123	484	2	1	2
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	303	2,287	243	494	1,569	5,283	3,982	9,155	599	1,078	2	2	7
31	Leather and leather products.....	273	1,590	241	448	1,227	2,971	2,867	5,781	87	795	2	1	4
3111	Leather tanning and finishing.....	24	193	20	39	143	350	665	1,001	16	138	4	4	5
3121	Industrial leather belting.....	*1	*8	*1	*2	*5	*17	*16	*33	(Z)	*5	19	19	62
3131	Footwear cut stock.....	11	63	10	17	46	110	134	243	*5	29	2	7	17
314	Footwear, except rubber.....	176	979	158	294	787	1,842	1,511	3,322	43	445	2	1	5
3141	Shoes, except rubber.....	167	930	150	280	752	1,752	1,443	3,166	41	423	2	1	6
3142	House slippers.....	9	49	8	14	35	20	69	157	1	22	2	3	1
3151	Leather gloves and mittens.....	5	23	5	8	18	47	58	105	1	21	8	6	10
3161	Luggage.....	16	98	13	25	68	188	160	345	9	62	10	7	7

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)						(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	849	8,260	529	1,061	4,451	29,432	22,490	51,873	2,938	6,923	841	23,550
281	Industrial chemicals.....	242	2,586	155	316	1,505	9,017	7,545	16,524	1,325	2,212	248	7,737
2812	Alkalies and chlorine.....	14	142	10	20	96	360	314	676	45	67	19	419
2813	Industrial gases.....	9	80	5	10	42	479	187	665	*58	27	10	401
2815	Cyclic intermediates and crudes.....	30	316	20	42	195	965	1,037	1,968	280	372	30	730
2816	Inorganic pigments.....	13	131	9	19	85	332	334	666	39	157	13	316
2818	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.....	100	1,141	64	129	650	4,531	3,656	8,214	659	1,044	95	3,575
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup> ..	76	776	48	96	436	2,350	2,018	4,335	244	545	81	2,295
282	Plastics materials and synthetics.....	181	1,711	128	257	1,080	4,800	4,569	9,346	769	1,201	172	3,799
2821	Plastics materials and resins.....	73	736	48	98	436	2,068	2,336	4,399	315	497	71	1,635
2822	Synthetic rubber.....	12	138	■	17	86	477	559	1,043	49	109	13	405
2823	Cellulosic manmade fibers.....	20	150	17	34	119	350	331	662	53	133	32	507
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic.....	75	687	55	109	439	1,905	1,343	3,241	352	462	57	1,252
283	Drugs.....	135	1,383	70	139	564	5,529	1,809	7,278	298	1,113	118	4,073
2831	Biological products.....	10	94	6	11	40	192	115	298	19	81	7	109
2833	Medicinals and botanicals.....	11	115	7	13	62	303	296	587	84	156	8	243
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations.....	114	1,174	57	114	461	5,034	1,398	6,393	196	876	62	3,720
284	Soap, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	103	923	62	122	464	5,273	3,170	8,467	213	920	97	3,930
2841	Soap and other detergents.....	30	306	19	38	179	1,728	1,291	3,021	■	320	30	1,404
2842	Polishes and sanitation goods.....	20	169	12	22	74	862	567	1,425	33	135	19	666
2843	Surface active agents.....	7	69	4	7	30	173	216	388	20	52	6	130
2844	Toilet preparations.....	46	380	27	55	181	2,510	1,096	3,633	64	413	42	1,731
2851	Paints and allied products.....	68	606	37	73	271	1,707	1,921	3,656	66	514	66	1,319
2861	Gum and wood chemicals.....	5	41	4	8	29	140	145	279	11	45	6	101
287	Agricultural chemicals.....	38	298	24	49	162	1,109	1,608	2,751	94	456	46	1,006
2871	Fertilizers.....	16	125	11	24	81	369	698	1,096	55	164	21	434
2872	Fertilizers, mixing only.....	10	70	6	13	36	232	454	692	11	125	13	195
2879	Agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.....	12	103	7	12	45	508	456	964	29	167	12	376
289	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	77	712	48	97	378	1,857	1,723	3,571	164	462	88	1,587
2891	Adhesives and gelatin.....	11	105	7	14	52	313	358	664	21	94	10	211
2892	Explosives <sup>2</sup> .....	20	180	13	27	114	238	180	424	11	58	33	376
2893	Printing ink.....	8	76	5	10	39	174	229	402	12	56	10	167
2895	Carbon black.....	3	32	3	5	23	138	85	223	18	22	3	101
2899	Chemical preparations, n.e.c.....	35	320	21	40	150	994	870	1,859	*101	233	33	732
29	Petroleum and coal products.....	141	1,564	97	198	994	5,617	21,461	26,935	1,304	2,408	142	5,426
2911	Petroleum refining.....	107	1,230	74	149	794	4,614	20,092	24,584	1,232	2,229	107	4,745
295	Paving and roofing materials.....	27	254	18	40	163	721	973	1,684	51	85	27	456
2951	Paving mixtures and blocks.....	12	126	8	17	76	345	465	804	35	30	12	235
2952	Asphalt felts and coatings.....	14	128	10	24	87	376	508	880	16	55	14	221
299	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	■	80	4	9	36	282	396	668	21	94	8	225
2992	Lubricating oils and greases.....	6	58	■	6	28	234	318	544	11	70	7	201
2999	Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.....	■	12	1	2	■	48	79	124	10	24	1	24
30	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c..	544	4,286	422	844	2,968	9,521	7,542	17,044	724	2,210	517	6,800
3011	Tires and inner tubes.....	105	1,075	81	158	797	2,767	2,468	5,232	220	699	93	1,823
3021	Rubber footwear.....	29	163	25	47	126	297	229	520	16	132	29	245
3031	Reclaimed rubber.....	1	11	1	2	8	18	15	32	1	■	2	23
3069	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	126	1,034	94	185	683	2,003	1,475	3,495	93	467	142	1,741
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	282	2,003	223	453	1,355	4,436	3,355	7,765	395	908	252	2,968
31	Leather and leather products.....	274	1,501	240	442	1,155	2,761	2,437	5,218	69	718	329	2,627
3111	Leather tanning and finishing.....	25	184	21	41	138	335	499	838	18	126	31	319
3121	Industrial leather belting.....	2	14	1	3	8	29	20	50	1	7	3	32
3131	Footwear cut stock.....	11	62	10	18	46	110	125	234	*7	29	14	109
314	Footwear, except rubber.....	177	925	158	290	738	1,718	1,343	3,069	31	409	211	1,620
3141	Shoes, except rubber.....	167	871	149	273	701	1,617	1,269	2,892	30	385	199	1,526
3142	House slippers.....	11	53	■	16	38	101	74	176	1	24	3	94
3151	Leather gloves and mittens.....	5	21	4	7	17	42	49	■	*1	18	6	36
3161	Luggage.....	15	■	12	22	59	156	125	283	*6	46	21	186

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
31	Leather and leather products—Con.													
317	Handbags, personal leather goods.....	34	190	30	54	136	345	251	587	*10	72	6	6	18
3171	Women's handbags and purses.....	21	105	19	34	82	177	140	313	*5	34	6	6	18
3172	Personal leather goods.....	13	85	11	20	54	168	111	274	*5	38	12	10	33
3199	Leather goods, n.e.c.....	6	36	5	10	26	74	72	143	*4	23	12	13	51
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	592	5,295	473	954	3,895	12,092	8,669	20,708	1,353	2,405	1	1	2
3211	Flat glass.....	22	250	18	37	199	663	285	938	96	108	1	1	1
322	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.	120	1,069	105	208	879	2,333	1,101	3,397	177	468	1	1	1
3221	Glass containers.....	74	670	66	130	563	1,389	757	2,124	119	276	1	1	1
3229	Pressed and blown glass, n.e.c.....	46	399	39	77	316	944	344	1,272	57	192	2	1	2
3231	Products of purchased glass.....	33	293	26	53	208	656	654	1,307	43	204	3	2	5
3241	Cement, hydraulic.....	28	329	23	47	260	1,066	620	1,674	230	224	1	1	1
325	Structural clay products.....	49	366	40	80	266	746	402	1,157	65	196	4	3	6
3251	Brick and structural clay tile.....	22	151	18	38	112	317	155	481	37	47	9	6	10
3253	Ceramic wall and floor tile.....	8	54	6	13	39	103	59	160	11	33	1	2	1
3255	Clay refractories.....	11	100	8	17	67	204	130	337	10	84	5	4	6
3259	Structural clay products, n.e.c.....	8	62	6	12	47	122	58	179	8	32	9	6	5
326	Pottery and related products.....	44	327	37	72	249	573	244	818	23	121	3	2	8
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures.....	10	87	8	17	73	182	90	272	6	32	1	2	3
3262	Vitreous china food utensils.....	*6	*39	*5	*8	*27	*68	*15	*84	*3	*16	16	10	18
3263	Fine earthenware food utensils.....	7	44	6	12	34	57	19	76	3	19	1	1	1
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies.....	12	108	10	20	80	175	85	260	6	40	6	4	13
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c.....	8	49	8	15	36	90	35	126	*5	14	7	10	30
327	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.	184	1,650	138	279	1,120	3,740	3,715	7,430	572	509	3	3	5
3271	Concrete block and brick.....	22	185	15	31	114	460	426	881	*53	90	6	8	16
3272	Concrete products, n.e.c.....	67	567	53	108	406	1,180	752	1,914	94	242	5	5	9
3273	Ready-mixed concrete.....	76	725	55	107	466	1,631	2,092	3,725	(S)	101	5	5	(X)
3274	Lime.....	6	55	5	11	44	139	114	252	40	22	8	9	5
3275	Gypsum products.....	11	118	9	22	90	330	330	657	23	53	1	1	2
3281	Cut stone and stone products.....	13	98	11	21	76	169	106	271	*13	39	6	5	24
329	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	99	914	76	158	640	2,146	1,544	3,716	135	535	2	3	11
3291	Abrasive products.....	23	214	16	31	128	504	338	882	17	142	3	2	8
3292	Asbestos products.....	20	178	16	33	135	404	322	722	21	129	3	1	1
3293	Gaskets and insulations.....	15	122	11	22	80	224	151	370	13	54	6	5	11
3295	Minerals, ground or treated.....	12	112	10	22	83	293	213	504	*41	50	8	7	38
3296	Mineral wool.....	16	164	13	27	126	422	294	716	23	50	1	1	2
3297	Nonclay refractories.....	8	81	6	14	57	202	162	366	14	90	3	2	2
3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.c.....	6	42	5	10	31	88	64	157	7	20	10	8	15
33	Primary metal industries.....	1,172	12,513	945	1,892	9,454	23,405	36,106	59,013	2,238	9,935	1	1	1
331	Blast furnace, basic steel products...	553	6,393	445	873	4,868	11,713	16,860	28,159	1,137	5,526	1	1	1
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	478	5,617	386	753	4,308	10,141	14,200	23,959	1,034	4,648	1	1	1
3313	Electrometallurgical products.....	10	96	8	15	72	217	343	558	27	176	1	1	5
3315	Steel wire and related products.....	27	263	21	42	186	507	622	1,119	26	240	3	2	6
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes.....	16	181	12	25	128	368	903	1,270	25	233	2	1	3
3317	Steel pipe and tubes.....	23	236	18	38	174	480	791	1,254	*25	229	2	3	16
332	Iron and steel foundries.....	216	2,134	181	374	1,688	3,458	2,228	5,647	272	584	1	1	5
3321	Gray iron foundries.....	138	1,400	118	246	1,127	2,272	1,644	3,888	194	376	2	1	7
3322	Malleable iron foundries.....	23	237	19	40	186	344	169	510	37	35	3	2	5
3323	Steel foundries.....	55	497	44	88	374	842	415	1,248	42	173	3	1	5
333	Primary nonferrous metals.....	58	615	46	91	460	1,693	4,244	5,950	232	906	1	1	1
3331	Primary copper.....	17	174	14	29	138	486	2,266	2,744	121	362	2	2	1
3332	Primary lead.....	3	28	2	5	22	138	376	476	6	134	1	1	1
3333	Primary zinc.....	7	62	6	11	48	120	262	383	10	76	1	1	1
3334	Primary aluminum.....	24	275	19	36	206	786	982	1,827	73	219	1	1	1
3339	Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.....	7	77	5	10	46	164	358	520	23	115	2	3	3
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals.....	16	158	12	25	100	371	1,592	1,968	27	190	4	3	6

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
31	Leather and leather products—Con.												
317	Handbags, personal leather goods.....	32	170	28	51	121	297	210	509	4	64	37	279
3171	Women's handbags and purses.....	20	94	18	32	75	159	113	273	*3	28	24	174
3172	Personal leather goods.....	13	77	10	19	47	137	96	237	1	36	13	105
3199	Leather goods, n.e.c.....	7	37	6	11	28	74	68	143	*2	20	6	46
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	583	4,802	462	928	3,503	10,758	7,817	18,535	928	2,311	590	8,333
3211	Flat glass.....	20	213	17	35	171	569	240	811	73	98	24	423
322	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.	116	952	101	198	780	2,087	1,009	3,052	174	421	109	1,501
3221	Glass containers.....	72	608	64	126	512	1,285	697	1,944	120	245	67	842
3229	Pressed and blown glass, n.e.c.....	44	343	37	72	269	802	312	1,108	55	176	43	659
3231	Products of purchased glass.....	32	264	26	52	189	567	600	1,157	22	191	29	394
3241	Cement, hydraulic.....	29	304	23	47	234	976	565	1,560	159	211	33	812
325	Structural clay products.....	50	362	40	82	255	726	387	1,115	45	215	60	612
3251	Brick and structural clay tile.....	23	148	19	39	112	301	155	460	*25	64	28	251
3253	Ceramic wall and floor tile.....	8	51	6	13	36	101	51	152	4	32	11	106
3255	Clay refractories.....	12	102	9	16	64	199	122	318	12	89	13	151
3259	Structural clay products, n.e.c.....	8	60	6	13	44	126	59	185	5	30	10	103
326	Pottery and related products.....	42	289	35	67	220	502	218	718	25	115	43	419
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures.....	9	75	8	15	62	148	85	235	5	30	8	111
3262	Vitreous china food utensils.....	*6	*35	*5	*8	*24	*60	*13	*74	*3	*16	7	56
3263	Fine earthenware food utensils.....	6	37	5	10	28	52	16	66	1	18	8	35
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies.....	11	90	9	18	67	150	70	218	13	36	13	154
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c.....	10	51	8	16	39	92	34	125	3	15	8	63
327	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.	179	1,476	134	272	1,002	3,257	3,291	6,546	271	488	169	2,478
3271	Concrete block and brick.....	21	160	14	29	97	393	384	778	*41	84	21	274
3272	Concrete products, n.e.c.....	65	513	52	106	366	1,058	700	1,749	66	230	57	723
3273	Ready-mixed concrete.....	77	655	55	106	426	1,423	1,850	3,280	135	103	75	1,156
3274	Lime.....	6	49	5	11	37	117	96	212	13	21	7	100
3275	Gypsum products.....	10	100	8	20	76	267	262	526	16	50	10	226
3281	Cut stone and stone products.....	14	96	11	22	74	163	97	261	*7	34	17	148
329	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	100	847	75	153	580	1,911	1,410	3,315	151	539	106	1,547
3291	Abrasive products.....	24	205	16	31	117	469	322	790	18	147	27	421
3292	Asbestos products.....	19	160	15	31	120	351	291	633	16	122	21	308
3293	Gaskets and insulations.....	16	128	12	23	81	228	155	382	10	57	19	206
3295	Minerals, ground or treated.....	11	93	9	20	70	238	174	415	35	45	9	149
3296	Mineral wool.....	16	147	13	28	115	368	270	640	45	48	15	247
3297	Nonclay refractories.....	9	78	6	13	51	184	147	331	21	92	10	159
3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.c.....	5	36	4	8	25	73	51	123	5	27	5	57
33	Primary metal industries.....	1,169	11,205	931	1,832	8,301	21,120	31,868	53,067	2,198	9,390	1,281	19,978
331	Blast furnace, basic steel products...	556	5,668	443	855	4,239	10,978	14,678	25,790	1,111	5,091	617	10,170
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	482	4,969	385	738	3,744	9,563	12,264	21,971	1,005	4,241	533	8,910
3313	Electrometallurgical products.....	10	94	8	16	71	244	341	555	34	178	10	193
3315	Steel wire and related products.....	26	241	21	43	170	471	585	1,058	31	226	20	269
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes.....	16	159	12	23	109	274	817	1,110	23	227	20	269
3317	Steel pipe and tubes.....	22	205	17	34	146	426	672	1,096	18	219	27	412
332	Iron and steel foundries.....	212	1,894	177	352	1,476	3,016	1,957	4,978	313	530	233	2,631
3321	Gray iron foundries.....	133	1,210	113	225	961	1,946	1,387	3,333	235	335	138	1,543
3322	Malleable iron foundries.....	23	205	19	38	160	285	152	438	34	34	25	297
3323	Steel foundries.....	57	478	46	90	355	785	418	1,207	45	162	69	791
333	Primary nonferrous metals.....	59	572	47	93	422	1,347	3,930	5,291	176	924	53	1,382
3331	Primary copper.....	17	148	14	27	116	327	2,009	2,348	88	350	12	263
3332	Primary lead.....	4	30	3	6	22	42	370	444	5	105	8	48
3333	Primary zinc.....	7	62	6	12	47	86	249	356	8	73	8	120
3334	Primary aluminum.....	24	256	19	38	189	718	969	1,644	49	278	24	812
3339	Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.....	8	77	5	11	47	174	333	499	29	119	7	139
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals.....	16	137	12	24	88	282	1,350	1,644	24	181	17	271

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
33	Primary metal industries—Continued													
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	188	1,835	146	297	1,318	3,754	9,012	12,713	375	2,118	1	1	3
3351	Copper rolling and drawing.....	36	369	29	56	279	788	2,296	3,076	56	314	1	1	1
3352	Aluminum rolling and drawing.....	67	656	53	108	487	1,116	3,004	4,148	139	864	1	1	1
3356	Nonferrous rolling and drawing, n.e.c....	20	196	14	29	120	434	907	1,312	*39	318	6	5	27
3357	Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating....	65	615	50	105	431	1,416	2,806	4,177	141	623	1	1	1
336	Nonferrous foundries.....	75	669	63	127	506	1,137	969	2,100	76	194	3	3	9
3361	Aluminum castings.....	43	394	36	72	301	664	515	1,175	38	90	5	4	8
3362	Brass, bronze, and copper castings.....	15	124	12	25	91	216	212	427	*20	51	6	6	26
3369	Nonferrous castings, n.e.c.....	17	150	15	31	113	257	242	497	*17	53	3	5	22
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products...	66	708	52	105	515	1,278	1,201	2,476	119	418	2	2	6
3391	Iron and steel forgings.....	34	374	27	54	290	626	730	1,353	27	211	1	1	2
3392	Nonferrous forgings.....	10	108	7	15	74	195	172	355	*22	114	6	5	24
3399	Primary metal products, n.e.c.....	22	226	17	36	150	457	298	768	70	92	5	4	9
34	Fabricated metal products.....	1,297	11,940	1,004	2,047	8,320	24,047	22,376	46,125	1,326	7,527	1	1	2
3411	Metal cans.....	69	740	59	125	611	1,826	2,716	4,525	137	612	1	1	1
342	Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	162	1,441	126	266	1,001	3,304	1,962	5,189	168	953	1	1	4
3421	Cutlery.....	13	100	11	22	72	313	103	407	12	77	4	2	9
3423	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.....	40	354	31	63	251	827	497	1,288	44	284	3	4	7
3425	Handsaws and saw blades.....	7	64	5	10	37	118	65	193	*11	43	11	9	34
3429	Hardware, n.e.c.....	102	923	80	171	641	2,046	1,296	3,301	101	549	2	2	5
343	Plumbing and heating, except electric..	70	605	52	105	398	1,323	1,303	2,594	64	533	2	3	2
3431	Metal sanitary ware.....	12	112	10	20	86	225	183	408	12	96	2	1	9
3432	Plumbing fittings and brass goods.....	16	130	12	25	82	314	301	610	16	111	5	5	5
3433	Heating equipment, except electric.....	42	362	30	60	229	784	819	1,576	36	325	3	4	1
344	Fabricated structural metal products...	369	3,290	272	545	2,148	6,428	7,062	13,394	343	2,387	1	1	4
3441	Fabricated structural steel.....	96	894	71	142	589	1,592	2,016	3,643	78	754	3	4	12
3442	Metal doors, sash, and trim.....	64	469	48	94	299	885	990	1,881	46	268	3	2	5
3443	Fabricated platework (boiler shops).....	91	868	66	133	579	1,815	1,567	3,275	85	645	1	1	7
3444	Sheet metalwork.....	63	582	47	97	391	1,123	1,135	2,244	69	342	4	4	12
3446	Architectural metalwork.....	19	159	14	27	102	292	274	557	*24	83	1	8	19
3449	Miscellaneous metalwork.....	36	319	24	52	188	720	1,079	1,794	41	296	4	3	9
345	Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	102	956	81	170	671	1,851	1,325	3,146	97	540	3	4	7
3451	Screw machine products.....	44	390	36	77	279	717	501	1,198	42	152	7	10	13
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers.....	58	566	44	93	392	1,134	824	1,948	55	389	2	2	7
3461	Metal stampings.....	210	2,220	173	358	1,691	4,077	3,822	7,885	231	823	2	1	6
347	Metal services, n.e.c.....	75	569	61	123	410	1,030	546	1,569	67	109	6	6	8
3471	Plating and polishing.....	52	377	43	85	276	703	291	991	44	50	8	7	12
3479	Metal coating and allied services.....	23	192	19	38	134	327	255	578	22	60	7	8	10
3481	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products...	55	449	45	89	314	822	700	1,521	42	209	5	5	1
349	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	185	1,670	134	268	1,078	3,386	2,939	6,302	176	1,361	2	3	1
3491	Metal barrels, drums, and pails.....	10	98	8	17	70	183	276	464	8	66	3	2	4
3492	Safes and vaults.....	6	54	4	7	33	140	76	219	4	43	3	6	1
3493	Steel springs.....	8	77	7	13	56	144	179	322	6	56	4	4	1
3494	Valves and pipe fittings.....	94	863	66	130	533	1,716	1,235	2,937	75	780	3	2	4
3496	Collapsible tubes.....	3	18	2	5	14	29	17	45	2	4	1	1	1
3497	Metal foil and leaf.....	6	56	4	9	36	140	171	308	*10	48	4	5	22
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	16	146	12	23	99	314	313	622	*14	142	4	4	18
3499	Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.....	42	357	32	64	237	721	672	1,384	*58	223	5	7	17
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	1,775	17,916	1,230	2,475	11,004	36,114	27,985	63,324	1,884	14,589	1	1	1
351	Engines and turbines.....	113	1,299	79	159	823	2,888	2,655	5,446	169	1,184	1	1	1
3511	Steam engines and turbines.....	48	588	31	64	335	1,316	1,027	2,328	82	568	1	1	1
3519	Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.....	65	710	48	95	488	1,572	1,628	3,119	87	616	1	1	1
3522	Farm machinery.....	124	1,188	94	184	821	2,502	2,949	5,343	168	1,220	3	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories	All em- ployees	Value added by manufac- ture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)						(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
33	Primary metal industries—Continued												
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	185	1,668	140	282	1,158	3,347	8,063	11,316	415	2,090	195	3,325
3351	Copper rolling and drawing.....	37	337	29	59	249	684	2,106	2,785	35	301	40	704
3352	Aluminum rolling and drawing.....	65	594	50	98	427	1,037	2,714	3,693	175	903	62	939
3356	Nonferrous rolling and drawing, n.e.c....	20	186	14	27	109	366	704	1,038	37	278	21	352
3357	Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating...	63	552	48	99	374	1,261	2,539	3,801	167	608	72	1,330
336	Nonferrous foundries.....	75	625	61	126	464	1,048	858	1,920	*59	196	90	1,068
3361	Aluminum castings.....	41	347	34	69	261	592	454	1,043	*42	90	45	517
3362	Brass, bronze, and copper castings.....	16	133	13	27	98	221	212	435	9	58	18	227
3369	Nonferrous castings, n.e.c.....	18	145	14	29	105	235	202	443	8	48	27	324
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products...	67	641	52	101	454	1,101	1,035	2,129	100	379	76	1,132
3391	Iron and steel forgings.....	33	335	27	50	254	549	613	1,162	25	190	41	607
3392	Nonferrous forgings.....	10	96	7	15	63	154	175	324	10	105	10	154
3399	Primary metal products, n.e.c.....	23	209	18	36	137	398	247	643	66	84	25	370
34	Fabricated metal products.....	1,279	11,022	981	1,971	7,578	21,966	20,052	42,026	1,043	7,342	1,342	18,043
3411	Metal cans.....	69	691	59	122	565	1,688	2,429	4,159	130	643	60	1,142
342	Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	152	1,252	117	242	863	2,732	1,710	4,485	123	837	156	2,318
3421	Cutlery.....	12	87	10	19	61	278	92	370	10	66	13	276
3423	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c.....	36	286	28	57	201	638	393	1,015	*30	231	36	509
3425	Handsaws and saw blades.....	7	57	5	10	34	123	63	183	*6	50	6	97
3429	Hardware, n.e.c.....	97	821	74	157	568	1,744	1,162	2,917	77	490	101	1,436
343	Plumbing and heating, except electric...	66	536	49	97	348	1,099	1,109	2,207	47	483	65	872
3431	Metal sanitary ware.....	12	102	9	19	76	193	149	345	6	81	10	141
3432	Plumbing fittings and brass goods.....	17	125	12	25	81	275	275	548	15	110	15	183
3433	Heating equipment, except electric.....	38	310	27	53	191	631	685	1,314	26	292	41	548
344	Fabricated structural metal products...	371	3,144	270	537	2,016	6,237	6,432	12,615	259	2,402	388	4,934
3441	Fabricated structural steel.....	96	848	71	144	560	1,596	1,840	3,398	49	794	108	1,319
3442	Metal doors, sash, and trim.....	63	442	47	92	276	854	926	1,768	42	275	64	651
3443	Fabricated platework (boiler shops).....	97	892	69	137	557	1,878	1,569	3,463	72	675	96	1,393
3444	Sheet metalwork.....	62	527	45	91	354	973	945	1,925	43	298	68	889
3446	Architectural metalwork.....	18	137	14	26	89	259	204	460	21	69	19	233
3449	Miscellaneous metalwork.....	35	297	24	49	181	677	949	1,601	31	291	33	449
345	Screw machine products, bolts, etc....	97	829	75	152	561	1,547	1,065	2,620	77	494	116	1,621
3451	Screw machine products.....	39	318	32	64	222	566	390	957	19	111	49	642
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers.....	58	511	43	88	339	981	675	1,663	58	383	67	979
3461	Metal stampings.....	208	2,019	170	344	1,525	3,688	3,408	7,096	165	822	226	3,031
347	Metal services, n.e.c.....	75	543	61	121	386	964	517	1,485	49	102	81	864
3471	Plating and polishing.....	53	364	43	85	263	669	265	935	31	49	55	575
3479	Metal coating and allied services.....	22	178	18	36	123	294	252	550	18	53	26	290
3481	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products...	53	401	43	85	279	733	598	1,336	30	200	60	670
349	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	188	1,608	137	271	1,035	3,229	2,783	6,022	165	1,358	189	2,591
3491	Metal barrels, drums, and pails.....	11	94	8	17	65	183	245	428	10	78	12	151
3492	Safes and vaults.....	5	49	4	7	29	130	60	190	■	41	4	67
3493	Steel springs.....	9	73	7	13	53	136	152	290	■	49	8	92
3494	Valves and pipe fittings.....	94	830	66	131	514	1,639	1,201	2,853	78	777	95	1,377
3496	Collapsible tubes.....	3	23	3	6	18	44	23	88	3	6	4	38
3497	Metal foil and leaf.....	5	49	4	8	30	103	162	267	17	40	7	105
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings.....	17	145	13	25	98	297	301	595	13	137	18	239
3499	Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.....	44	343	33	65	228	699	639	1,333	32	230	41	522
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	1,744	16,235	1,187	2,335	9,740	30,681	24,637	55,560	1,696	13,731	1,865	27,836
351	Engines and turbines.....	115	1,202	80	157	757	2,531	2,501	5,025	188	1,150	100	1,598
3511	Steam engines and turbines.....	49	541	31	63	316	1,090	1,113	2,202	110	594	36	582
3519	Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.....	66	661	49	94	441	1,441	1,388	2,823	78	556	64	1,016
3522	Farm machinery.....	115	1,022	84	162	673	1,993	8,457	4,456	99	1,078	136	2,042

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
35	Machinery, except electrical—Con.													
353	Construction and related machinery....	272	2,814	187	373	1,750	5,879	5,190	10,933	270	2,926	1	1	3
3531	Construction machinery.....	129	1,427	95	192	977	3,062	2,988	5,956	157	1,667	1	1	2
3532	Mining machinery.....	21	192	14	26	114	387	375	743	16	228	2	1	4
3533	Oilfield machinery.....	35	342	24	48	202	747	428	1,147	38	347	3	3	4
3534	Elevators and moving stairways.....	18	165	10	21	83	360	203	549	+16	147	14	12	45
3535	Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	26	257	16	31	128	491	426	921	16	145	5	5	15
3536	Hoists, cranes, and monorails.....	14	142	9	17	78	204	203	419	6	103	1	2	5
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
354	Metalworking machinery.....	275	2,912	201	415	1,936	5,049	2,519	7,499	249	1,675	■	2	6
3541	Machine tools, metal-cutting types.....	54	589	35	71	334	939	553	1,471	39	494	2	2	4
3542	Machine tools, metal-forming types.....	23	251	16	33	152	402	273	674	17	233	■	2	9
3544	Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures.	103	1,172	84	180	892	1,854	711	2,549	103	249	■	5	10
3545	Machine tool accessories.....	46	452	33	64	289	867	383	1,246	+46	287	4	4	25
3548	Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.....	48	448	34	67	269	984	601	1,559	45	412	4	4	8
355	Special industry machinery.....	181	1,758	117	239	987	3,592	2,422	5,916	152	1,507	■	2	1
3551	Food products machinery.....	33	311	21	42	175	637	419	1,035	21	244	3	4	6
3552	Textile machinery.....	31	260	22	45	161	459	318	773	27	222	2	4	8
3553	Woodworking machinery.....	12	107	8	17	64	240	195	426	+15	90	5	5	16
3554	Paper industries machinery.....	14	143	8	17	72	262	191	458	■	112	9	2	8
3555	Printing trades machinery.....	22	225	14	27	126	445	287	738	11	224	2	2	7
3559	Special industry machinery, n.e.c.....	69	712	44	91	391	1,549	1,011	2,486	71	615	3	3	7
356	General industrial machinery.....	255	2,516	177	359	1,576	4,889	3,435	8,264	223	1,974	1	2	2
3561	Pumps and compressors.....	78	777	49	99	427	1,635	1,283	2,874	82	831	1	2	2
3562	Ball and roller bearings.....	48	496	39	79	383	886	585	1,460	47	364	1	1	1
3564	Blowers and fans.....	22	201	15	30	113	432	330	757	14	119	3	■	4
3565	Industrial patterns.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3566	Power transmission equipment.....	50	491	36	73	322	930	559	1,480	41	359	3	3	6
3567	Industrial furnaces and ovens.....	14	148	8	16	71	251	239	494	8	75	3	■	4
3569	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.....	33	298	23	47	174	574	375	955	28	209	7	■	6
357	Office and computing machines.....	195	2,149	100	199	844	4,432	3,399	7,825	273	1,957	1	1	2
3572	Typewriters.....	13	137	8	15	66	353	173	551	32	96	1	1	1
3573	Electronic computing equipment.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3574	Calculating and accounting machines.....	26	245	20	38	173	417	274	709	21	236	2	2	3
3576	Scales and balances.....	6	54	4	8	29	123	67	184	+8	45	5	5	38
3579	Office machines, n.e.c.....	22	204	13	25	98	404	217	651	19	156	3	■	5
358	Service industry machines.....	185	1,753	135	270	1,147	4,145	4,115	8,105	217	1,591	1	1	1
3581	Automatic merchandising machines.....	13	108	10	19	73	228	177	391	13	103	4	6	7
3582	Commercial laundry equipment.....	5	40	3	7	25	80	72	152	+1	35	5	■	24
3585	Refrigeration machinery.....	139	1,339	104	208	909	3,274	3,376	6,517	186	1,226	1	1	1
3586	Measuring and dispensing pumps.....	7	60	5	9	34	110	97	214	4	61	1	1	12
3589	Service industry machines, n.e.c.....	22	206	14	27	107	454	393	831	13	167	■	4	13
3599	Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.....	175	1,527	140	278	1,120	2,737	1,299	3,995	164	557	4	4	7
36	Electrical equipment and supplies...	1,699	15,363	1,177	2,302	8,810	30,455	23,328	53,585	1,462	9,900	1	1	1
361	Electric test and distributing equipment.....	169	1,525	120	241	930	3,053	2,009	5,013	100	1,075	2	2	4
3611	Electric measuring instruments.....	52	485	34	68	253	1,008	471	1,432	37	380	5	4	7
3612	Transformers.....	46	414	35	71	280	745	692	1,445	28	255	2	1	6
3613	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus....	71	626	51	102	397	1,301	846	2,136	36	440	4	3	5
362	Electrical industrial apparatus.....	187	1,622	132	264	998	3,064	2,186	5,220	142	1,076	1	1	1
3621	Motors and generators.....	92	777	71	143	528	1,449	1,076	2,532	61	461	1	1	2
3622	Industrial controls.....	49	418	32	61	227	794	471	1,239	37	286	3	3	3
3623	Welding apparatus.....	14	163	9	19	94	324	287	603	11	139	2	1	3
3624	Carbon and graphite products.....	11	95	8	16	68	207	154	365	20	96	1	1	1
3629	Electrical industrial apparatus, n.e.c..	21	168	13	25	81	290	198	481	14	93	5	3	6
363	Household appliances.....	162	1,366	130	253	980	3,514	3,489	6,937	155	1,157	1	■	1
3631	Household cooking equipment.....	23	197	18	35	136	418	509	922	28	165	1	1	2
3632	Household refrigerators and freezers....	34	302	28	55	231	799	924	1,705	25	275	1	10	1
3633	Household laundry equipment.....	24	225	20	37	172	683	692	1,356	31	169	1	1	1
3634	Electric housewares and fans.....	49	347	39	76	234	781	732	1,520	32	309	3	2	4
3635	Household vacuum cleaners.....	11	93	8	16	66	289	169	449	11	72	3	1	1
3636	Sewing machines.....	6	56	5	■	41	132	40	168	9	58	2	2	1
3639	Household appliances, n.e.c.....	16	146	13	24	101	412	425	817	19	109	2	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
35	Machinery, except electrical—Con.												
353	Construction and related machinery...	265	2,478	179	348	1,512	5,061	4,544	9,499	256	2,721	273	4,130
3531	Construction machinery.....	121	1,212	87	169	803	2,386	2,497	4,820	138	1,510	133	2,057
3532	Mining machinery.....	23	196	15	29	117	445	429	865	20	225	22	308
3533	Oilfield machinery.....	36	318	24	49	190	677	377	1,053	38	326	33	503
3534	Elevators and moving stairways.....	17	150	10	19	77	354	194	539	8	131	14	196
3535	Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	25	232	15	30	116	463	389	840	15	152	27	416
3536	Hoists, cranes, and monorails.....	17	152	11	21	91	276	234	501	8	139	17	242
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors.....	26	219	16	30	120	461	425	881	29	239	27	409
354	Metalworking machinery.....	268	2,611	193	385	1,687	4,248	2,169	6,556	175	1,609	337	5,091
3541	Machine tools, metal-cutting types.....	54	532	33	65	286	820	473	1,351	29	493	87	1,391
3542	Machine tools, metal-forming types.....	24	242	16	33	143	364	278	668	10	233	29	437
3544	Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures.....	99	1,037	81	166	772	1,557	592	2,160	82	231	114	1,647
3545	Machine tool accessories.....	46	411	32	61	253	716	340	1,081	21	294	60	923
3548	Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.....	45	389	32	61	233	791	486	1,296	33	358	47	693
355	Special industry machinery.....	186	1,657	119	238	934	2,950	2,169	5,186	125	1,403	207	2,880
3551	Food products machinery.....	33	289	21	42	162	552	361	923	19	222	33	503
3552	Textile machinery.....	32	253	23	45	158	435	323	768	24	222	40	404
3553	Woodworking machinery.....	13	112	9	18	66	245	168	414	8	87	13	193
3554	Paper industries machinery.....	17	156	10	20	79	268	232	504	10	137	21	283
3555	Printing trades machinery.....	24	224	15	30	126	406	288	709	12	249	29	459
3559	Special industry machinery, n.e.c.....	67	623	42	83	345	1,045	798	1,870	51	486	71	1,038
356	General industrial machinery.....	249	2,280	169	334	1,380	4,280	3,103	7,423	245	1,875	279	4,107
3561	Pumps and compressors.....	75	689	46	91	371	1,352	1,169	2,532	66	761	78	1,210
3562	Ball and roller bearings.....	48	444	38	74	333	777	496	1,279	87	351	59	833
3564	Blowers and fans.....	22	191	15	30	109	392	301	698	16	114	21	302
3565	Industrial patterns.....	9	88	7	14	72	153	42	198	*7	11	11	166
3566	Power transmission equipment.....	48	436	34	67	274	809	499	1,324	37	350	55	801
3567	Industrial furnaces and ovens.....	13	128	7	14	57	217	221	438	5	72	16	259
3569	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.....	34	304	22	44	165	580	376	953	27	215	39	536
357	Office and computing machines.....	200	2,014	103	200	805	3,997	2,812	6,910	309	2,046	190	3,332
3572	Typewriters.....	17	153	11	20	78	509	165	679	24	128	26	455
3573	Electronic computing equipment.....	135	1,451	59	116	484	2,678	2,202	4,952	246	1,509	99	1,926
3574	Calculating and accounting machines.....	23	195	18	34	135	344	176	530	18	199	38	518
3576	Scales and balances.....	6	46	4	8	26	89	53	146	5	39	7	90
3579	Office machines, n.e.c.....	19	170	11	22	81	377	217	604	18	172	21	343
358	Service industry machines.....	171	1,476	121	233	910	2,958	3,559	6,621	180	1,351	140	2,125
3581	Automatic merchandising machines.....	11	82	8	14	50	165	143	301	3	83	10	141
3582	Commercial laundry equipment.....	5	42	4	7	25	80	70	148	1	36	8	96
3585	Refrigeration machinery.....	126	1,096	92	177	709	2,169	2,862	5,146	148	1,017	95	1,480
3586	Measuring and dispensing pumps.....	8	57	4	9	31	115	88	203	3	59	6	95
3589	Service industry machines, n.e.c.....	23	200	14	26	96	429	396	823	*25	157	21	313
3599	Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.....	176	1,496	140	280	1,081	2,664	1,223	3,884	119	499	203	2,531
36	Electrical equipment and supplies...	1,659	14,437	1,119	2,183	8,040	27,874	20,923	49,168	1,399	9,595	1,875	24,487
361	Electric test and distributing equipment.....	162	1,390	112	220	828	2,762	1,826	4,619	93	1,004	176	2,509
3611	Electric measuring instruments.....	50	434	31	61	218	826	406	1,245	31	338	62	800
3612	Transformers.....	46	389	34	67	257	724	645	1,376	27	265	46	679
3613	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus....	66	566	47	92	353	1,213	775	1,998	35	401	69	1,030
362	Electrical industrial apparatus.....	183	1,570	129	254	951	2,885	2,006	4,230	165	1,034	207	2,792
3621	Motors and generators.....	94	784	70	140	516	1,390	1,059	2,472	105	483	113	1,431
3622	Industrial controls.....	46	395	29	55	214	739	408	1,157	27	247	50	721
3623	Welding apparatus.....	13	140	8	17	76	262	244	504	5	124	14	265
3624	Carbon and graphite products.....	11	93	8	17	66	219	144	359	18	91	12	186
3629	Electrical industrial apparatus, n.e.c....	21	159	13	26	79	276	151	438	11	90	18	188
363	Household appliances.....	152	1,191	121	235	838	3,174	2,912	6,062	128	1,051	169	2,540
3631	Household cooking equipment.....	21	174	17	33	116	377	409	783	35	153	20	254
3632	Household refrigerators and freezers....	33	266	27	52	202	808	811	1,594	26	246	53	794
3633	Household laundry equipment.....	21	194	17	33	144	594	592	1,191	19	152	22	408
3634	Electric housewares and fans.....	47	303	38	72	203	725	609	1,332	27	290	45	590
3635	Household vacuum cleaners.....	10	80	7	14	55	252	135	387	5	63	9	181
3636	Sewing machines.....	6	52	5	9	36	111	36	143	4	55	6	94
3639	Household appliances, n.e.c.....	15	124	11	22	82	307	321	632	11	91	13	218

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
36	Electrical equipment and supplies— Continued													
364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment.	168	1,355	131	257	910	3,284	2,302	5,466	154	955	1	1	4
3641	Electric lamps.....	28	222	25	48	176	762	345	1,050	27	128	1	1	■
3642	Lighting fixtures.....	70	575	53	106	370	1,286	1,111	2,374	53	395	2	2	6
3643	Current-carrying wiring devices.....	46	354	35	68	225	768	468	1,205	52	254	3	3	9
3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices.....	25	204	18	36	139	468	378	837	22	178	3	2	5
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment.....	108	794	88	166	550	2,124	2,871	4,924	81	726	3	2	10
3651	Radio and TV receiving sets.....	90	665	73	138	459	1,838	2,689	4,452	60	659	3	2	13
3652	Phonograph records.....	18	129	15	29	91	286	182	472	21	58	7	3	7
366	Communication equipment.....	457	4,775	257	492	2,169	8,076	5,100	13,246	368	2,814	1	1	■
3661	Telephone and telegraph apparatus.....	138	1,275	96	180	776	2,468	1,871	4,301	170	805	2	2	5
3662	Radio and TV communication equipment....	319	3,500	161	311	1,393	5,608	3,230	8,944	198	2,009	1	1	2
367	Electronic components and accessories.	324	2,788	220	433	1,464	4,954	3,434	8,491	355	1,477	1	1	4
3671	Electron tubes, receiving type.....	12	89	10	18	64	175	57	232	2	24	1	1	1
3672	Cathode ray picture tubes.....	18	169	13	25	98	360	366	718	30	70	2	1	8
3673	Electron tubes, transmitting.....	18	210	12	24	114	337	131	466	14	101	4	2	1
3674	Semiconductors.....	76	700	47	92	314	1,243	702	1,956	144	392	2	3	3
3679	Electronic components, n.e.c.....	201	1,620	139	274	873	2,838	2,176	5,120	166	889	2	2	8
369	Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	125	1,138	99	195	809	2,387	1,937	4,288	107	621	3	1	4
3691	Storage batteries.....	22	208	18	36	160	458	502	944	30	130	3	■	5
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet.....	8	64	7	14	47	219	132	347	7	63	1	1	1
3693	X-ray apparatus and tubes.....	9	90	5	11	43	225	127	350	*7	82	5	4	17
3694	Engine electrical equipment.....	61	605	50	99	460	1,266	901	2,137	38	262	4	■	4
3699	Electrical equipment, n.e.c.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
37	Transportation equipment.....	1,666	18,853	1,255	2,558	12,840	39,131	58,378	96,327	1,548	16,686	1	1	1
371	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	824	9,772	684	1,426	7,686	23,348	44,110	67,150	1,027	4,854	1	1	1
3711	Motor vehicles.....	359	4,610	301	624	3,665	13,038	33,030	45,979	416	2,290	1	1	1
3712	Passenger car bodies.....	41	330	32	64	231	630	984	1,578	46	264	7	9	7
3713	Truck and bus bodies.....	401	4,643	333	703	3,652	9,247	9,472	18,554	551	2,118	1	1	3
3714	Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	23	189	18	35	139	433	624	1,039	14	182	2	3	3
3715	Truck trailers.....													
372	Aircraft and parts.....	488	5,931	280	565	2,833	10,481	7,446	17,169	193	8,781	1	1	3
3721	Aircraft.....	228	2,815	129	255	1,310	4,989	4,009	8,670	57	6,342	1	1	3
3722	Aircraft engines and engine parts.....	136	1,674	75	154	767	2,837	2,152	4,800	76	1,134	1	1	4
3723	Aircraft propellers and parts.....	124	1,442	76	156	756	2,654	1,285	3,699	60	1,305	3	2	5
3729	Aircraft equipment, n.e.c.....													
373	Ship and boat building and repairing..	173	1,616	140	279	1,203	2,256	1,825	4,050	150	(S)	1	2	■
3731	Ship building and repairing.....	139	1,376	113	226	1,022	*1,812	1,328	*3,139	113	(S)	1	1	1
3732	Boat building and repairing.....	34	240	28	54	182	444	497	911	36	185	5	6	11
374	Railroad equipment.....	52	543	39	75	379	1,132	1,371	2,500	57	467	2	2	■
3741	Locomotives and parts.....	52	543	39	75	379	1,132	1,371	2,500	57	467	3	3	5
3742	Railroad and streetcars.....													
3751	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	15	125	13	25	94	282	331	589	16	117	2	2	4
379	Miscellaneous transportation equipment.	115	866	98	187	646	1,633	3,295	4,870	106	491	4	4	3
3791	Trailer coaches.....	96	720	82	156	539	1,372	2,829	4,155	82	360	5	4	4
3799	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.....	19	146	16	31	106	260	466	715	24	131	4	4	7
38	Instruments and related products....	391	3,628	255	489	1,928	9,510	4,351	13,839	448	2,649	4	1	2
3811	Engineering and scientific instruments..	39	371	24	46	192	658	365	1,030	26	264	3	3	8
382	Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	96	875	60	117	455	1,714	791	2,486	73	629	3	2	6
3821	Mechanical measuring devices.....	66	624	37	74	287	1,196	569	1,754	56	488	4	3	8
3822	Automatic temperature controls.....	30	252	23	43	168	518	222	732	17	141	3	2	1
3831	Optical instruments and lenses.....	13	127	7	15	58	267	115	360	*10	115	8	5	28

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
36	Electrical equipment and supplies—Continued												
364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment..	162	1,204	126	242	809	2,808	2,031	4,832	125	854	157	2,214
3641	Electric lamps.....	31	217	26	51	169	649	317	962	34	111	30	533
3642	Lighting fixtures.....	68	514	52	99	334	1,111	998	2,112	37	356	65	829
3643	Current-carrying wiring devices.....	40	286	30	58	184	614	377	987	28	219	40	507
3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices.....	24	187	17	34	122	435	338	772	27	168	23	345
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment.....	109	770	85	163	525	1,852	2,664	4,544	49	710	130	1,587
3651	Radio and TV receiving sets.....	90	642	70	134	437	1,538	2,475	4,047	36	635	117	1,405
3652	Phonograph records.....	19	128	15	29	88	315	189	495	*12	75	14	182
366	Communication equipment.....	465	4,751	252	486	2,084	7,939	4,834	12,985	408	2,841	525	6,993
3661	Telephone and telegraph apparatus.....	140	1,293	98	186	785	2,502	1,755	4,236	216	783	115	1,537
3662	Radio and TV communication equipment.....	325	3,458	154	300	1,299	5,438	3,079	8,750	191	2,060	410	5,456
367	Electronic components and accessories.	311	2,558	206	406	1,304	4,307	2,917	7,296	338	1,527	403	4,359
3671	Electron tubes, receiving type.....	12	88	11	20	66	183	60	245	1	24	21	225
3672	Cathode ray picture tubes.....	17	148	12	24	86	299	285	587	19	58	28	463
3673	Electron tubes, transmitting.....	14	150	8	18	83	249	99	350	8	80	18	240
3674	Semiconductors.....	75	658	46	90	300	1,076	502	1,600	95	363	85	820
3679	Electronic components, n.e.c.....	193	1,513	129	254	769	2,500	1,971	4,515	215	1,001	251	2,612
369	Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies.....	116	1,004	90	178	702	2,148	1,734	3,900	94	528	107	1,494
3691	Storage batteries.....	21	190	17	34	143	404	417	828	*30	120	19	259
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet.....	9	67	8	16	49	225	130	351	7	54	11	189
3693	X-ray apparatus and tubes.....	8	86	5	10	38	208	127	324	5	81	8	136
3694	Engine electrical equipment.....	58	534	47	93	400	1,088	870	1,986	40	251	55	766
3699	Electrical equipment, n.e.c.....	18	126	13	26	72	222	190	411	13	66	14	144
37	Transportation equipment.....	1,621	16,698	1,186	2,371	11,048	34,845	51,252	86,920	1,258	14,266	1,834	28,174
371	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	780	8,242	638	1,285	6,420	20,506	37,576	58,138	782	4,215	739	13,666
3711	Motor vehicles.....	341	3,894	283	573	3,072	11,680	28,526	40,307	316	1,976	321	7,354
3712	Passenger car bodies.....	34	260	27	52	177	475	576	1,032	21	206	30	332
3713	Truck and bus bodies.....	384	3,927	312	628	3,056	8,064	7,974	16,013	426	1,889	365	5,712
3714	Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	21	162	16	32	115	288	501	787	20	144	23	269
3715	Truck trailers.....	516	5,767	285	568	2,647	9,805	7,821	18,433	237	8,180	802	11,327
372	Aircraft and parts.....	238	2,739	128	252	1,226	5,005	4,373	10,021	59	6,004	387	5,448
3721	Aircraft.....	141	1,579	75	151	683	2,362	2,143	4,591	119	1,036	195	2,922
3722	Aircraft engines and engine parts.....	136	1,449	82	164	738	2,388	1,304	3,820	59	1,141	220	2,957
3723	Aircraft propellers and parts.....												
3729	Aircraft equipment, n.e.c.....												
373	Ship and boat building and repairing..	159	1,378	129	255	1,028	1,929	1,564	3,503	108	917	169	1,705
3731	Ship building and repairing.....	128	1,180	105	208	880	1,575	1,186	2,762	89	759	139	1,430
3732	Boat building and repairing.....	30	198	24	47	149	354	378	742	19	158	31	275
374	Railroad equipment.....	53	512	41	78	363	1,018	1,372	2,364	66	470	57	788
3741	Locomotives and parts.....	53	512	41	78	363	1,018	1,372	2,364	66	470	16	345
3742	Railroad and streetcars.....											41	443
3751	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	14	106	11	22	79	217	257	470	8	100	12	136
379	Miscellaneous transportation equipment.	99	693	83	163	511	1,369	2,663	4,013	57	384	55	551
3791	Trailer coaches.....	82	573	69	135	426	1,127	2,263	3,378	45	275	44	435
3799	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.....	17	121	14	28	85	242	400	635	12	109	11	117
38	Instruments and related products...	382	3,346	245	465	1,733	8,386	3,957	12,276	393	2,473	394	6,418
3811	Engineering and scientific instruments..	44	401	27	52	205	685	409	1,105	25	292	46	617
382	Mechanical measuring and control devices.....	95	818	58	110	413	1,552	741	2,276	64	599	104	1,392
3821	Mechanical measuring devices.....	65	577	36	70	263	1,103	523	1,616	44	459	73	972
3822	Automatic temperature controls.....	30	241	22	41	150	450	218	660	19	140	31	420
3831	Optical instruments and lenses.....	15	142	10	19	77	265	121	386	8	90	21	284

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972										Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns—		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories			
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	A	F	I
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)			
38	Instruments and related products—Continued													
384	Medical instruments and supplies.....	87	733	60	117	403	1,780	1,013	2,770	102	572	3	2	5
3841	Surgical and medical instruments.....	34	271	24	47	156	603	354	945	44	222	5	4	11
3842	Surgical appliances and supplies.....	43	363	29	56	195	928	514	1,435	44	259	3	2	2
3843	Dental equipment and supplies.....	11	100	8	15	52	249	144	390	14	91	5	5	4
3851	Ophthalmic goods.....	33	222	26	45	152	488	223	698	*26	188	8	2	16
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	90	1,057	52	97	509	4,086	1,357	5,503	189	698	1	1	1
387	Watches, clocks, and watchcases.....	33	242	27	51	160	516	487	992	21	185	1	1	4
3871	Watches and clocks.....	31	221	24	47	142	484	466	940	19	172	1	1	1
3872	Watchcases.....	3	21	2	5	17	32	21	52	*2	13	2	1	37
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	423	2,989	332	628	1,952	6,558	5,327	11,728	*355	2,160	2	2	20
391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..	50	396	38	72	248	832	957	1,730	25	446	4	3	11
3911	Jewelry, precious metal.....	30	238	22	40	137	488	577	1,030	13	282	5	5	13
3912	Jewelers' findings and materials.....	5	39	4	8	25	78	98	168	*2	31	14	12	21
3913	Lapidary work.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3914	Silverware and plated ware.....	13	104	10	20	75	229	174	391	7	107	6	5	4
3931	Musical instruments and parts.....	25	182	20	40	127	350	301	635	18	157	4	10	12
394	Toys and sporting goods.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3941	Games and toys.....	56	388	44	83	244	976	763	1,722	79	298	3	3	5
3942	Dolls.....	8	45	7	13	32	96	94	189	*2	27	8	10	35
3943	Children's vehicles, except bicycles....	5	32	4	8	23	52	71	121	4	21	3	4	2
3949	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
395	Pens, pencils, and office and art goods.....	33	252	25	48	152	571	391	953	24	158	4	3	8
3951	Pens and mechanical pencils.....	10	77	9	16	51	202	87	281	11	51	7	4	6
3952	Lead pencils and art goods.....	7	49	5	10	28	105	92	197	4	44	6	4	10
3953	Marking devices.....	9	70	6	13	42	123	62	187	*3	18	9	10	35
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons.....	7	56	5	9	32	141	150	288	6	45	8	9	15
396	Costume jewelry and notions.....	50	327	41	87	212	797	568	1,358	*51	187	9	5	64
3961	Costume jewelry.....	23	144	18	34	88	360	214	568	*13	70	5	13	21
3962	Artificial flowers.....	*4	*20	*3	*15	*14	*46	*44	*88	*2	*15	16	10	36
3963	Buttons.....	4	27	3	6	17	51	48	100	*6	13	11	12	65
3964	Needles, pins, and fasteners.....	*20	*136	*16	*32	*93	*341	*263	*602	*30	*89	18	3	76
399	Miscellaneous manufactures.....	140	1,007	109	202	659	2,082	1,458	3,511	102	536	5	6	6
3991	Brooms and brushes.....	17	107	14	26	73	210	192	400	■	88	3	3	12
3993	Signs and advertising displays.....	46	372	34	63	234	666	406	1,063	*29	110	6	15	20
3994	Morticians' goods.....	16	119	12	24	76	277	197	471	7	72	8	4	■
3996	Hard surface floor coverings.....	6	58	4	9	43	207	133	335	14	49	1	1	1
3999	Manufactures, n.e.c.....	56	351	45	81	233	722	531	1,244	42	217	9	11	8
19	Ordnance and accessories <sup>2</sup> .....	233	2,871	123	243	1,206	4,858	2,490	7,365	149	966	1	1	1
192	Ammunition, except for small arms <sup>2</sup> ....	170	2,244	82	160	838	3,827	1,806	5,663	109	633	1	1	1
1925	Complete guided missiles <sup>2</sup> .....	121	1,784	48	92	575	3,061	1,149	4,233	78	421	1	1	1
1929	Ammunition, except for small arms, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup>	49	460	34	68	263	765	657	1,430	32	212	1	1	■
1931	Tanks and tank components <sup>2</sup> .....	7	75	5	10	48	152	217	378	3	34	1	1	1
1941	Sighting and fire control equipment <sup>2</sup> ....	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1951	Small arms <sup>2</sup> .....	16	150	11	22	98	287	125	402	11	103	2	1	1
1961	Small arms ammunition <sup>2</sup> .....	13	124	10	20	85	217	206	415	10	142	1	1	1
1911	Guns, howitzers, and mortars <sup>2</sup> .....													
1999	Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup> .....	26	271	15	29	132	362	129	488	16	49	1	1	3

Note: The difference between value of shipments and payroll includes, in addition to profits, the cost of all materials used, supplements to wages, depreciation, interest, rent, as well as purchased services such as advertising, legal, accounting, maintenance and repair, and taxes.

The total value of shipments and cost of materials data for industry groups (2- and 3-digit) and a few individual industries (4-digit) include extensive and unmeasurable duplication arising from shipments between establishments in the same industry classification.

The figures shown with an asterisk (\*) either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or are not consistent with other census series and related data. Thus, at the individual industry level these estimates may be of limited reliability. However, they may be combined with other industry totals into broader aggregates which are of acceptable reliability.

Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

(X) Not applicable. (Z) Less than \$500,000.

(S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error of estimate or the basis of a consistency review.

<sup>1</sup>Revised.



## General Statistics Estimates for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971										1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)
38	Instruments and related products—Continued												
384	Medical instruments and supplies.....	79	622	55	107	335	1,529	834	2,328	77	480	67	966
3841	Surgical and medical instruments.....	28	220	20	40	121	521	276	770	31	181	22	297
3842	Surgical appliances and supplies.....	40	319	27	52	166	835	449	1,274	36	236	35	527
3843	Dental equipment and supplies.....	11	83	8	14	48	173	109	284	9	64	10	141
3851	Ophthalmic goods.....	28	183	21	40	124	402	177	565	16	146	26	286
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	88	954	49	88	436	3,488	1,234	4,710	187	671	95	2,481
387	Watches, clocks, and watchcases.....	32	224	25	48	142	465	443	907	17	195	35	393
3871	Watches and clocks.....	30	208	22	43	129	435	425	859	16	186	32	362
3872	Watchcases.....	3	16	2	4	13	30	18	48	1	9	4	31
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	411	2,740	319	604	1,773	5,707	4,470	10,122	263	1,977	423	4,599
391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware..	53	397	40	77	252	765	825	1,560	*22	424	52	641
3911	Jewelry, precious metal.....	34	252	25	47	150	477	509	963	*7	277	30	353
3912	Jewelers' findings and materials.....	5	32	4	7	21	53	71	122	*2	21	6	58
3913	Lapidary work.....	*2	*17	*2	*4	*13	*44	*97	*135	*4	*29	2	32
3914	Silverware and plated ware.....	13	95	10	19	68	191	149	340	9	97	15	198
3931	Musical instruments and parts.....	20	146	16	30	100	270	233	507	9	129	25	238
394	Toys and sporting goods.....	112	694	90	170	453	1,568	1,230	2,786	80	591	116	1,205
3941	Games and toys.....	52	341	41	77	208	814	609	1,420	46	265	55	614
3942	Dolls.....	9	45	8	14	31	86	86	171	5	27	12	83
3943	Children's vehicles, except bicycles....	5	30	4	8	21	56	65	120	2	20	4	39
3949	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.....	46	278	37	72	194	612	469	1,074	27	280	45	4,695
395	Pens, pencils, and office and art goods.....	35	243	25	48	143	514	356	873	21	147	35	412
3951	Pens and mechanical pencils.....	12	79	9	17	49	174	82	259	8	47	12	141
3952	Lead pencils and art goods.....	7	46	5	9	26	97	85	180	4	42	8	80
3953	Marking devices.....	10	70	7	14	41	125	67	192	*4	23	9	98
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons.....	7	48	5	9	27	119	123	241	*5	36	7	94
396	Costume jewelry and notions.....	50	318	40	77	205	720	508	1,228	42	191	52	528
3961	Costume jewelry.....	21	128	17	32	80	289	182	473	*9	62	22	221
3962	Artificial flowers.....	3	19	3	5	13	44	40	83	*2	14	5	43
3963	Buttons.....	5	29	4	7	18	57	50	106	3	14	5	46
3964	Needles, pins, and fasteners.....	21	142	17	34	94	330	236	565	29	101	19	218
399	Miscellaneous manufactures.....	141	943	108	202	620	1,871	1,319	3,169	89	496	144	1,575
3991	Brooms and brushes.....	17	102	13	25	67	212	178	385	*11	86	17	193
3993	Signs and advertising displays.....	46	339	34	63	216	606	369	972	16	107	48	547
3994	Morticians' goods.....	16	109	12	24	71	200	184	377	*10	68	16	162
3996	Hard surface floor coverings.....	5	49	4	9	36	159	101	258	21	42	6	133
3999	Manufactures, n.e.c.....	57	344	44	82	230	694	487	1,176	31	194	57	541
19	Ordnance and accessories <sup>2</sup> .....	258	2,877	135	282	<sup>r</sup> 1,203	4,601	2,332	6,983	130	979	400	5,588
192	Ammunition, except for small arms <sup>2</sup> ....	188	2,226	89	167	833	3,538	1,662	5,279	86	623	303	4,457
1925	Complete guided missiles <sup>2</sup> .....	132	1,766	51	96	565	2,870	1,081	3,990	56	478	201	<sup>5</sup> 3,339
1929	Ammunition, except for small arms, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup>	56	460	38	72	268	668	581	1,289	30	145	102	1,119
1931	Tanks and tank components <sup>2</sup> .....	7	72	5	10	45	181	194	345	3	66	13	145
1941	Sighting and fire control equipment <sup>2</sup> ....	2	20	1	2	9	25	11	35	(Z)	4	5	64
1951	Small arms <sup>2</sup> .....	17	149	12	25	94	250	129	380	10	89	17	227
1961	Small arms ammunition <sup>2</sup> .....	14	124	10	20	85	207	187	382	16	145	25	286
1911	Guns, howitzers, and mortars <sup>2</sup> .....	30	286	17	32	138	400	150	562	15	54	37	409
1999	Ordnance and accessories, n.e.c. <sup>2</sup> .....												

<sup>1</sup>A description of the standard error of estimate is given in the introduction to the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures, "General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries," M71(AS)-1. The percentage standard errors shown for columns A, F, and I are the approximate relative standard errors of the estimates of level. The standard errors for 1971 are shown in the "General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries," M71(AS)-1.

<sup>2</sup>Includes data for only privately owned and/or operated establishments. Government owned and operated establishments are excluded.

<sup>3</sup>In addition to the employment and payroll reported for operating manufacturing establishments, manufacturing concerns reported separately for central administrative offices or auxiliary units which serve the manufacturing establishments of a company (e.g., storage warehouses, power plants, research laboratories, garages, repair shops, etc.), rather than the general public. Separate reports were obtained if these units were at different geographic locations from the establishment served or if they serviced more than one manufacturing establishment. The employment and payroll data shown represent the total for all such units which primarily serve manufacturing plants.

<sup>4</sup>Establishments in this industry reported value of production instead of value of shipments. Consequently, the formula for computing value added by manufacture was modified to exclude any change in finished product inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

<sup>5</sup>Establishments in this industry reported value of work done instead of value of shipments. Consequently, the formula for computing value added by manufacture was not adjusted for any inventory change between the beginning and end of the year. It does include value added by resales.



## Appendix. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

**All Employees**—The category “all employees” comprises all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Excluded are members of the Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active rolls but not working during the period. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms, however, are excluded from the total.

**Production and Related Workers**—Workers (up through the working foreman level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial, and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plants own use (e.g. power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report are included. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from the category.

**All Other Employees**—Represents nonproduction personnel of the manufacturing establishment, including those engaged in the following activities: Factory supervision above the working foreman level, sales (including driver salesmen), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.) professional, and technical. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force.

**Central Administrative Office and Auxiliary Unit Employees**—Respondents were asked to file separate reports for any central administrative offices or auxiliary units at a different location from the establishments served or at the same location as one of these establishments but not operated as an integral part thereof and administering and serving two or more

establishments. The functions of employees in central administrative offices include general company policy determination, planning, and management (i.e. company purchasing, accounting, general engineering, direction of company personnel matters, and legal and patent matters). Auxiliaries are storage facilities, garages, repair shops, purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, and research laboratories serving the plants or central management of the company.

The employment and payroll data shown for central administrative offices and auxiliary units represent the total for all such units which primarily serve manufacturing plants.

**Average Employment**—The Annual Survey of Manufactures report forms requested employment figures for “production and related workers” for four selected pay periods (i.e. production workers during pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November). For “all other employees”, only a March 12th figure was requested. Thus, the “annual average” is composed of an average of the four monthly figures for the “production workers” plus this March figure for “all other employees.”

**Payroll**—This total includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year to all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total consists of all plant man-hours of production and related workers as defined above. It represents all man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays,



or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant. Where employees elected to work during the vacation period, only actual hours worked by such employees were reported.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—Value added by manufacture is derived by subtracting the total cost of materials (including material, supplies, fuel, electric energy, cost of resales, and miscellaneous receipts) from the value of shipments (including resales) and other receipts and adjusting the resulting amount by the net change in finished products and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

Value added avoids the duplication in the value-of-shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Consequently, it is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. Manufacturers included the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

To arrive at the industry total cost of materials, separate figures were obtained for (a) the total delivered cost of all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during that year; (b) the amount paid for electric energy purchased; (c) the amount paid for all fuel consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) the cost of work done by others on parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); (e) cost of products bought and resold in the same condition. The total excludes the cost of services used, such as advertising, insurance, telephone, etc., and research, developmental, and consulting services of other establishments; it also excludes overhead cost, such as depreciation charges, rent, interest, royalties, etc.; and it excludes materials, machinery, and equipment used in plant expansion or capitalized repairs which are chargeable to fixed-asset accounts.

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, and excluding freight charges and excise taxes. However, where the products of an industry are customarily delivered by the manufacturing establishments (baby products, fluid milk, and soft drinks, for example) the value of shipments is based on the delivered price of the goods rather than the f.o.b. plant price.

Under the general heading of shipments, manufacturers were asked to include all items made by or for each establishment from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. Also included were receipts for contract work and for such miscellaneous activities as sale of scrap and refuse, installation work by manufacturing plant and employees, research and development work, and repair work. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by others was reported by the plant providing the materials. The value of products bought and resold without further processing (merchandising) was reported separately and is included in the value of shipments totals for each industry. The inclusion of resales in total value of shipments is a change in procedure initiated with the 1958 Census of Manufactures.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company (i.e., other manufacturing plants, separate sales branches, or retail stores) as though the establishments were a separate economic unit. The company was requested to include in "value of interplant transfers within the company" not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

For a relatively few industries, (canning and preserving, other than meats and apparel) where shipment figures are generally not maintained, the "value of production" was requested. These instances are noted in the tables for the industries involved.

**Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Products**—The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. With some important exceptions, such as motor vehicles and parts, this duplication is not significant within the individual industries but arises from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in



the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates to the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication—the value of finished manufactures—tends to approximate two-thirds of the value of products reported in the annual survey.

In the past, the Bureau of the Census has not published figures for cost of materials or value of shipments if they contained significant duplication, even if they could be derived at the industry group level by adding the 4-digit industry detail. Effective with the 1962 Annual Survey of Manufactures, these figures were shown at all industry levels for the United States to meet the request for their use in studies in which the presence of an intermediate amount of duplication is not a limiting factor. However, they are appropriately footnoted. Effective with the 1964 Annual Survey of Manufactures, these industry-group totals are also shown at the State, standard metropolitan statistical area, and large county level.

Even where no significant amount of duplication is involved, value-of-shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing cost to value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report capital expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanufacturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturers by communities and organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment, expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense are also omitted.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current cost if feasible; otherwise "at book values." Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value-of-inventories aggregate for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater importance.





PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
SUMMARY SERIES

MC72(P)-1  
Issued May 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries

(Recapitulation of Preliminary Industry Reports)

This report from the 1972 Census of Manufactures presents a summary of the general statistics data for industry groups and industries. The information has been extracted from a series of 451 preliminary industry reports, issued as a part of the 1972 census program.

The 1972 data are based on the census of manufactures universe. Therefore, they differ from the information published in the advance summary report, "General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries," MC72(A)-1, issued in October 1973, which was based on information supplied by a sample of manufacturing establishments included in the annual survey of manufactures reporting panel.

The 1971 data are based on reports from about 65,000 manufacturing establishments selected in a probability sample out of a total of 310,000 manufacturing establishments. Included in the sample are all large manufacturing establishments, which account for more than two-thirds of total employment of all manufacturing establishments in the United States. The sample also includes varying proportions of the more numerous medium- and small-sized establishments.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. Where 1971 and 1967 data, which were tabulated based on the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, are not comparable with 1972 data, they have been excluded from this report. In subsequent final industry reports of the 1972 Census of Manufactures, data linking

the 1972 SIC with the 1967 SIC will be presented.

Estimates of the standard errors have been computed from the sample data for selected statistics in this report. They are presented in the form of relative standard errors; the standard errors divided by the estimated values to which they refer. For a complete description of the Annual Survey of Manufactures and the sampling procedure used, see the introduction to the Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1971.

The table provides data on employment, man-hours, payrolls, value added by manufacture, capital expenditures, cost of materials, inventories, and value of products shipped for manufacturing industries. Comparative data are provided from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures and the 1967 Census of Manufactures.

The figures shown in this report have been subjected to a preliminary review only, and may be revised in the final report which will be prepared for each industry. No adjustments in dollar figures have been made for changes in price or wage levels from the comparison years of 1967 and 1971 to 1972.

In the census of manufactures, information is collected from each manufacturing establishment engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials into new products. A manufacturing establishment usually consists of a single physical location where such industrial operations are performed; for example, a factory, mill, or plant. Each establishment is classified in a particular industry according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system on the basis of the value of the principal products it produces. As the

Continued on page 30.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
	UNITED STATES, total.....	316,336	111,884	18,919.1	173,292.4	13,393.9	26,527.1	104,900.6	352,830.9	405,057.9	752,828.9	22,917.0	108,982.7
20	Food and kindred products....	27,767	12,080	1,559.4	12,854.6	1,076.5	2,151.7	7,993.1	35,332.1	79,328.9	114,321.8	2,332.1	9,985.0
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	265	152	66.1	500.3	57.2	106.1	399.8	2,630.2	3,262.1	5,891.9	2,332.1	2,489.1
22	Textile mill products.....	7,125	4,456	948.9	6,019.8	831.5	1,713.7	4,779.2	11,558.1	16,425.5	27,857.6	1,120.0	3,913.3
23	Apparel and other textile products.....	24,134	12,008	1,357.5	7,115.7	1,186.0	2,146.8	5,402.8	13,227.1	14,078.2	27,115.3	359.7	3,744.0
24	Lumber and wood products.....	33,695	6,761	680.8	4,890.0	584.6	1,147.0	3,872.3	10,101.3	13,400.1	23,425.0	914.0	2,587.8
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	9,111	3,650	463.8	3,178.3	381.5	765.6	2,310.1	6,138.0	5,377.9	11,495.3	363.3	1,818.3
26	Paper and allied products....	5,967	3,899	633.0	5,984.9	497.5	1,041.0	4,314.9	12,930.0	15,290.1	28,167.4	1,388.0	2,963.1
27	Printing and publishing.....	41,585	8,382	1,045.7	9,736.1	623.4	1,166.6	5,411.4	20,057.7	9,940.8	29,891.6	1,041.8	2,330.1
28	Chemicals and allied products	11,160	4,311	831.2	8,668.7	521.8	1,049.7	4,734.5	32,387.8	24,882.9	57,061.5	2,648.9	7,179.2
29	Petroleum and coal products..	1,967	702	138.7	1,627.5	97.0	199.4	1,057.4	5,800.7	22,684.8	28,602.2	1,158.5	2,219.3
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	9,096	4,107	617.0	5,158.4	484.0	967.5	3,596.0	12,023.4	9,641.3	21,268.7	1,084.0	2,627.7
31	Leather and leather products.	3,126	1,602	268.1	1,554.7	235.4	439.9	1,204.3	2,870.5	2,852.3	5,655.7	75.4	776.0
32	Stone, clay, and glass products....	15,673	5,162	615.9	5,495.3	485.6	989.4	4,000.7	12,562.5	8,998.0	21,430.0	1,210.6	2,507.5
33	Primary metal industries.....	6,691	3,836	1,138.9	12,137.9	919.2	1,843.4	9,187.4	23,189.8	35,615.1	58,276.5	2,148.6	9,707.5
34	Fabricated metal products....	29,041	11,386	1,481.4	13,725.1	1,136.4	2,285.5	9,480.4	26,929.9	25,003.0	51,490.3	1,358.4	8,510.1
35	Machinery, except electrical.	40,309	10,367	1,819.7	18,461.1	1,254.7	2,521.8	11,304.4	37,497.1	29,047.7	65,607.4	1,911.2	14,999.0
36	Electric and electronic equipment.....	11,964	5,522	1,650.0	15,107.5	1,152.6	2,256.9	8,766.7	30,299.4	23,236.8	53,154.3	1,430.9	9,730.6
37	Transportation equipment.....	8,642	3,538	1,720.1	19,907.5	1,242.6	2,525.0	12,842.2	40,146.1	55,556.6	94,773.3	(D)	15,666.2
38	Instruments and related products.....	5,866	1,985	442.6	4,212.4	282.6	557.2	2,187.5	10,452.2	4,935.9	15,352.1	463.0	3,011.5
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	15,012	3,669	443.8	3,139.6	343.8	652.9	2,055.5	6,697.0	5,499.9	12,041.0	316.9	2,217.4
60	Administrative and auxiliary <sup>1</sup>	8,140	4,311	996.5	13,817.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
20	Food and kindred products	27,767	12,080	1,559.4	12,854.6	1,076.5	2,151.7	7,993.1	35,332.1	79,328.9	114,321.8	2,332.1	9,985.0
201	Meat products.....	4,381	1,852	308.2	2,549.0	250.9	506.5	1,917.7	4,952.7	26,574.5	31,414.7	300.9	961.6
2011	Meatpacking plants.....	2,443	852	157.5	1,533.6	122.9	254.0	1,149.8	2,956.3	20,113.6	22,985.3	167.1	561.9
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats.....	1,297	550	57.7	537.0	43.0	87.2	367.9	1,085.9	3,493.4	4,555.1	73.6	217.0
2016	Poultry dressing plants.....	523	366	79.3	405.9	72.7	142.0	341.8	748.6	2,575.4	3,322.0	48.5	125.9
2017	Poultry and egg processing...	118	84	13.7	72.5	12.3	23.3	58.2	161.9	392.1	552.3	11.7	56.8
202	Dairy products.....	4,537	2,033	186.0	1,574.5	91.4	187.7	753.7	4,005.3	12,245.4	16,198.5	277.1	618.5
2021	Creamery butter.....	227	61	3.9	30.6	2.8	6.0	21.9	82.9	715.3	799.2	7.8	20.8
2022	Cheese, natural and processed	865	275	25.0	184.0	20.4	40.5	135.1	493.2	2,710.8	3,187.7	49.7	251.9
2023	Condensed and evaporated milk	276	160	12.1	106.7	9.3	19.0	76.6	454.1	1,166.8	1,619.3	33.1	83.2
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts	693	270	20.9	182.8	11.8	23.1	94.1	451.7	776.2	1,226.9	38.2	77.2
2026	Fluid milk.....	2,476	1,267	124.1	1,070.4	47.1	99.1	426.0	2,523.4	6,876.3	9,365.4	148.3	185.4
203	Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	2,503	1,352	229.3	1,514.8	196.1	376.1	1,165.1	4,488.0	6,824.6	11,327.6	355.3	2,478.6
2032	Canned specialties.....	200	87	28.9	217.8	24.0	46.5	166.9	2,814.4	1,061.8	2,187.6	45.6	347.3
2033	Canned fruits and vegetables.	1,014	602	88.0	551.1	77.1	144.1	441.1	2,602.7	2,358.3	3,973.1	110.8	1,188.6
2034	Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, soups.....	176	86	11.9	82.5	10.1	19.1	61.4	243.3	343.0	591.2	18.8	140.1
2035	Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings.....	479	181	20.3	142.8	16.2	31.7	99.8	2,422.7	714.5	2,132.9	43.0	208.7
2037	Frozen fruits and vegetables.	198	182	41.5	255.4	36.5	72.3	204.7	684.1	1,136.5	1,824.6	57.4	389.5
2038	Frozen specialties.....	436	214	38.7	265.2	32.2	62.4	191.2	720.8	1,210.5	1,929.4	79.7	204.4
204	Grain mill products.....	3,014	1,054	109.3	994.4	76.8	165.2	652.4	3,625.1	8,353.9	11,937.1	256.0	962.0
2041	Flour and other grain mill products.....	450	177	16.0	151.5	11.8	26.7	107.1	508.7	1,875.1	2,368.8	31.9	210.2
2043	Cereal breakfast foods.....	46	25	12.8	139.8	10.8	21.4	110.9	670.0	417.4	1,085.1	25.0	78.2
2044	Rice milling.....	56	34	4.0	30.8	3.0	6.5	19.0	148.2	534.5	679.2	6.4	195.5
2045	Blended and prepared flour...	130	52	7.2	69.7	5.2	11.3	49.8	294.2	369.7	660.2	12.4	42.5
2046	Wet corn milling.....	41	27	12.1	137.7	8.4	17.1	88.6	331.1	498.7	832.3	48.1	82.8
2047	Dog, cat, and other pet food.	204	106	13.7	129.5	10.5	22.7	91.9	597.3	763.4	1,359.3	59.5	86.3
2048	Prepared feeds, n.e.c.....	2,087	633	43.5	335.4	27.1	59.5	185.1	1,075.6	3,895.1	4,952.2	72.7	266.5
205	Bakery products.....	3,613	1,540	236.4	2,048.3	142.6	286.0	1,128.5	4,478.1	3,399.6	7,912.6	194.1	230.5
2051	Bread, cake, and related products.....	3,302	1,366	195.4	1,712.0	109.7	220.7	884.0	3,460.4	2,658.2	6,151.1	157.6	141.0
2052	Cookies and crackers.....	311	174	41.0	336.3	32.9	65.3	244.5	1,017.7	741.4	1,761.5	36.5	89.5

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees				Value added by manufacture	
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)		(millions)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	A	F	I	(1,000)	(million dollars)	
	UNITED STATES, total.....	18,363	156,203	12,875	25,266	93,231	314,152	356,017	670,971	20,948	102,107	1	1	1	19,323	261,984	
20	Food and kindred products....	1,574	12,180	1,073	2,145	7,438	34,110	69,778	103,631	2,245	9,602	1	1	1	1,650	26,621	
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	67	471	59	109	376	2,560	2,973	5,528	94	2,271	1	1	1	75	2,032	
22	Textile mill products.....	907	5,330	794	1,605	4,212	9,995	14,024	24,030	873	3,690	1	1	2	929	8,153	
23	Apparel and other textile products.....	1,319	6,500	1,149	2,054	4,943	12,448	12,672	25,025	342	3,554	1	1	5	1,357	10,064	
24	Lumber and wood products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	(X)	NA	(NA)	
25	Furniture and fixtures.....	435	2,821	360	711	2,034	5,227	4,559	9,754	196	1,546	1	1	3	425	4,170	
26	Paper and allied products....	632	5,537	495	1,025	3,951	11,682	13,840	25,458	1,197	2,841	1	1	1	639	9,756	
27	Printing and publishing.....	1,049	8,976	626	1,192	5,010	18,086	8,861	26,887	942	2,293	1	1	2	1,031	14,355	
28	Chemicals and allied products	849	8,260	529	1,061	4,451	29,432	22,490	51,873	2,938	6,923	1	1	1	841	23,550	
29	Petroleum and coal products..	141	1,564	97	198	994	5,617	21,461	26,935	1,304	2,408	1	1	1	142	5,426	
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	NA	
31	Leather and leather products.	274	1,501	240	442	1,155	2,761	2,437	5,218	69	718	1	1	5	329	2,627	
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	583	4,802	462	928	3,503	10,708	7,817	18,553	928	2,311	1	1	1	590	8,333	
33	Primary metal industries.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)	
34	Fabricated metal products....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	NA	
35	Machinery, except electrical.	1,744	16,235	1,187	2,355	9,740	30,681	24,537	55,560	1,696	13,731	1	1	1	1,865	27,836	
36	Electric and electronic equipment.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	NA	
37	Transportation equipment....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	NA	
38	Instruments and related products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	(NA)	
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	411	2,740	319	604	1,773	5,707	4,470	10,122	263	1,997	1	1	10	423	4,599	
60	Administrative and auxiliary <sup>1</sup>	937	11,957	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	X	X	831	(X)	
20	Food and kindred products	1,574	12,180	1,073	2,145	7,438	34,110	69,778	103,631	2,245	9,602	1	1	1	1,650	26,621	
201	Meat products.....	307	2,378	248	500	1,801	4,978	21,169	26,079	288	854	2	1	2	310	3,551	
2011	Meatpacking plants.....	161	1,502	125	260	1,121	3,042	15,814	18,828	162	494	1	2	4	171	2,221	
2013	Sausages and other prepared meats.....	56	484	42	85	331	1,045	2,730	3,762	63	179	3	3	5	54	743	
2016	Poultry dressing plants.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	(NA)	
2017	Poultry and egg processing...	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	NA	
202	Dairy products.....	193	1,517	88	183	670	3,909	10,923	14,813	223	583	2	1	4	232	3,466	
2021	Creamery butter.....	5	37	4	8	27	101	840	941	8	27	8	8	10	9	113	
2022	Cheese, natural and processed	22	144	17	35	110	426	2,183	2,594	23	230	3	4	7	20	227	
2023	Condensed and evaporated milk	12	101	9	18	69	439	1,141	1,577	19	78	4	2	5	13	373	
2024	Ice cream and frozen desserts	23	174	13	25	88	431	742	1,171	28	71	6	5	4	25	403	
2026	Fluid milk.....	131	1,061	46	96	376	2,511	6,017	8,531	146	177	2	2	5	165	2,351	
203	Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	X	X	(X)	NA	(NA)	
2032	Canned specialties.....	27	199	23	44	151	2,737	991	2,129	11	368	2	1	6	27	2,602	
2033	Canned fruits and vegetables.	94	550	83	157	444	2,158	2,352	3,878	102	1,301	3	1	3	100	2,113	
2034	Dehydrated fruits, vegetables, soups.....	11	75	9	17	54	238	302	538	14	150	5	2	1	11	168	
2035	Pickles, sauces, and salad dressings.....	21	141	17	33	100	2,431	769	2,198	30	224	3	3	4	20	2,296	
2037	Frozen fruits and vegetables.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA	
2038	Frozen specialties.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA	
204	Grain mill products.....	108	920	76	159	605	3,426	7,788	11,210	282	843	1	1	1	112	2,882	
2041	Flour and other grain mill products.....	18	161	13	29	112	529	1,921	2,451	25	186	3	2	3	21	491	
2043	Cereal breakfast foods.....	13	126	10	21	99	637	417	1,048	23	77	1	1	1	12	473	
2044	Rice milling.....	4	27	3	6	17	129	399	518	15	111	1	1	1	4	144	
2045	Blended and prepared flour...	6	60	5	9	41	253	321	574	9	37	3	2	2	8	233	
2046	Wet corn milling.....	13	134	9	18	87	328	476	807	36	83	1	1	1	14	351	
2047	Dog, cat, and other pet food.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA	
2048	Prepared feeds, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA	
205	Bakery products.....	237	1,932	144	287	1,040	4,141	3,222	7,357	194	223	2	1	1	264	3,195	
2051	Bread, cake, and related products.....	196	1,634	111	223	832	3,209	2,507	5,717	169	132	3	1	5	229	2,753	
2052	Cookies and crackers.....	41	298	33	64	209	932	715	1,641	24	91	2	1	1	43	719	

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
20	Food and kindred products--Continued												
206	Sugar and confectionery products.....	1,229	575	107.2	833.4	86.6	174.5	608.5	2,489.0	4,163.9	6,635.8	191.7	984.3
2061	Raw cane sugar.....	76	62	7.5	64.5	5.6	13.1	47.1	161.2	268.9	424.0	34.7	13.4
2062	Cane sugar refining.....	32	27	10.9	119.3	8.1	18.0	83.6	384.4	1,363.1	1,742.0	23.6	203.2
2063	Beet sugar.....	61	54	11.5	92.3	10.4	21.2	78.4	310.5	566.5	880.1	35.9	254.4
2065	Confectionery products.....	993	386	60.3	420.0	48.7	95.3	297.7	1,122.6	1,359.6	2,472.0	52.4	288.3
2066	Chocolate and cocoa products.	48	30	10.1	83.7	8.0	15.4	60.4	281.9	455.3	735.1	26.1	122.8
2067	Chewing Gum.....	19	16	6.9	53.6	5.8	11.5	41.3	228.4	150.5	382.6	19.0	72.2
207	Fats and oils.....	851	455	40.1	363.1	29.3	64.0	239.8	1,284.3	5,676.6	6,897.1	119.4	913.2
2074	Cottonseed oil mills.....	115	84	5.6	34.2	4.5	9.8	24.0	88.0	367.9	458.7	9.7	99.7
2075	Soybean oil mills.....	94	74	9.0	80.9	6.5	14.5	53.7	345.9	3,063.2	3,350.7	41.2	577.9
2076	Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c....	32	18	1.3	10.3	.9	1.8	7.5	45.6	236.8	271.5	2.9	39.8
2077	Animal and marine fats and oils.....	503	193	11.4	104.1	8.4	18.3	67.1	292.5	465.0	754.9	30.6	29.1
2079	Shortening and cooking oils..	107	86	12.8	133.6	9.0	19.6	87.5	512.3	1,543.7	2,061.3	35.0	166.7
208	Beverages.....	3,558	1,949	210.9	2,022.8	106.5	213.3	945.7	6,661.2	7,238.9	13,813.8	465.6	2,025.8
2082	Malt beverages.....	165	129	51.0	652.5	33.9	67.0	408.4	1,991.9	2,060.3	4,077.5	155.5	203.4
2083	Malt.....	40	27	1.9	20.5	1.5	2.7	15.3	55.7	168.7	227.0	7.8	80.0
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits.....	208	71	9.1	90.2	5.6	11.6	47.5	404.5	532.8	859.4	42.4	373.3
2085	Distilled liquor, except brandy.....	119	95	18.4	182.9	14.5	28.6	132.5	<sup>2</sup> 1,018.9	782.8	<sup>2</sup> 1,789.9	33.4	931.7
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	2,634	1,515	120.5	976.9	45.1	91.2	293.3	2,321.4	3,086.7	5,395.6	205.5	278.9
2087	Flavoring extracts and sirups, n.e.c.....	392	112	10.0	99.8	5.9	12.2	48.7	868.8	607.6	1,464.4	21.0	158.5
209	Miscellaneous foods and kindred products.....	4,081	1,270	132.0	954.3	96.3	178.4	581.7	3,348.4	4,851.5	8,184.6	172.0	810.5
2091	Canned and cured seafoods....	303	133	15.0	89.6	13.1	21.9	67.5	<sup>2</sup> 198.6	519.5	<sup>2</sup> 718.4	14.4	139.4
2092	Fresh or frozen packaged fish	504	248	24.5	124.4	21.1	36.4	90.6	<sup>2</sup> 276.6	770.0	<sup>2</sup> 1,043.3	17.7	164.1
2095	Roasted coffee.....	208	100	12.6	130.0	8.2	16.9	80.5	822.1	1,495.0	2,316.8	31.2	181.7
2097	Manufactured ice.....	805	84	6.6	41.4	4.5	9.3	25.4	89.5	24.2	114.0	10.6	3.7
2098	Macaroni and spaghetti.....	191	62	7.3	59.4	5.0	10.7	33.8	156.3	194.9	349.3	7.0	27.4
2099	Food preparations, n.e.c.....	2,070	643	66.0	509.5	44.4	83.2	283.9	1,805.3	1,847.9	3,642.8	91.1	294.2
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	265	152	66.1	500.3	57.2	106.1	399.8	2,630.2	3,262.1	5,891.9	D	2,489.1
2111	Cigarettes.....	20	11	38.1	344.8	33.4	62.2	286.5	<sup>2</sup> 2,188.7	1,554.7	<sup>2</sup> 3,744.5	101.5	1,700.8
2121	Cigars.....	121	50	13.4	67.8	12.0	22.3	54.6	<sup>2</sup> 188.1	149.2	<sup>2</sup> 335.8	5.3	62.0
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco..	37	22	3.4	23.0	2.6	4.7	15.1	<sup>2</sup> 103.2	77.3	<sup>2</sup> 180.2	D	39.9
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying	87	69	11.2	64.7	9.2	16.9	43.6	<sup>2</sup> 150.2	1,480.9	1,631.4	12.3	686.4
22	Textile mill products....	7,125	4,456	948.9	6,019.8	831.5	1,713.7	4,779.2	11,558.1	16,425.5	27,857.6	1,120.0	3,913.3
221	Weaving mills, cotton.....	303	223	123.1	756.1	113.4	238.8	664.5	1,309.7	1,492.8	2,787.1	73.3	426.3
2211	Weaving mills, cotton.....	303	223	123.1	756.1	113.4	238.8	664.5	1,309.7	1,492.8	2,787.1	73.3	426.3
222	Weaving mills, synthetics..	406	335	145.6	952.8	130.9	283.6	801.2	1,731.6	1,941.7	3,668.8	136.5	545.5
2221	Weaving mills, manmade fiber and silk.....	406	335	145.6	952.8	130.9	283.6	801.2	1,731.6	1,941.7	3,668.8	136.5	545.5
223	Weaving and finishing mills, wool.....	197	118	19.4	131.9	16.5	34.5	98.9	240.9	213.4	448.3	11.6	90.6
2231	Weaving and finishing mills, wool.....	197	118	19.4	131.9	16.5	34.5	98.9	240.9	213.4	448.3	11.6	90.6
224	Narrow fabric mills.....	366	211	27.1	160.5	23.5	47.1	119.3	276.3	264.8	541.1	11.1	94.1
2241	Narrow fabric mills.....	366	211	27.1	160.5	23.5	47.1	119.3	276.3	264.8	541.1	11.1	94.1
225	Knitting mills.....	2,695	1,699	274.2	1,627.6	238.3	462.9	1,249.8	3,145.1	4,507.8	7,611.4	390.3	1,120.0
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks	314	218	49.9	249.7	43.7	80.3	200.3	443.0	544.9	1,001.3	18.6	177.0
2252	Hosiery, n.e.c.....	414	268	32.6	159.5	29.3	53.8	128.5	294.9	309.2	599.8	12.5	91.4
2253	Knit outerwear mills.....	915	545	74.4	429.7	65.1	122.5	323.8	811.9	905.7	1,700.6	46.0	264.2
2254	Knit underwear mills.....	87	74	25.9	130.7	23.9	44.2	109.9	240.1	285.4	536.7	6.7	79.5
2257	Circular knit fabric mills...	697	411	65.5	476.9	55.0	116.8	350.5	1,002.9	1,737.8	2,714.8	257.8	328.5
2258	Warp knit fabric mills.....	199	153	22.1	158.4	18.1	39.0	119.6	311.5	693.5	987.0	46.8	165.7
2259	Knitting mills, n.e.c.....	69	30	3.8	22.7	3.2	6.3	17.2	40.8	31.3	71.2	1.9	13.7
226	Textile finishing, except wool.....	641	427	79.4	562.3	67.1	141.8	434.6	1,082.0	1,504.7	2,597.0	119.1	228.6
2261	Finishing plants, cotton.....	190	114	25.7	176.7	21.7	44.8	141.3	318.6	302.8	621.6	32.4	60.4
2262	Finishing plants, manmade fiber and silk.....	255	188	35.2	263.0	29.4	63.3	200.5	503.4	833.5	1,338.5	51.7	120.7
2269	Finishing plants, n.e.c.....	196	125	18.5	122.6	16.0	33.7	92.8	260.0	368.4	636.9	35.0	47.5

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971												1967		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>2</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
							(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)				(million dollars)	(million dollars)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)				(1,000)	(million dollars)		
20	Food and kindred products--Continued															
206	Sugar and confectionery products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	X	(X)	X	(NA)	(NA)
2061	Raw cane sugar.....	8	58	6	13	41	197	214	408	20	46	1	1	6	8	134
2062	Cane sugar refining.....	11	109	8	18	76	365	1,289	1,641	20	213	1	1	1	12	309
2063	Beet sugar.....	11	89	10	22	77	309	512	809	26	271	1	1	1	12	210
2065	Confectionery products.....	64	411	51	102	286	1,103	1,260	2,359	57	296	3	2	5	68	862
2066	Chocolate and cocoa products.....	9	73	7	15	53	235	415	655	14	108	2	1	1	7	190
2067	Chewing gum.....	7	55	6	11	39	288	152	429	26	66	1	1	1	7	190
207	Fats and oils.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	X	X	X	(NA)	NA
2074	Cottonseed oil mills.....	5	30	4	9	20	83	333	420	7	108	6	3	5	5	65
2075	Soybean oil mills.....	8	69	6	19	44	335	2,549	2,861	57	439	1	1	1	8	215
2076	Vegetable oil mills, n.e.c....	2	17	1	3	12	68	239	304	2	42	7	5	3	2	42
2077	Animal and marine fats and oils.....	12	112	9	20	69	278	580	866	43	30	5	8	13	14	206
2079	Shortening and cooking oils..	13	122	9	18	82	493	1,541	2,027	30	164	1	1	1	15	391
208	Beverages.....	219	1,988	111	221	914	6,557	6,855	13,331	441	1,991	2	1	3	221	4,790
2082	Malt beverages.....	57	654	37	72	405	2,177	1,966	4,140	160	204	1	1	1	60	1,546
2083	Malt.....	2	20	1	3	15	61	156	218	4	81	1	1	1	2	48
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits.....	10	86	6	12	42	377	435	747	40	309	14	5	7	7	197
2085	Distilled liquor, except brandy.....	19	178	15	30	130	2,959	890	2,848	29	978	1	1	3	19	2,737
2086	Bottled and canned soft drinks.....	121	959	46	94	282	2,223	2,833	5,047	168	272	4	3	7	123	1,679
2087	Flavoring extracts and sirups, n.e.c.....	10	91	5	11	40	761	575	1,332	39	147	3	2	9	10	584
209	Miscellaneous foods and kindred products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
2091	Canned and cured seafoods....	14	82	12	20	62	2,240	490	2,732	12	117	8	5	10	16	2,181
2092	Fresh or frozen packaged fish	22	97	20	33	72	2,229	569	2,798	13	132	5	5	10	21	2,165
2095	Roasted coffee.....	15	137	9	18	77	823	1,502	2,327	52	211	3	1	1	16	726
2097	Manufactured ice.....	8	46	5	11	28	81	30	112	*16	3	9	8	34	8	76
2098	Macaroni and spaghetti.....	7	54	5	11	33	142	172	314	7	24	5	4	11	8	120
2099	Food preparations, n.e.c.....	66	465	43	83	259	1,659	1,708	3,350	125	277	4	2	3	62	1,108
21	Tobacco manufactures.....	67	471	59	109	378	2,560	2,973	5,528	94	2,271	1	1	1	75	2,032
2111	Cigarettes.....	36	313	32	59	260	2,110	1,464	2,573	75	1,490	1	1	1	37	2,164
2121	Cigars.....	15	69	14	26	57	2,219	141	2,359	8	60	1	1	1	19	2,106
2131	Chewing and smoking tobacco..	4	23	3	5	15	2,106	82	2,187	2	14	2	1	1	1	261
2141	Tobacco stemming and redrying	13	65	10	19	44	2,126	1,287	2,1409	9	676	1	1	1	16	2,133
22	Textile mill products.....	907	5,330	794	1,605	4,212	9,995	14,024	24,030	873	3,690	1	1	2	929	8,153
221	Weaving mills, cotton.....	135	774	124	258	673	1,256	1,380	2,641	77	466	1	1	1	203	1,624
2211	Weaving mills, cotton.....	135	774	124	258	673	1,256	1,380	2,641	77	466	1	1	1	203	1,624
222	Weaving mills, synthetics..	140	827	126	260	696	1,400	1,712	3,130	112	527	1	1	2	109	922
2221	Weaving mills, manmade fiber and silk.....	140	827	126	260	696	1,400	1,712	3,130	112	527	1	1	2	109	922
223	Weaving and finishing mills, wool.....	25	157	21	42	117	226	296	547	32	100	3	4	2	42	429
2231	Weaving and finishing mills, wool.....	25	157	21	42	117	226	296	547	32	100	3	4	2	42	429
224	Narrow fabric mills.....	26	146	22	44	108	285	248	531	10	92	4	4	9	26	214
2241	Narrow fabric mills.....	26	146	22	44	108	285	248	531	10	92	4	4	9	26	214
225	Knitting mills.....	256	1,379	224	421	1,056	2,668	3,681	6,336	278	995	2	2	5	211	1,914
2251	Women's hosiery, except socks	56	265	50	88	213	492	590	1,113	20	206	2	1	6	58	413
2252	Hosiery, n.e.c.....	34	151	30	53	120	275	323	605	18	91	5	1	13	39	231
2253	Knit outerwear mills.....	74	395	65	119	297	641	712	1,342	48	226	5	3	8	74	605
2254	Knit underwear mills.....	25	125	23	41	98	196	218	150	6	94	11	6	8	31	201
2257	Circular knit fabric mills....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2258	Warp knit fabric mills.....	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2259	Knitting mills, n.e.c.....	3	18	3	5	15	31	20	53	3	9	5	4	2	3	22
226	Textile finishing, except wool.....	74	500	62	131	383	919	1,177	2,114	88	227	2	2	3	71	710
2261	Finishing plants, cotton.....	28	189	23	50	147	349	354	704	30	75	3	1	6	86	311
2262	Finishing plants, manmade fiber and silk.....	33	227	27	57	173	426	572	985	39	117	2	2	8	56	271
2269	Finishing plants, n.e.c.....	13	84	11	24	63	174	251	425	19	34	3	1	1	1	10

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
22	Textile mill products-- Continued												
227	Floor covering mills.....	520	273	59.5	412.6	47.9	98.7	289.2	1,094.2	2,121.3	3,167.8	68.9	565.5
2271	Woven carpets and rugs.....	65	19	6.6	44.8	5.7	11.7	35.5	88.2	119.3	212.8	3.3	44.8
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs.....	368	226	49.6	344.1	39.6	81.9	237.6	947.0	1,893.5	2,788.6	61.0	495.0
2279	Carpets and rugs, n.e.c.....	87	28	3.3	23.7	2.6	5.1	16.1	59.0	108.5	166.4	4.6	25.7
228	Yarn and thread mills.....	811	639	148.0	870.7	134.7	281.7	729.5	1,540.4	2,682.2	4,216.1	224.0	449.9
2281	Yarn mills, except wool.....	424	357	89.6	517.2	83.6	177.6	452.2	818.1	1,389.9	2,205.1	95.4	243.7
2282	Throwing and winding mills...	212	170	38.1	231.9	33.1	68.1	180.9	481.8	943.9	1,431.0	113.9	110.6
2283	Wool yarn mills.....	101	66	8.6	51.9	7.9	16.1	43.3	97.2	141.8	232.3	6.4	38.5
2284	Thread mills.....	74	46	11.7	69.7	10.1	19.9	53.1	143.3	206.6	347.7	8.3	57.1
229	Miscellaneous textile goods	1,186	531	72.6	545.3	59.2	124.6	392.2	1,137.9	1,696.8	2,820.0	85.2	392.8
2291	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats.....	42	28	4.5	35.5	3.6	7.6	25.5	71.8	60.5	133.2	2.7	20.9
2292	Lace goods.....	103	28	2.7	16.6	2.3	4.5	13.0	29.7	17.9	45.8	1.5	7.6
2293	Padding and upholstery filling.....	132	59	4.4	34.2	3.5	7.2	23.1	64.3	71.2	134.9	2.9	11.7
2294	Processed textile waste.....	104	35	3.6	21.9	3.1	6.6	16.6	50.7	82.0	132.0	3.1	13.5
2295	Coated fabrics, not rubberized.....	201	132	18.6	172.1	13.7	29.3	112.9	373.5	497.8	863.5	28.3	149.9
2296	Tire cord and fabric.....	18	18	10.0	70.0	9.1	19.4	60.6	145.8	540.1	685.1	8.8	63.1
2297	Nonwoven fabrics.....	73	57	9.0	69.5	7.1	15.6	48.6	167.4	187.2	350.2	17.8	44.5
2298	Cordage and twine.....	152	77	8.7	53.9	7.5	14.9	39.8	93.7	86.5	182.7	4.6	41.6
2299	Textile goods, n.e.c.....	361	97	11.1	71.6	9.3	19.5	52.1	141.0	153.6	292.6	15.5	40.0
23	Apparel and other textile products.....	24,134	12,008	1,357.5	7,115.7	1,186.0	2,146.8	5,402.8	13,227.1	14,078.2	27,115.3	359.7	3,744.0
231	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	846	559	124.4	768.2	108.1	193.5	602.0	1,353.9	1,002.9	2,351.7	22.3	379.4
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	846	559	124.4	768.2	108.1	193.5	602.0	1,353.9	1,002.9	2,351.7	22.3	379.4
232	Men's and boys' furnishings	2,736	1,962	359.1	1,666.9	322.1	590.6	1,329.0	3,144.5	3,519.9	6,611.5	92.9	1,026.0
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear.....	722	559	114.1	519.5	102.3	187.4	415.0	1,006.0	1,206.2	2,196.1	24.4	355.3
2322	Men's and boys' underwear....	92	71	14.8	63.5	14.0	25.4	55.3	135.5	108.9	239.7	5.0	33.8
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear....	295	131	11.0	69.2	8.8	16.1	38.6	141.7	150.9	290.0	3.9	28.0
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers.....	610	418	91.1	438.4	81.8	150.3	348.0	761.8	884.3	1,640.6	23.3	260.6
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing	492	425	87.9	373.8	79.6	147.2	317.0	721.7	784.0	1,493.2	23.4	203.4
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.....	525	358	40.2	202.5	35.6	64.2	155.1	377.8	385.6	751.9	12.9	144.9
233	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	9,395	5,502	427.6	2,237.2	372.8	652.7	1,674.2	4,017.9	4,141.0	8,113.0	97.1	833.0
2331	Women's and misses' blouses and waists.....	953	690	61.7	322.9	53.6	96.5	231.1	569.5	680.2	1,249.5	29.5	128.6
2335	Women's and misses' dresses..	5,512	2,935	210.2	1,066.0	184.9	314.8	820.3	1,864.4	1,656.6	3,514.6	32.0	312.8
2337	Women's and misses' suits and coats.....	1,592	1,003	74.0	433.9	63.1	113.6	313.8	806.4	940.3	1,735.1	15.8	167.7
2339	Women's and misses' outer- wear, n.e.c.....	1,338	874	81.7	414.4	71.2	127.8	309.0	777.6	863.9	1,613.8	19.8	223.9
234	Women's and children's undergarments.....	999	674	106.0	523.2	92.3	167.5	387.2	1,043.8	942.4	1,975.3	25.5	349.5
2341	Women's and children's underwear.....	728	481	77.9	370.1	69.0	125.4	282.5	705.0	635.7	1,328.9	20.9	226.2
2342	Brassieres and allied garments	271	193	28.1	153.1	23.3	42.1	104.7	338.8	306.7	646.4	4.6	123.3
235	Hats, caps, and millinery..	495	174	14.3	72.7	12.4	22.9	55.8	132.9	99.8	228.9	1.9	33.8
2351	Millinery.....	216	52	3.2	17.0	2.7	4.4	12.9	33.2	25.0	58.1	.3	3.8
2352	Hats and caps, except millinery.....	279	122	11.1	55.7	9.7	18.5	42.9	99.7	74.8	170.8	1.6	30.0
236	Children's outerwear.....	1,041	710	74.1	361.5	63.8	115.9	274.1	688.5	679.4	1,359.7	17.6	175.3
2361	Children's dresses and blouses.....	477	344	35.1	170.9	29.3	52.6	127.3	336.7	313.4	642.2	10.8	76.0
2363	Children's coats and suits...	161	100	8.7	45.6	7.6	13.6	34.1	79.7	93.1	171.1	.7	18.9
2369	Children's outerwear, n.e.c..	403	266	30.3	145.0	26.9	49.7	112.7	272.1	272.9	546.4	6.1	80.4
237	Fur goods.....	794	46	4.7	40.6	3.8	6.6	30.6	85.9	132.1	216.6	1.4	26.7
2371	Fur goods.....	794	46	4.7	40.6	3.8	6.6	30.6	85.9	132.1	216.6	1.4	26.7

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971												1967		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)				(1,000)
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)						
22	Textile mill products-- Continued															
227	Floor covering mills.....	53	352	42	89	243	909	1,776	2,679	58	506	1	2	5	44	599
2271	Woven carpets and rugs.....	8	47	6	12	36	87	143	236	3	48	1	1	1	9	105
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs.....	41	277	33	70	188	757	1,523	2,271	48	431	2	2	6	32	449
2279	Carpets and rugs, n.e.c.....	5	28	4	7	19	65	110	172	8	27	5	6	8	3	45
228	Yarn and thread mills.....	133	732	121	250	615	1,349	2,262	3,605	146	424	1	1	1	119	946
2281	Yarn mills, except wool.....	83	445	77	160	390	728	1,175	1,910	65	229	22	22	2	75	556
2282	Throwing and winding mills....	29	159	26	52	126	363	718	1,066	67	102	1	1	2	19	173
2283	Wool yarn mills.....	11	66	10	20	51	130	183	317	*10	40	7	9	24	15	118
2284	Thread mills.....	10	62	9	18	47	127	186	312	5	52	5	5	1	11	99
229	Miscellaneous textile goods.	66	463	53	109	326	954	1,489	2,439	72	353	2	2	8	72	795
2291	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats.....	4	30	3	6	20	62	52	115	3	20	7	4	13	5	64
2292	Lace goods.....	*4	*22	*4	*6	*16	*36	*22	*56	*1	*12	14	19	41	5	37
2293	Paddings and upholstery filling.....	6	37	5	11	28	74	87	162	*8	16	12	9	53	7	78
2294	Processed textile waste.....	*4	*22	*3	*7	*16	*57	*69	*129	*3	*17	16	14	26	5	35
2295	Coated fabrics, not rubberized.....	16	140	12	25	89	303	396	689	16	120	2	1	2	18	255
2296	Tire cord and fabric.....	10	62	9	18	53	130	475	607	8	63	1	1	1	10	92
2297	Nonwoven fabrics.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2298	Cordage and twine.....	7	42	6	11	30	79	66	146	4	35	4	4	7	10	95
2299	Textile goods, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
23	Apparel and other textile products.....	1,319	6,500	1,149	2,054	4,943	12,448	12,672	25,025	336	3,554	1	1	5	1,357	10,064
231	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	115	628	99	171	490	1,040	859	1,892	*28	368	2	3	35	136	1,048
2311	Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	115	628	99	171	490	1,040	859	1,892	*28	368	2	3	35	136	1,048
232	Men's and boys' furnishings.	359	1,554	322	579	1,253	3,108	3,036	6,116	76	1,008	2	1	3	345	2,181
2321	Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear.....	115	464	104	184	382	956	874	1,816	20	268	2	2	4	114	704
2322	Men's and boys' underwear.....	13	60	12	22	55	147	105	248	2	34	14	4	6	13	82
2323	Men's and boys' neckwear.....	9	60	8	11	31	121	108	225	*2	29	13	10	33	8	69
2327	Men's and boys' separate trousers.....	107	481	96	175	387	913	964	1,854	30	317	2	3	3	88	543
2328	Men's and boys' work clothing.	74	292	67	122	246	610	611	1,240	13	209	2	2	5	78	465
2329	Men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c.....	41	197	36	65	153	361	375	733	*9	150	12	7	23	43	318
233	Women's and misses' outerwear.....	400	2,014	344	601	1,500	3,840	3,882	7,699	81	833	2	2	5	409	3,183
2331	Women's and misses' blouses and waists.....	51	243	43	75	176	453	520	964	15	116	6	6	7	56	384
2335	Women's and misses' dresses...	205	1,032	176	304	777	1,969	1,927	3,873	36	373	3	4	9	210	1,589
2337	Women's and misses' suits and coats.....	75	409	65	112	303	774	810	1,594	14	172	3	4	11	84	787
2339	Women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c.....	70	329	61	110	245	644	625	1,268	17	172	8	6	9	60	423
234	Women's and children's undergarments.....	111	523	97	173	389	1,038	885	1,913	20	315	3	1	7	114	867
2341	Women's and children's underwear.....	80	359	71	126	274	704	571	1,272	15	197	4	6	8	76	516
2342	Brassieres and allied garments	32	163	26	47	115	334	314	641	5	118	5	4	7	38	351
235	Hats, caps, and millinery...	15	69	13	24	51	122	99	222	*3	33	8	6	16	21	164
2351	Millinery.....	*3	*14	*2	*4	*10	*29	*25	*54	*3	*3	35	22	43	8	64
2352	Hats and caps, except millinery.....	12	55	11	20	40	93	74	168	*2	30	6	4	17	16	101
236	Children's outerwear.....	72	321	63	116	252	599	600	1,195	*12	160	4	4	17	78	538
2361	Children's dresses and blouses.....	32	143	28	52	109	252	264	516	*3	63	7	6	16	35	242
2363	Children's coats and suits....	10	48	9	17	39	86	91	179	*3	19	10	12	61	11	78
2369	Children's outerwear, n.e.c....	29	131	26	48	104	261	245	500	*6	78	5	6	16	32	217
237	Fur goods.....	5	38	4	7	28	64	113	184	1	27	13	11	3	9	117
2371	Fur goods.....	5	38	4	7	28	64	113	184	1	27	13	11	3	9	117

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
23	Apparel and other textile products--Continued												
238	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	1,285	667	61.2	330.4	52.8	96.5	239.8	630.5	658.3	1,275.8	13.7	180.8
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves.	134	90	11.5	54.8	10.4	19.8	46.0	96.5	95.8	192.8	1.6	32.0
2384	Robes and dressing gowns.....	177	109	9.9	49.9	8.4	15.2	36.2	92.0	111.1	202.0	2.1	21.9
2385	Waterproof outer garments.....	255	164	15.3	86.0	13.1	23.3	62.3	173.6	176.1	344.8	2.4	51.4
2386	Leather and sheep lined clothing.....	184	88	7.1	40.3	6.3	11.4	30.6	81.6	92.4	171.0	2.4	20.7
2387	Apparel belts.....	295	130	10.1	64.5	8.5	15.9	40.4	127.5	125.5	249.5	2.6	32.6
2389	Apparel and accessories, n.e.c.....	240	86	7.3	34.9	6.1	10.9	24.3	59.3	57.4	115.7	2.6	22.2
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	6,543	1,714	186.1	1,115.0	157.9	300.6	810.1	2,129.2	2,902.4	4,982.8	87.3	739.5
2391	Curtains and draperies.....	1,573	338	33.7	166.9	29.2	55.1	124.6	306.8	465.1	762.2	9.6	101.7
2392	Housefurnishings, n.e.c.....	1,095	402	49.5	257.8	41.5	81.0	178.9	526.0	897.5	1,406.9	26.4	244.7
2393	Textile bags.....	202	89	7.7	42.8	6.5	12.4	30.5	71.4	177.0	247.0	5.3	37.2
2394	Canvas and related products..	852	142	12.7	74.0	10.2	18.6	47.7	128.0	147.5	270.8	3.0	68.4
2395	Pleating and stitching.....	885	195	15.4	79.6	13.4	23.8	58.9	149.8	115.1	260.6	3.1	33.0
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings.....	658	196	27.3	264.3	22.7	44.7	199.8	524.7	607.6	1,120.2	10.3	101.8
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries.	443	53	5.4	37.6	4.7	9.9	28.5	72.8	44.0	116.2	1.5	6.3
2399	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.....	835	299	34.4	192.0	29.7	55.1	141.2	349.7	448.6	798.9	28.1	146.4
24	Lumber and wood products.	33,695	6,761	680.8	4,890.0	584.6	1,147.0	3,872.3	10,101.3	13,400.1	23,425.0	914.0	2,587.8
241	Logging camps and logging contractors.....	13,208	689	79.2	520.6	71.7	128.9	453.9	1,152.2	1,366.1	2,516.5	160.5	201.8
2411	Logging camps and logging contractors.....	13,208	689	79.2	520.6	71.7	128.9	453.9	1,152.2	1,366.1	2,516.5	160.5	201.8
242	Sawmills and planing mills	9,380	2,132	200.7	1,460.8	178.6	360.0	1,224.8	3,191.6	3,877.3	7,073.1	319.5	858.2
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	8,018	1,694	164.3	1,256.4	146.2	297.2	1,057.5	2,850.3	3,487.9	6,337.7	298.4	760.2
2426	Hardwood dimension and flooring.....	919	355	30.1	165.5	26.8	53.3	134.4	262.7	293.2	558.2	15.4	77.9
2429	Special product sawmills, n.e.c.....	443	83	6.3	38.9	5.6	9.5	32.9	78.6	96.2	177.2	5.7	20.1
243	Millwork, plywood, and structural members.....	5,435	1,769	188.3	1,428.5	157.5	314.7	1,112.4	2,801.4	3,769.6	6,527.5	192.6	764.1
2431	Millwork.....	2,418	712	70.5	524.0	58.2	110.6	383.3	959.5	1,475.6	2,414.4	56.2	378.5
2434	Wood kitchen cabinets.....	1,759	392	37.9	256.9	29.2	57.0	195.1	441.6	385.9	819.6	24.7	103.6
2435	Hardwood veneer and plywood..	365	251	24.5	159.4	21.4	44.7	124.5	324.3	581.9	882.0	32.7	127.4
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood..	227	223	43.1	395.8	39.2	84.4	348.5	897.6	1,057.4	1,966.7	64.8	106.1
2439	Structural wood members, n.e.c.....	666	191	12.3	92.4	9.5	18.0	61.0	178.4	268.8	444.8	14.2	48.5
244	Wood containers.....	1,141	490	36.0	199.2	31.7	61.1	157.7	348.8	408.1	753.5	20.4	80.0
2441	Nailed wood boxes and shooks..	428	127	10.4	59.2	9.2	17.9	47.6	98.9	132.9	229.6	6.1	24.8
2448	Wood pallets and skids.....	449	265	14.1	76.6	12.3	22.8	59.4	139.3	153.1	291.7	11.0	16.9
2449	Wood containers, n.e.c.....	264	98	11.5	63.4	10.2	20.4	50.7	110.6	122.1	232.2	3.3	38.3
245	Wood buildings and mobile homes.....	956	815	95.6	738.2	77.8	148.4	525.3	1,479.7	2,816.9	4,272.5	89.2	366.6
2451	Mobile homes.....	672	584	71.3	544.2	59.8	115.0	404.5	1,031.5	2,220.8	3,248.8	61.5	223.9
2452	Prefabricated wood buildings.	284	231	24.3	194.0	18.0	33.4	120.8	448.2	596.1	1,023.7	27.7	142.7
249	Miscellaneous wood products	3,575	866	81.0	542.7	67.3	133.9	398.2	1,127.6	1,162.1	2,281.8	131.8	317.1
2491	Wood preserving.....	391	165	11.2	73.4	9.1	18.8	54.7	175.1	295.7	467.6	14.5	92.8
2492	Particleboard.....	65	61	7.5	62.8	6.3	13.6	49.9	138.7	148.6	285.6	34.2	16.7
2499	Wood products, n.e.c.....	3,119	640	62.3	406.5	51.9	101.5	293.6	813.8	717.8	1,528.6	83.1	207.6
25	Furniture and fixtures...	9,111	3,650	463.8	3,178.3	381.5	765.6	2,310.1	6,138.0	5,377.9	11,495.3	363.3	1,818.3
251	Household furniture.....	5,302	2,373	322.0	2,015.8	272.2	544.4	1,527.4	3,949.2	3,678.0	7,636.0	260.3	1,145.8
2511	Wood household furniture.....	2,322	886	139.6	806.1	120.7	242.1	648.0	1,669.6	1,427.6	3,126.8	139.2	549.3
2512	Upholstered household furniture.....	1,306	768	92.2	606.9	78.7	159.2	456.9	1,101.2	1,005.0	2,104.3	55.6	283.3
2514	Metal household furniture.....	460	228	34.1	221.8	28.2	53.0	157.2	439.5	451.3	882.3	16.9	133.3
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings....	962	362	31.1	231.5	23.2	46.5	147.7	473.5	560.4	1,030.6	20.0	112.5
2517	Wood TV and radio cabinets...	94	57	18.2	105.7	15.8	32.3	85.1	172.0	154.9	321.0	21.5	47.3
2519	Household furniture, n.e.c....	158	72	6.8	43.8	5.6	11.3	32.5	93.4	78.8	171.0	7.1	20.1

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—	All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)		(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	A	F	I
23	Apparel and other textile products--Continued													
238	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	62	321	53	97	228	610	586	1,189	8	194	4	3	9
2381	Fabric dress and work gloves.....	12	51	11	20	43	84	84	170	2	27	3	4	8
2384	Robes and dressing gowns.....	10	49	9	16	35	98	98	196	3	26	10	7	4
2385	Waterproof outer garments.....	16	85	13	23	60	163	166	327	*3	58	8	4	16
2386	Leather and sheep lined clothing.....	8	43	7	14	33	73	82	154	*1	21	13	12	24
2387	Apparel belts.....	10	57	8	14	33	121	89	205	1	30	7	5	7
2389	Apparel and accessories, n.e.c.....	*7	*38	*6	*10	*25	*71	*67	*138	*2	*33	16	9	45
239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	182	1,031	153	288	753	2,028	2,612	4,615	104	616	2	3	11
2391	Curtains and draperies.....	31	141	27	48	107	272	384	641	6	91	5	7	15
2392	Housefurnishings, n.e.c.....	48	249	40	79	176	465	769	1,235	23	198	6	5	15
2393	Textile bags.....	8	43	7	13	30	83	148	230	*3	33	6	6	19
2394	Canvas and related products..	13	70	10	18	47	115	132	246	*4	59	6	7	19
2395	Pleating and stitching.....	*11	*55	*9	*16	*42	*90	*61	*152	*1	*11	19	13	9
2396	Automotive and apparel trimmings.....	30	242	24	45	174	502	607	1,106	7	100	3	5	9
2397	Schiffli machine embroideries	6	38	5	11	30	69	37	105	*5	5	11	13	24
2399	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c.....	36	194	31	58	146	132	472	901	*52	117	5	7	21
24	Lumber and wood products.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
241	Logging camps and logging contractors.....	68	404	64	113	364	857	955	1,814	157	153	5	5	12
2411	Logging camps and logging contractors.....	68	404	64	113	364	857	955	1,814	157	153	5	5	12
242	Sawmills and planing mills.	198	1,251	178	351	1,049	2,445	2,804	5,266	253	751	3	3	9
2421	Sawmills and planing mills, general.....	170	1,103	153	302	930	2,194	2,562	4,765	232	670	3	3	9
2426	Hardwood dimension and flooring.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2429	Special product sawmills, n.e.c.....	*6	*33	*6	*10	*29	*68	*63	*129	*10	*23	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
243	Millwork, plywood, and structural members.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2431	Millwork.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2434	Wood kitchen cabinets.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2435	Hardwood veneer and plywood..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2436	Softwood veneer and plywood..	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2439	Structural wood members, n.e.c.....	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
244	Wood containers.....	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2441	Nailed wood boxes and shooks..	9	50	8	14	39	86	124	208	*5	27	11	9	16
2448	Wood pallets and skids.....	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2449	Wood containers, n.e.c.....	11	56	10	21	46	99	107	206	3	38	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
245	Wood buildings and mobile homes.....	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2451	Mobile homes.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2452	Pre-fabricated wood buildings.	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
249	Miscellaneous wood products	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2491	Wood preserving.....	11	75	9	20	51	157	268	417	10	93	5	5	10
2492	Particleboard.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2499	Wood products, n.e.c.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25	Furniture and fixtures...	436	2,821	360	711	2,031	5,227	4,559	9,754	196	1,546	1	1	3
251	Household furniture.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2511	Wood household furniture.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2512	Upholstered household furniture.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2514	Metal household furniture.....	32	194	26	50	134	386	380	764	11	119	2	2	3
2515	Mattresses and bedsprings.....	32	221	25	49	111	149	523	969	25	107	1	1	18
2517	Wood TV and radio cabinets...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
2519	Household furniture, n.e.c.....	3	15	2	1	11	28	22	31	1	5	18	8	18

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, 1967	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
25	Furniture and fixtures-- Continued												
252	Office furniture.....	425	217	38.9	326.0	30.1	61.6	224.8	651.0	453.7	1,099.1	31.6	193.6
2521	Wood office furniture.....	235	102	11.4	78.7	9.6	19.1	58.8	143.3	104.8	248.1	7.4	51.4
2522	Metal office furniture.....	190	115	27.5	247.3	20.5	42.5	166.0	507.7	348.9	851.0	24.2	142.2
253	Public building and related furniture.....	412	186	20.7	154.3	15.6	30.9	100.1	289.2	243.6	522.1	13.1	106.6
2531	Public building and related furniture.....	412	186	20.7	154.3	15.6	30.9	100.1	289.2	243.6	522.1	13.1	106.6
254	Partitions and fixtures....	1,985	637	56.2	475.1	43.8	89.5	323.8	851.8	678.8	1,510.7	33.7	234.7
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures.	1,488	404	30.4	263.9	24.3	51.8	184.4	431.7	353.9	780.1	13.9	116.6
2542	Metal partitions and fixtures	497	233	25.8	211.2	19.5	37.7	139.4	420.1	324.9	730.6	19.8	118.1
259	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	987	237	26.0	207.1	19.8	39.2	134.0	396.8	323.8	727.4	24.6	137.6
2591	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades.....	502	65	12.0	94.2	8.6	17.0	56.4	189.3	163.7	363.6	9.9	85.5
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.....	485	172	14.0	112.9	11.2	22.2	77.6	207.5	160.1	363.8	14.7	52.1
26	Paper and allied products	5,967	3,899	633.0	5,984.9	497.5	1,041.0	4,314.9	12,930.0	15,290.1	28,167.4	1,388.0	2,963.1
261	Pulpmills.....	58	33	10.5	125.1	8.4	17.5	94.6	279.5	384.7	691.4	131.3	78.5
2611	Pulpmills.....	58	33	10.5	125.1	8.4	17.5	94.6	279.5	384.7	691.4	131.3	78.5
262	Papermills, except building paper.....	358	299	130.3	1,440.3	103.7	227.5	1,092.2	2,880.3	3,490.5	6,379.7	447.7	681.7
2621	Papermills, except building paper.....	358	299	130.3	1,440.3	103.7	227.5	1,092.2	2,880.3	3,490.5	6,379.7	447.7	681.7
263	Paperboard mills.....	276	247	68.2	773.9	54.3	120.5	585.3	1,944.9	2,185.3	4,136.5	295.2	239.2
2631	Paperboard mills.....	276	247	68.2	773.9	54.3	120.5	585.3	1,944.9	2,185.3	4,136.5	295.2	239.2
264	Miscellaneous converted paper products.....	2,490	1,305	190.4	1,642.2	147.9	301.4	1,141.0	4,001.8	4,518.2	8,469.0	290.2	991.1
2641	Paper coating and glazing....	421	215	38.5	378.6	27.1	57.5	237.2	978.7	1,023.6	1,985.2	54.0	265.0
2642	Envelopes.....	245	183	23.2	195.5	18.4	37.8	135.6	349.7	276.9	624.5	17.1	74.0
2643	Bags, except textile bags....	576	327	48.6	385.1	38.8	78.9	279.4	837.8	1,050.4	1,878.9	53.5	224.4
2645	Die-cut paper and board.....	372	158	15.5	134.1	12.0	24.0	91.4	304.5	379.3	682.7	10.5	58.4
2646	Pressed and molded pulp goods	49	39	6.4	54.4	5.1	10.6	41.4	108.9	63.5	176.1	7.2	22.6
2647	Sanitary paper products.....	109	85	26.3	256.5	21.8	43.8	197.3	886.8	1,199.7	2,074.7	119.6	155.5
2648	Stationery products.....	427	126	14.6	106.0	11.1	22.2	72.6	224.3	230.1	443.8	10.4	97.0
2649	Converted paper products, n.e.c.....	291	172	17.3	132.0	13.6	26.6	86.1	311.1	294.7	603.1	17.9	94.2
265	Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2,690	1,938	221.5	1,887.0	172.9	351.7	1,306.7	3,564.0	4,492.0	8,023.0	204.2	934.8
2651	Folding paperboard boxes.....	528	360	44.6	392.4	35.9	72.4	282.9	724.6	750.7	1,458.0	35.6	214.6
2652	Setup paperboard boxes.....	395	268	18.1	111.8	15.5	29.2	81.2	197.5	129.6	324.4	9.7	52.3
2653	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes.....	1,242	941	106.8	965.4	79.8	164.4	636.3	1,724.9	2,549.3	4,271.1	104.1	346.9
2654	Sanitary food containers.....	244	187	34.5	274.0	27.1	56.0	200.1	650.5	759.0	1,401.3	36.8	261.1
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and similar products.....	281	182	17.5	143.4	14.1	29.7	106.2	266.5	303.4	568.2	18.0	59.9
266	Building paper and board mills.....	95	77	12.1	116.4	10.3	22.4	95.1	259.5	219.4	467.8	19.4	37.8
2661	Building paper and board mills.....	95	77	12.1	116.4	10.3	22.4	95.1	259.5	219.4	467.8	19.4	37.8
27	Printing and publishing..	41,585	8,382	1,045.7	9,736.1	623.4	1,166.6	5,411.4	20,057.7	9,940.8	29,891.6	1,041.8	2,330.1
271	Newspapers.....	8,022	2,071	347.8	3,164.1	167.8	297.9	1,535.5	6,224.9	2,047.7	8,271.5	360.0	153.4
2711	Newspapers.....	8,022	2,071	347.8	3,164.1	167.8	297.9	1,535.5	6,224.9	2,047.7	8,271.5	360.0	153.4
272	Periodicals.....	2,510	447	66.4	706.9	10.9	21.1	84.4	2,095.9	1,402.3	3,506.3	54.9	197.3
2721	Periodicals.....	2,510	447	66.4	706.9	10.9	21.1	84.4	2,095.9	1,402.3	3,506.3	54.9	197.3
273	Books.....	1,871	576	98.2	917.7	49.4	95.2	405.5	2,561.4	1,285.4	3,790.6	83.0	722.3
2731	Book publishing.....	1,186	300	57.0	558.1	16.1	30.2	135.8	1,956.7	960.7	2,861.3	49.0	632.3
2732	Book printing.....	685	276	41.2	359.6	33.3	65.0	269.7	604.7	324.7	929.3	34.0	90.0
274	Miscellaneous publishing....	2,000	255	37.5	319.7	18.2	31.1	131.7	760.8	282.8	1,042.6	23.4	64.1
2741	Miscellaneous publishing....	2,000	255	37.5	319.7	18.2	31.1	131.7	760.8	282.8	1,042.6	23.4	64.1

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971												1967		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>a</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(A)	(F)	(I)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)					
25	Furniture and fixtures--Continued															
252	Office furniture.....	34	258	25	52	176	515	340	857	17	167	2	2	15	35	478
2521	Wood office furniture.....	9	56	7	14	42	99	76	175	3	38	4	4	4	8	89
2522	Metal office furniture.....	25	202	18	38	134	416	264	683	+14	129	2	2	18	27	389
253	Public building and related furniture.....	21	136	16	31	89	255	219	472	9	95	7	5	12	23	234
2531	Public building and related furniture.....	21	136	16	31	89	255	219	472	9	95	7	5	12	23	234
254	Partitions and fixtures....	49	390	37	72	261	707	531	1,225	25	197	3	3	9	48	587
2541	Wood partitions and fixtures.	26	223	21	41	154	379	274	645	11	93	4	3	13	25	285
2542	Metal partitions and fixtures	22	168	17	31	107	329	257	580	13	103	6	5	12	23	303
259	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	24	171	18	36	111	317	261	576	14	117	5	4	9	22	221
2591	Drapery hardware and blinds and shades.....	13	92	9	19	55	191	160	349	8	80	4	3	8	12	122
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.c.....	11	80	9	17	56	126	101	227	+6	37	9	8	17	10	99
26	Paper and allied products	632	5,537	495	1,025	3,951	11,682	13,840	25,458	1,197	2,841	1	1	1	639	9,756
261	Pulpmills.....	15	156	11	24	117	367	496	842	135	136	1	1	2	15	334
2611	Pulpmills.....	15	156	11	24	117	367	496	842	135	136	1	1	2	15	334
262	Papermills, except building paper.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2621	Papermills, except building paper.....	132	1,334	105	225	1,004	2,614	3,230	5,826	374	700	1	1	1	140	2,356
263	Paperboard mills.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2631	Paperboard mills.....	66	680	52	116	512	1,644	1,886	3,536	228	231	1	1	1	67	1,509
264	Miscellaneous converted paper products.....	193	1,535	150	303	1,054	3,663	4,039	7,672	262	919	1	1	4	187	2,833
2641	Paper coating and glazing....	38	343	27	56	211	912	932	1,832	42	246	2	1	3	37	728
2642	Envelopes.....	22	182	18	36	124	314	260	574	+23	72	4	4	33	23	253
2643	Bags, except textile bags....	50	373	41	82	270	740	1,031	1,772	95	214	4	3	5	46	564
2645	Die-cut paper and board.....	17	136	13	27	92	303	337	638	16	64	3	3	13	19	247
2646	Pressed and molded pulp goods	7	55	5	11	41	115	65	177	7	25	2	3	3	7	98
2647	Sanitary paper products.....	24	217	20	40	164	780	947	1,716	53	123	2	1	2	22	540
2648	Stationery products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2649	Converted paper products, n.e.c.....	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
265	Paperboard containers and boxes.....	215	1,719	167	335	1,171	3,147	3,971	7,117	180	818	1	2	4	219	2,541
2651	Folding paperboard boxes....	45	367	36	72	260	665	702	1,366	34	191	3	3	12	49	563
2652	Setup paperboard boxes.....	20	120	17	31	88	201	123	332	-9	39	8	11	35	21	160
2653	Corrugated and solid fiber boxes.....	103	868	76	153	558	1,473	2,199	3,668	88	318	2	3	7	97	1,130
2654	Sanitary food containers....	31	236	24	49	172	584	677	1,256	34	216	2	1	1	35	506
2655	Fiber cans, drums, and similar products.....	16	128	14	29	95	224	269	495	16	54	2	2	3	16	181
266	Building paper and board mills.....	12	114	10	23	92	247	219	466	18	37	2	3	1	12	184
2661	Building paper and board mills.....	12	114	10	23	92	247	219	466	18	37	2	3	1	12	184
27	Printing and publishing..	1,049	8,976	626	1,192	5,010	18,086	8,861	26,887	942	2,293	1	1	2	1,031	14,355
271	Newspapers.....	346	2,869	164	302	1,409	5,537	1,819	7,355	270	169	2	1	5	336	4,185
2711	Newspapers.....	346	2,869	164	302	1,409	5,537	1,819	7,355	270	169	2	1	5	336	4,185
272	Periodicals.....	72	685	11	26	102	2,009	1,239	3,239	107	193	2	2	3	79	1,869
2721	Periodicals.....	72	685	11	26	102	2,009	1,239	3,239	107	193	2	2	3	79	1,869
273	Books.....	106	909	54	105	413	2,498	1,221	3,682	117	756	2	1	5	97	1,967
2731	Book publishing.....	60	536	17	33	131	1,879	893	2,739	60	650	3	1	1	52	1,457
2732	Book printing.....	46	374	37	72	282	619	328	943	57	106	2	3	10	45	511
274	Miscellaneous publishing...	31	251	14	25	101	555	211	764	20	55	1	3	9	31	414
2741	Miscellaneous publishing....	31	251	14	25	101	555	211	764	20	55	1	3	9	31	418

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
27	Printing and publishing-- Continued												
275	Commercial printing.....	22,070	3,454	340.5	3,249.3	261.3	496.2	2,302.7	5,637.0	3,623.1	9,224.5	372.0	696.8
2751	Commercial printing, letterpress.....	13,086	1,135	128.4	1,117.6	99.8	188.2	803.6	1,977.0	1,278.8	3,242.6	126.1	259.2
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic.....	8,304	2,111	183.2	1,833.2	137.7	261.9	1,264.1	3,147.9	1,985.6	5,110.8	220.4	374.8
2753	Engraving and plate printing.	553	126	9.4	78.9	7.3	14.1	57.0	148.5	47.8	197.1	4.8	12.4
2754	Commercial printing, gravure.	127	82	19.5	219.6	16.5	32.0	178.0	363.6	310.9	674.0	20.7	50.4
276	Manifold business forms....	658	368	38.4	341.1	28.5	58.1	233.4	819.2	608.3	1,421.5	45.5	142.7
2761	Manifold business forms.....	658	368	38.4	341.1	28.5	58.1	233.4	819.2	608.3	1,421.5	45.5	142.7
277	Greeting card publishing...	195	79	23.2	189.3	12.2	23.6	92.4	522.0	258.0	766.1	46.2	189.4
2771	Greeting card publishing....	195	79	23.2	189.3	12.2	23.6	92.4	522.0	258.0	766.1	46.2	189.4
278	Blankbooks and bookbinding.	1,444	526	50.7	365.9	43.1	82.6	275.3	670.2	278.5	947.8	25.0	103.0
2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders.....	450	232	26.1	189.0	21.5	42.7	137.9	380.7	201.4	578.5	14.2	78.0
2789	Bookbinding and related work.	994	294	24.6	176.9	21.6	39.9	137.4	289.5	77.1	369.3	10.8	25.0
279	Printing trade services....	2,815	606	43.0	482.1	32.0	60.8	350.5	766.3	154.7	920.7	31.8	61.1
2791	Typesetting.....	1,853	355	25.1	260.4	20.0	36.8	198.9	411.7	56.2	467.1	18.0	36.8
2793	Photoengraving.....	584	129	9.2	111.0	5.8	11.8	75.2	177.6	36.5	215.4	4.9	7.5
2794	Electrotyping and stereo- typing.....	80	24	1.6	19.0	1.1	1.9	13.4	28.0	8.3	36.4	.4	1.2
2795	Lithographic platemaking services.....	298	98	7.1	91.7	5.1	10.3	63.0	149.0	53.7	201.8	8.5	15.6
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	11,160	4,311	831.2	8,668.7	521.8	1,049.7	4,734.5	32,387.8	24,882.9	57,061.5	2,648.9	7,179.2
281	Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1,017	494	96.0	1,036.9	61.9	124.0	610.4	3,281.0	2,663.8	5,927.4	316.0	604.0
2812	Alkalies and chlorine.....	47	38	13.3	151.8	9.5	18.9	102.5	436.6	364.4	803.2	61.5	60.1
2813	Industrial gases.....	501	137	9.4	84.6	5.3	10.3	47.0	462.7	212.4	673.4	82.3	30.9
2816	Inorganic pigments.....	110	66	12.7	133.6	8.9	18.2	87.1	384.4	392.6	793.3	38.3	136.7
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c.....	359	253	60.6	666.9	38.2	76.6	373.8	1,997.3	1,694.4	3,657.5	133.9	376.0
282	Plastics materials and synthetics.....	452	359	164.1	1,685.9	117.4	239.2	1,076.9	5,014.5	4,861.6	9,888.2	721.9	1,134.2
2821	Plastics materials and resins.	314	257	55.0	636.7	35.2	74.4	372.6	2,191.8	2,312.9	4,497.0	278.7	463.6
2822	Synthetic rubber.....	58	34	11.9	138.6	8.1	16.1	88.5	486.5	610.4	1,089.3	34.2	116.6
2823	Cellulosic manmade fibers....	19	13	18.9	149.5	16.0	32.7	119.5	252.1	351.1	627.1	40.1	101.1
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic.	61	55	78.3	761.1	58.1	116.0	496.3	2,084.1	1,587.2	3,674.8	368.9	452.9
283	Drugs.....	1,058	416	129.3	1,410.0	67.4	133.1	585.9	6,182.3	1,981.5	8,070.6	271.8	1,284.6
2831	Biological products.....	175	60	9.8	101.2	5.5	10.6	41.7	225.2	140.4	349.3	26.4	110.6
2833	Medicinals and botanicals....	140	54	8.7	87.3	5.3	10.0	48.5	291.0	279.0	566.0	56.4	130.2
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations..	743	302	110.8	1,221.5	56.6	112.5	495.7	5,666.1	1,562.1	7,155.3	189.0	1,043.8
284	Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	2,529	704	111.7	1,066.2	70.1	138.2	561.2	6,284.0	3,631.8	9,863.1	241.0	1,082.2
2841	Soap and other detergents....	631	190	31.0	336.5	19.8	39.6	201.2	2,017.2	1,324.6	3,328.4	84.4	365.8
2842	Polishes and sanitation goods	1,093	236	24.6	215.3	14.3	28.2	99.1	1,119.9	758.6	1,864.9	57.3	153.3
2843	Surface active agents.....	173	82	6.7	69.3	3.6	7.6	31.5	203.6	252.2	452.2	21.3	62.8
2844	Toilet preparations.....	632	196	49.4	445.1	32.4	62.8	229.4	2,943.3	1,296.4	4,217.6	78.0	500.3
285	Paints and allied products..	1,556	672	67.0	663.9	36.7	74.3	300.8	1,825.4	2,075.9	3,875.9	85.7	553.5
2851	Paints and allied products...	1,556	672	67.0	663.9	36.7	74.3	300.8	1,825.4	2,075.9	3,875.9	85.7	553.5
286	Industrial organic chemicals.....	809	441	133.8	1,579.8	85.9	174.1	918.0	5,990.7	5,379.3	11,365.9	728.1	1,456.2
2861	Gum and wood chemicals.....	135	40	5.9	47.2	4.6	9.3	33.2	154.2	174.4	329.6	11.1	52.1
2865	Cyclic crudes and inter- mediates.....	171	116	27.5	310.4	18.1	37.2	186.0	914.2	1,086.9	2,001.7	151.8	348.8
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.....	503	285	100.4	1,222.2	63.2	127.6	698.8	4,922.3	4,118.0	9,034.6	565.2	1,055.3
287	Agricultural chemicals.....	1,196	479	48.0	440.6	30.8	63.7	252.9	1,687.6	2,195.5	3,870.3	154.1	599.2
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers.....	71	68	9.8	108.0	6.3	13.6	66.4	457.1	388.1	836.5	33.5	120.2
2874	Phosphatic fertilizers.....	142	112	14.8	134.3	10.7	22.9	91.3	417.4	726.3	1,147.6	65.6	156.4
2875	Fertilizers, mixing only.....	605	189	11.3	82.4	7.1	14.1	42.0	224.6	542.1	753.6	17.7	144.2
2879	Agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.	378	110	12.1	115.9	6.7	13.1	53.2	588.5	539.0	1,132.6	37.3	178.4

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967			
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(A)	(F)	(I)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)							
27	Printing and publishing--Continued															
275	Commercial printing.....	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	(NA)
2751	Commercial printing, letterpress.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
2752	Commercial printing, lithographic.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
2753	Engraving and plate printing.....	11	69	7	13	46	124	40	166	4	11	10	9	30	9	99
2754	Commercial printing, gravure.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
276	Manifold business forms.....	37	321	28	58	216	728	550	1,278	51	133	4	3	6	34	551
2761	Manifold business forms.....	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
277	Greeting card publishing.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	NA
2771	Greeting card publishing.....	23	173	13	25	84	474	268	739	15	200	3	4	5	28	372
278	Blankbooks and bookbinding.....	49	337	42	82	249	604	241	848	32	89	3	3	10	54	506
2782	Blankbooks and looseleaf binders.....	24	169	20	40	118	329	173	502	18	69	3	5	12	23	245
2789	Bookbinding and related work.....	25	168	22	42	131	275	69	346	14	20	5	5	18	30	261
279	Printing trade services.....	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	(NA)	(NA)
2791	Typesetting.....	29	281	23	42	214	400	57	459	10	25	8	7	25	26	304
2793	Photoengraving.....	*8	*103	*6	*11	*69	*151	*33	*184	*3	*9	17	12	28	13	192
2794	Electrotyping and stereo-typing.....	*2	*20	*1	*3	*14	*32	*9	*42	1	*1	26	21	21	4	*18
2795	Lithographic platemaking services.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
28	Chemicals and allied products.....	849	8,260	529	1,061	4,451	29,432	22,490	51,873	2,938	6,923	1	1	1	841	23,550
281	Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2812	Alkalies and chlorine.....	14	142	10	20	96	360	314	676	45	67	1	1	1	19	419
2813	Industrial gases.....	9	80	5	10	42	479	187	665	58	27	6	2	19	10	401
2816	Inorganic pigments.....	13	131	9	19	85	332	334	666	39	157	1	2	15	13	316
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, n.e.c.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	(NA)
282	Plastics materials and synthetics.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	X	X	X	NA	NA
2821	Plastics materials and resins	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2822	Synthetic rubber.....	12	138	8	17	86	477	559	1,043	49	109	1	1	1	13	405
2823	Cellulosic manmade fibers.....	20	150	17	34	119	350	331	662	53	133	1	1	1	32	507
2824	Organic fibers, noncellulosic	75	687	55	109	439	1,905	1,343	3,241	352	462	1	1	3	57	1,252
283	Drugs.....	135	1,383	70	139	564	5,529	1,809	7,278	298	1,113	1	1	2	118	4,073
2831	Biological products.....	10	94	6	11	40	192	115	298	19	81	2	2	4	7	109
2833	Medicinals and botanicals.....	11	115	7	13	62	303	296	587	81	156	2	1	1	8	243
2834	Pharmaceutical preparations.....	114	1,174	57	114	461	5,034	1,398	6,393	196	876	1	1	3	102	3,720
284	Soaps, cleaners, and toilet goods.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2841	Soap and other detergents.....	30	306	19	38	179	1,728	1,291	3,021	96	320	5	2	1	30	1,401
2842	Polishes and sanitation goods	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2843	Surface active agents.....	7	69	4	7	30	173	216	388	20	52	5	5	10	6	130
2844	Toilet preparations.....	46	380	27	55	181	2,510	1,096	3,633	64	113	2	2	3	12	1,731
285	Paints and allied products.....	68	606	37	73	271	1,707	1,921	3,656	66	514	3	3	5	66	1,319
2851	Paints and allied products.....	68	606	37	73	271	1,707	1,921	3,656	66	514	3	3	5	66	1,319
286	Industrial organic chemicals.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2861	Gum and wood chemicals.....	5	41	4	8	29	140	145	279	11	45	5	1	1	6	101
2865	Cyclic crudes and intermediates.....	30	316	20	42	195	965	1,037	1,968	280	372	1	1	2	30	730
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.c.....	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
287	Agricultural chemicals.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2874	Phosphatic fertilizers.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
2875	Fertilizers, mixing only.....	10	70	6	13	36	232	151	692	11	125	5	6	11	13	195
2879	Agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
28	Chemicals and allied products--Continued												
289	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	2,543	746	81.3	785.4	51.6	103.1	428.4	2,122.3	2,093.5	4,200.1	130.3	465.3
2891	Adhesives and sealants.....	445	176	13.0	126.7	7.5	15.6	61.0	373.5	469.3	842.3	22.4	89.6
2892	Explosives.....	91	50	18.7	171.4	13.5	25.9	116.0	274.0	186.4	444.4	14.9	39.3
2893	Printing ink.....	398	140	9.4	97.4	5.6	11.8	48.6	227.6	276.0	510.5	12.0	66.8
2895	Carbon black.....	37	33	2.9	31.9	2.3	5.1	24.1	137.6	88.9	227.0	11.9	18.1
2899	Chemical preparations, n.e.c.	1,572	347	37.3	358.0	22.7	44.7	178.7	1,109.6	1,072.9	2,175.9	69.1	251.5
29	Petroleum and coal products.....	1,967	702	138.7	1,627.5	97.0	199.4	1,057.4	5,800.7	22,684.8	28,602.2	1,158.5	2,219.3
291	Petroleum refining.....	316	273	100.6	1,244.8	71.0	141.9	814.0	4,627.4	21,124.1	25,883.3	1,066.5	2,000.3
2911	Petroleum refining.....	316	273	100.6	1,244.8	71.0	141.9	814.0	4,627.4	21,124.1	25,883.3	1,066.5	2,000.3
295	Paving and roofing materials.....	1,169	298	29.0	290.2	20.9	47.2	200.2	827.5	1,073.3	1,887.5	74.4	102.2
2951	Paving mixtures and blocks...	936	159	13.4	142.6	9.7	20.8	97.6	388.1	502.3	883.0	54.0	37.4
2952	Asphalt felts and coatings...	233	139	15.6	147.6	11.2	26.4	102.6	439.4	571.0	1,004.5	20.4	64.8
299	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	482	131	9.1	92.5	5.1	10.3	43.2	345.8	487.4	831.4	17.6	116.8
2992	Lubricating oils and greases.	433	115	8.0	82.4	4.3	8.6	36.0	291.6	406.8	696.7	14.8	80.8
2999	Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.....	49	16	1.1	10.1	.8	1.7	7.2	54.2	80.6	134.7	2.8	36.0
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	9,096	4,107	617.0	5,158.4	484.0	967.5	3,596.0	12,023.4	9,641.3	21,268.7	1,084.0	2,627.7
301	Tires and inner tubes.....	202	125	107.4	1,213.7	83.0	169.1	907.8	3,069.4	2,744.3	5,742.5	267.0	768.2
3011	Tires and inner tubes.....	202	125	107.4	1,213.7	83.0	169.1	907.8	3,069.4	2,744.3	5,742.5	267.0	768.2
302	Rubber and plastics footwear	106	73	31.4	181.5	26.3	49.8	136.9	369.0	242.1	596.8	17.7	147.9
3021	Rubber and plastics footwear.	106	73	31.4	181.5	26.3	49.8	136.9	369.0	242.1	596.8	17.7	147.9
303	Reclaimed rubber.....	21	10	1.0	10.2	.9	1.7	7.5	18.0	15.2	34.6	1.0	3.1
3031	Reclaimed rubber.....	21	10	1.0	10.2	.9	1.7	7.5	18.0	15.2	34.6	1.0	3.1
304	Rubber and plastics hose and belting.....	90	71	31.5	305.7	22.5	45.1	198.8	603.4	403.7	1,004.3	29.1	148.9
3041	Rubber and plastics hose and belting.....	90	71	31.5	305.7	22.5	45.1	198.8	603.4	403.7	1,004.3	29.1	148.9
306	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	1,103	605	99.0	808.7	76.7	153.3	560.0	1,546.4	1,276.0	2,802.8	88.4	337.0
3069	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	1,103	605	99.0	808.7	76.7	153.3	560.0	1,546.4	1,276.0	2,802.8	88.4	337.0
307	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	7,574	3,223	346.7	2,638.6	274.6	548.5	1,785.0	6,417.2	4,960.0	11,087.7	680.8	1,222.6
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	7,574	3,223	346.7	2,638.6	274.6	548.5	1,785.0	6,417.2	4,960.0	11,087.7	680.8	1,222.6
31	Leather and leather products.....	3,126	1,602	268.1	1,554.7	235.4	439.9	1,204.3	2,870.5	2,852.3	5,655.7	75.4	776.0
311	Leather tanning and finishing.....	513	222	25.6	199.7	21.9	41.7	150.8	360.0	698.8	1,041.9	15.9	148.9
3111	Leather tanning and finishing	513	222	25.6	199.7	21.9	41.7	150.8	360.0	698.8	1,041.9	15.9	148.9
313	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	243	116	8.4	47.9	7.2	13.3	35.3	93.6	116.2	199.1	2.7	20.6
3131	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	243	116	8.4	47.9	7.2	13.3	35.3	93.6	116.2	199.1	2.7	20.6
314	Footwear, except rubber....	900	700	173.9	961.2	154.8	290.0	772.6	1,775.9	1,483.4	3,236.4	35.9	426.6
3142	House slippers.....	84	62	8.0	44.5	6.6	11.8	31.0	81.9	59.9	141.2	1.5	21.0
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic.....	206	183	58.1	337.6	51.4	100.7	273.5	641.3	596.6	1,227.9	12.2	182.4
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic.....	432	327	79.0	418.5	71.4	130.7	342.3	778.4	618.8	1,379.5	15.6	147.5
3149	Footwear, except rubber, n.e.c.....	178	128	28.8	160.6	25.4	46.8	125.8	274.3	208.1	487.8	6.6	75.7

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971												1967		
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)			
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)							
28	Chemicals and allied products--Continued															
289	Miscellaneous chemical products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2891	Adhesives and sealants.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2892	Explosives.....	20	180	13	27	114	238	180	424	11	58	1	1	7	33	376
2893	Printing ink.....	8	76	5	10	39	174	229	402	12	56	4	4	6	10	167
2895	Carbon black.....	3	32	3	5	23	138	86	223	18	22	4	3	5	3	101
2899	Chemical preparations, n.e.c.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
29	Petroleum and coal products.....	141	1,564	97	198	994	5,617	21,461	26,935	1,304	2,408	1	1	1	142	5,426
291	Petroleum refining.....	107	1,239	74	149	794	4,614	20,092	24,584	1,232	2,229	1	1	1	107	4,745
2911	Petroleum refining.....	107	1,239	74	149	794	4,614	20,092	24,584	1,232	2,229	1	1	1	107	4,745
295	Paving and roofing materials.....	27	254	18	40	163	721	973	1,684	51	85	3	3	8	27	456
2951	Paving mixtures and blocks...	12	126	8	17	76	345	465	804	35	30	7	6	11	12	235
2952	Asphalt felts and coatings...	14	128	10	24	87	376	508	880	16	55	1	1	2	14	221
299	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
2992	Lubricating oils and greases.	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
2999	Petroleum and coal products, n.e.c.....	2	12	1	2	9	48	79	124	10	24	6	5	2	1	24
30	Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
301	Tires and inner tubes.....	105	1,075	81	158	797	2,767	2,468	5,232	220	699	1	1	1	93	1,823
3011	Tires and inner tubes.....	105	1,075	81	158	797	2,767	2,468	5,232	220	699	1	1	1	93	1,823
302	Rubber and plastics footwear	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	NA
3021	Rubber and plastics footwear.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	(NA)
303	Reclaimed rubber.....	1	11	1	2	8	18	15	32	1	3	11	3	1	2	23
3031	Reclaimed rubber.....	1	11	1	2	8	18	15	32	1	3	11	3	1	2	23
304	Rubber and plastics hose and belting.....	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	(NA)
3041	Rubber and plastics hose and belting.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
306	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
3069	Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c.....	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
307	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	NA
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products.....	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	(NA)
31	Leather and leather products.....	274	1,501	240	412	1,155	2,761	2,437	5,218	69	718	1	1	5	329	2,627
311	Leather tanning and finishing.....	25	184	21	11	138	335	499	838	18	126	3	2	12	31	319
3111	Leather tanning and finishing	25	184	21	11	138	335	499	838	18	126	3	2	12	31	319
313	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	11	62	10	18	16	110	125	231	7	29	5	5	20	11	109
3131	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	11	62	10	18	16	110	125	231	7	29	5	5	20	11	109
314	Footwear, except rubber....	177	925	158	290	738	1,718	1,313	3,069	31	409	2	1	1	211	1,620
3142	House slippers.....	11	53	9	16	38	101	74	176	1	21	5	3	2	3	91
3143	Men's footwear, except athletic.....	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA
3149	Footwear, except rubber, n.e.c.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(X)	(X)	(X)	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, —	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
31	Leather and leather products--Continued												
315	Leather gloves and mittens.	102	57	5.1	22.7	4.5	8.0	17.8	46.0	58.1	100.9	.6	21.9
3151	Leather gloves and mittens...	102	57	5.1	22.7	4.5	8.0	17.8	46.0	58.1	100.9	.6	21.9
316	Luggage.....	267	123	16.2	97.0	13.6	25.1	67.5	184.0	165.2	347.8	8.6	56.8
3161	Luggage.....	267	123	16.2	97.0	13.6	25.1	67.5	184.0	165.2	347.8	8.6	56.8
317	Handbags and personal leather goods.....	666	293	32.1	186.3	27.7	51.3	132.5	331.9	254.7	578.4	6.4	72.3
3171	Women's handbags and purses..	426	197	20.8	113.2	18.6	34.5	87.1	189.1	154.4	340.2	3.6	34.1
3172	Personal leather goods, n.e.c.....	240	96	11.3	73.1	9.1	16.8	45.4	142.8	100.3	238.2	2.8	38.2
319	Leather goods, n.e.c.....	435	91	6.8	39.9	5.7	10.5	27.8	79.1	75.9	151.2	5.3	28.9
3199	Leather goods, n.e.c.....	435	91	6.8	39.9	5.7	10.5	27.8	79.1	75.9	151.2	5.3	28.9
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	15,673	5,162	615.9	5,495.3	485.6	989.4	4,000.7	12,562.5	8,998.0	21,430.0	1,210.6	2,507.7
321	Flat glass.....	31	30	21.0	242.7	16.9	37.2	194.3	663.4	281.7	938.6	95.2	101.0
3211	Flat glass.....	31	30	21.0	242.7	16.9	37.2	194.3	663.4	281.7	938.6	95.2	101.0
322	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	369	225	118.9	1,058.7	103.9	207.0	874.0	2,342.3	1,086.9	3,396.6	176.6	460.9
3221	Glass containers.....	115	115	72.9	659.3	64.5	128.1	554.8	1,398.6	747.0	2,125.0	121.0	271.9
3229	Pressed and blown glass, n.e.c.....	254	110	46.0	399.4	39.4	78.9	319.2	943.7	339.9	1,271.6	55.6	189.0
323	Products of purchased glass	860	267	32.6	288.4	25.9	52.2	206.0	654.8	662.3	1,308.9	35.8	204.3
3231	Products of purchased glass..	860	267	32.6	288.4	25.9	52.2	206.0	654.8	662.3	1,308.9	35.8	204.3
324	Cement, hydraulic.....	195	171	30.0	350.1	24.4	49.9	275.4	1,155.9	656.9	1,795.2	180.3	239.0
3241	Cement, hydraulic.....	195	171	30.0	350.1	24.4	49.9	275.4	1,155.9	656.9	1,795.2	180.3	239.0
325	Structural clay products...	771	529	51.6	391.4	42.4	86.1	287.4	773.0	430.6	1,207.4	65.1	224.4
3251	Brick and structural clay tile.....	417	304	24.3	169.6	20.5	42.6	129.2	339.2	172.2	517.9	38.6	54.0
3253	Ceramic wall and floor tile..	82	55	8.1	57.7	6.8	13.6	42.6	113.4	64.3	173.7	7.3	34.5
3255	Clay refractories.....	155	101	11.0	100.3	8.3	16.4	66.1	200.9	131.6	335.3	12.1	103.0
3259	Structural clay products, n.e.c.....	117	69	8.2	63.8	6.8	13.5	49.5	119.5	62.5	180.5	7.1	32.9
326	Pottery and related products.....	648	233	45.3	337.7	37.6	74.0	257.7	605.4	239.2	843.2	23.0	122.4
3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures...	61	42	9.9	88.8	8.6	17.0	74.3	191.1	87.7	277.6	5.9	32.1
3262	Vitreous china food utensils.	33	20	6.0	41.1	4.8	9.3	29.3	67.2	13.7	81.7	1.8	13.9
3263	Fine earthenware food utensils.....	48	15	6.8	41.4	5.7	10.8	30.8	56.2	18.1	74.3	3.1	18.2
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies	81	62	13.3	113.3	10.8	21.7	84.9	188.5	84.6	271.9	7.0	44.0
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c.....	425	94	9.3	53.1	7.7	15.2	38.4	102.4	35.1	137.7	5.2	14.2
327	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	9,857	2,724	189.6	1,713.7	135.9	283.0	1,123.6	3,850.2	3,908.6	7,741.4	459.6	547.7
3271	Concrete block and brick....	1,360	397	22.1	189.8	14.7	30.5	111.7	426.1	408.6	829.3	44.3	85.0
3272	Concrete products, n.e.c.....	3,536	899	66.9	566.6	52.1	108.6	395.4	1,260.7	839.6	2,086.5	110.0	276.6
3273	Ready-mixed concrete.....	1,746	1,277	83.4	788.6	55.1	111.9	486.2	1,705.7	2,226.3	3,936.4	239.9	114.8
3274	Lime.....	101	67	6.0	53.2	5.0	10.9	41.6	132.6	116.6	248.9	42.0	19.1
3275	Gypsum products.....	111	84	11.2	115.5	9.0	21.1	88.7	325.1	317.5	640.3	23.4	52.2
328	Cut stone and stone products.....	897	184	14.8	107.4	12.3	23.9	83.2	202.1	115.3	299.5	12.2	40.3
3281	Cut stone and stone products.	897	184	14.8	107.4	12.3	23.9	83.2	202.1	115.3	299.5	12.2	40.3
329	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	2,045	799	112.1	1,005.2	86.3	176.1	699.1	2,315.1	1,616.5	3,899.2	162.8	567.5
3291	Abrasive products.....	388	165	24.4	228.8	17.0	33.1	137.7	528.1	358.6	883.6	17.2	147.1
3292	Asbestos products.....	130	88	20.1	182.4	16.0	33.3	137.7	408.2	327.3	729.4	19.8	131.4
3293	Gaskets, packing and sealing devices.....	364	176	25.7	208.3	19.7	40.0	136.0	388.6	225.3	598.5	22.3	87.9
3295	Minerals, ground or treated..	181	152	9.1	87.5	7.6	14.3	65.0	236.6	176.2	409.9	30.6	43.4
3296	Mineral wool.....	110	75	17.5	168.7	11.3	29.8	132.9	436.0	305.1	737.2	19.1	53.8
3297	Nonclay refractories.....	92	63	8.7	83.4	6.6	13.7	57.8	200.1	157.2	359.2	9.7	85.4
3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.c.....	180	80	6.3	46.1	5.1	9.9	32.0	117.8	66.8	181.1	13.8	18.2

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967			
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufac- ture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>1</sup> (percent) for columns -			All em- ployees	Value added by manufac- ture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(A)	(F)	(I)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)					
31	Leather and leather products--Continued															
315	Leather gloves and mittens.	5	21	4	7	17	42	49	92	+1	18	7	9	23	21	186
3151	Leather gloves and mittens...	5	21	4	7	17	42	49	92	+1	18	7	9	23	21	186
316	Luggage.....	15	88	12	22	59	156	125	283	+6	46	8	7	26	21	186
3161	Luggage.....	15	88	12	22	59	156	125	283	+6	46	8	7	26	21	186
317	Handbags and personal leather goods.....	32	170	28	51	121	297	210	509	4	64	4	5	12	37	279
3171	Women's handbags and purses..	20	94	18	32	75	159	113	273	+3	28	5	5	17	24	171
3172	Personal leather goods, n.e.c.....	13	77	10	19	47	137	96	237	1	36	10	7	15	13	105
319	Leather goods, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3199	Leather goods, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
32	Stone, clay, and glass products.....	583	4,802	462	928	3,503	10,758	7,817	18,535	928	2,311	1	1	2	590	8,333
321	Flat glass.....	20	213	17	35	171	569	240	811	73	98	1	1	1	24	423
3211	Flat glass.....	20	213	17	35	171	569	240	811	73	98	1	1	1	24	423
322	Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	116	952	101	198	780	2,087	1,009	3,052	174	421	1	1	1	109	1,501
3221	Glass containers.....	72	608	64	126	512	1,285	697	1,944	120	245	1	1	1	67	842
3229	Pressed and blown glass, n.e.c.....	44	343	37	72	269	802	312	1,108	53	176	2	1	1	13	639
323	Products of purchased glass	32	264	26	52	189	567	600	1,157	22	191	2	2	6	29	394
3231	Products of purchased glass..	32	264	26	52	189	567	600	1,157	22	191	2	2	6	29	394
324	Cement, hydraulic.....	29	304	23	47	234	976	565	1,560	159	211	1	1	1	33	812
3241	Cement, hydraulic.....	29	304	23	47	234	976	565	1,560	159	211	1	1	1	33	812
325	Structural clay products...	50	362	40	82	255	726	387	1,115	45	215	3	3	9	60	612
3251	Brick and structural clay tile.....	23	148	19	39	112	301	155	460	-25	61	6	5	17	28	251
3253	Ceramic wall and floor tile..	8	51	6	13	36	101	51	152	4	32	1	1	1	11	106
3255	Clay refractories.....	12	102	9	16	64	199	122	318	12	89	5	1	6	13	151
3259	Structural clay products, n.e.c.....	8	60	6	13	44	126	59	185	5	30	6	5	7	10	103
326	Pottery and related products.....	42	289	35	67	220	502	218	718	25	115	3	2	8	13	419
3261	Vitreous plumbing figures....	9	75	8	15	62	148	85	235	5	30	1	2	1	8	111
3262	Vitreous china food utensils.	-6	-35	-5	-8	-24	-60	-13	-74	-3	-16	16	11	21	7	56
3263	Fine earthenware food utensils.....	6	37	5	10	28	52	16	66	1	18	2	1	1	6	35
3264	Porcelain electrical supplies	11	90	9	18	67	150	70	218	13	36	3	2	14	13	131
3269	Pottery products, n.e.c.....	10	51	9	16	39	92	31	125	3	15	7	9	15	8	63
327	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	179	1,476	134	272	1,002	3,257	3,291	6,546	271	488	1	3	6	169	2,478
3271	Concrete block and brick....	21	160	14	29	97	393	384	778	-41	84	6	6	19	21	274
3272	Concrete products, n.e.c.....	65	513	52	106	366	1,058	700	1,749	66	230	5	6	8	57	723
3273	Ready-mixed concrete.....	77	655	55	106	426	1,423	1,850	3,280	135	103	5	4	9	75	1,136
3274	Lime.....	6	49	5	11	37	117	96	212	13	21	1	1	15	7	100
3275	Gypsum products.....	10	100	8	20	76	267	262	526	16	50	1	1	1	10	226
328	Cut stone and stone products.....	14	96	11	22	74	163	97	261	+7	34	6	6	17	17	148
3281	Cut stone and stone products.	14	96	11	22	74	163	97	261	+7	34	6	6	17	17	148
329	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3291	Abrasive products.....	24	205	16	31	117	469	322	790	18	147	(X)	(X)	(X)	27	121
3292	Asbestos products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3293	Gaskets, packing and sealing devices.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3295	Minerals, ground or treated..	11	93	9	20	70	238	174	415	35	15	8	7	9	9	149
3296	Mineral wool.....	16	147	13	28	115	368	270	640	45	18	1	1	2	15	247
3297	Nonclay refractories.....	9	78	6	13	51	184	147	331	21	92	4	3	4	10	109
3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.c.....	5	36	1	8	25	73	51	123	5	27	10	11	14	5	57

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
33	Primary metal industries..	6,691	3,836	1,138.9	12,137.9	919.2	1,843.4	9,187.4	23,189.8	35,615.1	58,276.5	2,148.6	9,707.5
331	Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	966	696	553.5	6,395.0	445.9	875.3	4,876.3	12,141.2	16,952.8	28,670.5	1,058.3	5,541.4
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	370	257	469.6	5,543.1	379.8	740.0	4,258.4	10,340.4	14,008.1	23,968.0	961.4	4,574.3
3313	Electrometallurgical products	41	32	9.9	98.2	8.0	15.7	74.5	217.9	350.0	574.9	26.3	178.4
3315	Steel wire and related products.....	283	195	30.7	289.1	24.1	49.6	202.6	584.0	661.3	1,232.2	26.1	265.3
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes.....	124	92	19.9	221.4	15.4	31.4	160.6	496.0	1,137.4	1,620.3	20.6	289.5
3317	Steel pipe and tubes.....	148	120	23.4	243.2	18.6	38.6	180.2	502.9	796.0	1,275.1	23.9	233.9
332	Iron and steel foundries...	1,367	1,023	217.8	2,147.5	182.9	374.7	1,699.2	3,450.6	2,266.9	5,685.7	269.6	574.6
3321	Gray iron foundries.....	971	704	137.8	1,383.1	117.5	244.8	1,116.6	2,233.6	1,645.0	3,858.8	191.9	351.7
3322	Malleable iron foundries....	72	63	22.5	234.3	18.7	38.0	184.2	341.6	166.7	506.3	35.2	33.2
3324	Steel investment foundries....	66	58	10.8	90.5	8.3	16.5	61.5	171.0	87.2	255.3	11.0	37.7
3325	Steel foundries, n.e.c.....	258	198	46.7	439.6	38.4	75.4	336.9	704.4	368.0	1,065.3	31.5	152.0
333	Primary nonferrous metals..	175	124	59.4	636.4	47.3	93.7	473.7	1,733.4	4,250.4	6,003.6	296.8	911.4
3331	Primary copper.....	31	31	17.2	173.2	14.4	28.7	138.2	487.6	2,292.7	2,771.0	117.6	367.6
3332	Primary lead.....	15	14	2.8	26.2	2.3	4.6	20.0	126.6	365.5	457.9	5.6	131.3
3333	Primary zinc.....	15	15	6.3	59.3	5.2	10.5	45.2	121.6	255.6	376.4	9.7	73.6
3334	Primary aluminum.....	31	31	25.9	299.2	20.4	39.9	223.4	835.3	1,081.2	1,977.0	142.6	242.0
3339	Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.....	83	33	7.2	78.5	5.0	10.0	46.9	162.3	255.4	421.3	21.3	96.9
334	Secondary nonferrous metals	378	180	17.7	170.4	13.0	26.6	107.8	408.4	1,703.1	2,117.2	36.2	212.8
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals..	378	180	17.7	170.4	13.0	26.6	107.8	408.4	1,703.1	2,117.2	36.2	212.8
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	887	671	183.6	1,828.4	142.2	296.2	1,319.0	3,705.5	9,026.6	12,650.8	365.2	2,145.9
3351	Copper rolling and drawing...	146	116	37.4	379.3	29.7	62.7	287.0	793.1	2,312.2	3,090.1	62.8	326.7
3353	Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil.....	50	49	31.2	368.9	24.4	51.6	280.2	671.9	2,008.7	2,658.5	91.0	651.8
3354	Aluminum extruded products...	174	122	23.3	202.4	18.8	38.5	149.7	358.7	568.5	911.4	29.3	141.3
3355	Aluminum rolling and drawing, n.e.c.....	16	15	4.6	48.0	3.7	7.2	35.1	57.3	272.2	343.4	9.2	65.7
3356	Nonferrous rolling and drawing, n.e.c.....	164	94	17.9	181.9	12.5	25.4	112.6	378.3	888.4	1,244.0	24.0	298.2
3357	Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating.....	337	275	69.2	647.9	53.1	110.8	454.4	1,446.2	2,976.6	4,403.4	148.9	662.2
336	Nonferrous foundries.....	1,819	781	82.1	731.1	69.0	138.2	556.6	1,281.2	1,076.3	2,344.2	74.5	218.5
3361	Aluminum foundries.....	995	428	46.4	425.1	39.1	78.0	328.0	729.1	563.8	1,287.8	39.0	98.6
3362	Brass, bronze, and copper foundries.....	499	190	15.7	133.3	13.2	26.2	99.2	239.9	235.5	467.3	17.7	56.0
3369	Nonferrous foundries, n.e.c..	325	163	20.0	172.7	16.7	34.0	129.4	312.2	277.0	589.1	17.8	63.9
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products.....	1,099	361	24.8	229.1	18.9	38.7	154.8	469.5	339.0	804.5	48.0	102.9
3398	Metal heat treating.....	938	260	17.1	155.3	13.1	26.7	105.2	307.7	159.5	463.7	23.4	43.1
3399	Primary metal products, n.e.c.....	161	101	7.7	73.8	5.8	12.0	49.6	161.8	179.5	340.8	24.6	59.8
34	Fabricated metal products	29,041	11,386	1,481.4	13,725.1	1,136.4	2,285.5	9,480.4	26,929.9	25,003.0	51,490.3	1,358.1	8,510.1
341	Metal cans and shipping containers.....	546	403	78.3	837.8	66.6	139.9	681.2	2,004.4	2,979.3	4,965.0	147.2	678.9
3411	Metal cans.....	392	305	68.2	739.0	58.5	123.4	610.2	1,815.9	2,707.0	4,505.3	138.8	612.7
3412	Metal barrels, drums, and pails.....	154	98	10.1	98.8	8.1	16.5	71.0	188.5	272.3	459.7	8.1	66.2
342	Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	1,881	848	160.9	1,418.0	126.9	255.3	990.9	3,278.2	1,934.5	5,134.9	143.4	936.7
3421	Cutlery.....	132	69	13.4	102.4	10.9	22.3	72.9	321.7	112.7	126.6	11.8	81.3
3423	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c....	613	248	39.2	343.0	31.0	61.7	240.5	780.1	469.1	1,229.0	33.5	267.3
3425	Handsaws and saw blades.....	91	52	7.1	60.2	5.5	10.6	39.5	137.2	76.8	210.2	7.3	48.0
3429	Hardware, n.e.c.....	1,045	479	101.2	912.4	79.5	160.7	638.0	2,039.2	1,275.9	3,269.1	90.8	540.1
343	Plumbing and heating, except electric.....	739	342	60.1	520.0	44.9	89.9	342.9	1,128.1	1,030.8	2,124.2	52.2	392.5
3431	Metal sanitary ware.....	100	51	11.8	109.6	9.6	19.6	81.9	221.8	180.0	400.3	9.1	53.6
3432	Plumbing fittings and brass goods.....	213	98	17.6	142.0	13.5	27.5	93.3	345.5	337.3	670.3	18.6	130.3
3433	Heating equipment, except electric.....	426	190	30.7	268.4	21.8	42.8	164.7	560.8	513.5	1,053.6	24.5	208.6

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	All employees				Value added by manufacture	
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)				
		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
331	Blast furnace and basic steel products.....	556	5,668	443	855	4,239	10,978	14,678	25,790	1,111	5,091	2	1	1	617	10,170	
3312	Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	482	4,969	385	738	3,744	9,563	12,264	21,971	1,005	4,241	2	1	1	533	8,910	
3313	Electrometallurgical products	10	94	8	16	71	244	341	555	34	178	1	1	1	10	193	
3315	Steel wire and related products.....	26	241	21	43	170	471	585	1,058	31	226	3	2	4	27	195	
3316	Cold finishing of steel shapes.....	16	159	12	23	109	274	817	1,110	23	227	2	1	1	20	269	
3317	Steel pipe and tubes.....	22	205	17	34	146	426	672	1,096	18	219	2	2	11	27	412	
332	Iron and steel foundries...	212	1,894	177	352	1,476	3,016	1,957	4,978	313	530	1	1	1	233	2,631	
3321	Gray iron foundries.....	133	1,210	113	225	961	1,946	1,387	3,333	235	335	2	1	1	138	1,543	
3322	Malleable iron foundries.....	23	205	19	38	160	285	152	438	34	34	2	2	2	25	297	
3324	Steel investment foundries...	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3325	Steel foundries, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
333	Primary nonferrous metals..	59	572	47	93	422	1,347	3,930	5,291	176	924	1	1	1	53	1,382	
3331	Primary copper.....	17	148	14	27	116	327	2,009	2,348	88	350	1	1	1	12	263	
3332	Primary lead.....	4	30	3	6	22	42	370	444	5	105	1	2	1	3	48	
3333	Primary zinc.....	7	62	6	12	47	86	249	356	6	73	1	1	1	8	120	
3334	Primary aluminum.....	24	256	19	38	189	718	969	1,644	49	278	1	1	1	24	812	
3339	Primary nonferrous metals, n.e.c.....	8	77	5	11	47	174	333	499	29	119	2	2	1	7	139	
334	Secondary nonferrous metals	16	137	12	24	88	282	1,350	1,644	24	181	2	3	4	17	271	
3341	Secondary nonferrous metals..	16	137	12	24	88	282	1,350	1,644	24	181	2	3	4	17	271	
335	Nonferrous rolling and drawing.....	185	1,668	140	282	1,158	3,347	8,063	11,316	415	2,090	1	1	1	195	3,325	
3351	Copper rolling and drawing...	37	337	29	59	249	684	2,106	2,785	35	301	1	1	3	40	704	
3353	Aluminum sheet, plate, and foil.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3354	Aluminum extruded products...	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3355	Aluminum rolling and drawing, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3356	Nonferrous rolling and drawing, n.e.c.....	20	186	14	27	109	366	704	1,038	37	278	3	2	5	21	352	
3357	Nonferrous wiredrawing and insulating.....	63	552	48	99	374	1,261	2,539	3,801	167	608	1	1	1	72	1,330	
336	Nonferrous foundries.....	75	625	61	126	464	1,048	868	1,920	59	196	3	3	22	90	1,068	
3361	Aluminum foundries.....	41	347	34	69	261	592	454	1,043	42	90	4	4	31	45	517	
3362	Brass, bronze, and copper foundries.....	16	133	13	27	98	221	212	435	9	58	5	5	9	18	227	
3369	Nonferrous foundries, n.e.c..	18	145	14	29	105	235	202	443	8	48	3	5	6	27	324	
339	Miscellaneous primary metal products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3398	Metal heat treating.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3399	Primary metal products, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
34	Fabricated metal products	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
341	Metal cans and shipping containers.....	80	785	67	139	630	1,871	2,674	4,587	140	721	(X)	(X)	(X)	72	1,293	
3411	Metal cans.....	69	691	59	122	565	1,688	2,429	4,159	130	643	1	1	1	60	1,142	
3412	Metal barrels, drums, and pails.....	11	94	8	17	65	183	245	428	10	78	2	2	12	12	151	
342	Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	152	1,252	117	242	863	2,782	1,710	4,485	123	837	2	1	7	156	2,318	
3421	Cutlery.....	12	87	10	19	61	278	92	370	10	66	4	2	3	13	276	
3423	Hand and edge tools, n.e.c...	36	286	28	57	201	638	393	1,015	30	231	3	3	24	36	509	
3425	Handsaws and saw blades.....	7	57	5	10	34	123	63	183	6	50	14	12	45	6	97	
3429	Hardware, n.e.c.....	97	821	74	157	568	1,744	1,162	2,917	77	490	2	2	5	101	1,436	
343	Plumbing and heating, except electric.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	
3431	Metal sanitary ware.....	12	102	9	19	76	193	149	345	6	81	2	1	3	10	141	
3432	Plumbing fittings and brass goods.....	17	125	12	25	81	275	275	548	15	110	5	6	6	15	183	
3433	Heating equipment, except, electric.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)	

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, new	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
34	Fabricated metal products--Continued												
344	Fabricated structural metal products.....	10,179	3,932	393.8	3,522.2	289.3	568.6	2,286.6	6,710.4	7,521.5	14,138.6	316.6	2,535.1
3441	Fabricated structural metal..	2,117	1,066	104.3	973.0	76.9	152.0	634.2	1,727.2	2,188.8	3,903.8	74.3	825.5
3442	Metal doors, sash, and trim..	1,520	630	69.3	508.4	51.9	102.4	323.6	978.1	1,057.0	2,021.0	51.7	301.8
3443	Fabricated platework (boiler shops).....	1,472	790	95.3	915.3	69.5	136.6	606.8	1,782.6	1,675.5	3,425.5	76.2	663.9
3444	Sheet metalwork.....	3,056	894	71.7	656.6	53.5	105.1	439.4	1,255.2	1,351.9	2,587.5	58.8	391.2
3446	Architectural metalwork.....	1,447	247	20.7	176.3	15.2	29.3	109.4	312.6	270.9	575.9	16.8	93.2
3448	Prefabricated metal buildings	567	305	32.5	292.6	22.3	43.2	173.2	654.7	977.4	1,624.9	38.8	260.1
3449	Miscellaneous metalwork.....												
345	Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	2,465	1,000	101.2	952.6	79.4	165.5	669.1	1,854.9	1,287.6	3,112.5	88.6	525.9
3451	Screw machine products.....	1,790	604	40.3	355.1	32.8	67.8	256.2	645.0	422.3	1,058.2	33.0	115.8
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers.....	675	396	60.9	597.5	46.6	97.7	412.9	1,209.9	865.3	2,054.3	55.6	410.1
346	Metal forgings and stampings.....	3,132	1,566	259.5	2,747.8	212.4	435.2	2,098.4	4,967.5	4,848.2	9,786.7	234.5	1,152.8
3462	Iron and steel forgings.....	274	175	33.6	379.2	27.3	54.0	294.3	648.4	748.2	1,389.9	27.9	215.5
3463	Nonferrous forgings.....	47	34	6.2	67.7	4.8	9.7	48.6	111.7	126.0	235.0	7.0	64.5
3465	Automotive stampings.....	435	351	120.7	1,457.1	100.8	213.2	1,151.9	2,601.8	2,570.2	5,175.3	110.2	434.8
3466	Crowns and closures.....	52	47	8.1	73.8	6.6	13.3	54.9	166.3	180.4	342.5	8.4	62.5
3469	Metal stampings, n.e.c.....	2,324	959	90.9	770.0	72.9	145.0	548.7	1,439.3	1,223.4	2,644.0	81.0	375.5
347	Metal services, n.e.c.....	4,677	1,145	79.2	603.8	64.7	128.7	430.2	1,126.7	573.7	1,695.9	63.7	112.1
3471	Plating and polishing.....	3,220	795	53.3	393.3	43.8	87.2	282.3	749.1	297.4	1,045.0	41.0	52.4
3479	Metal coating and allied services.....	1,457	350	25.9	210.5	20.9	41.5	147.9	377.6	276.3	650.9	22.7	59.7
348	Ordinance and accessories, n.e.c.....	304	171	105.3	979.2	70.9	140.9	571.2	1,532.4	1,270.5	2,733.5	75.8	576.8
3482	Small arms ammunition.....	61	25	13.9	129.1	10.4	21.0	88.3	228.4	218.4	437.5	11.7	147.3
3483	Ammunition, except for small arms, n.e.c.....	91	73	51.6	447.9	35.3	70.6	261.2	657.6	806.6	1,412.5	37.7	260.8
3484	Small arms.....	80	39	16.0	151.4	11.4	23.0	100.1	275.6	119.3	389.3	11.2	95.0
3489	Ordinance and accessories, n.e.c.....	72	34	23.8	250.8	13.8	26.3	121.6	370.8	126.2	464.2	14.7	73.6
349	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	5,118	1,979	243.1	2,143.7	181.3	361.5	1,409.9	4,327.3	3,556.9	7,799.0	7,799.0	1,599.7
3493	Steel springs, except wire...	108	51	8.4	79.6	6.6	13.2	56.6	149.3	182.8	330.7	6.2	57.2
3494	Valves and pipe fittings.....	767	457	96.4	907.9	67.0	135.5	565.7	1,814.9	1,275.2	3,035.6	92.5	824.2
3495	Wire springs.....	279	213	23.6	192.5	19.7	39.8	143.9	337.6	271.2	607.6	12.7	66.1
3496	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	1,194	401	32.9	259.2	26.1	50.8	175.5	505.4	443.4	943.7	28.8	156.5
3497	Metal foil and leaf.....	65	43	5.6	54.5	4.1	8.5	34.9	134.8	177.3	309.9	8.6	47.5
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings.	409	193	17.0	159.6	12.7	25.1	108.7	350.2	339.6	679.1	14.1	152.2
3499	Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.....	2,296	621	59.2	490.4	45.1	88.6	324.6	1,035.1	865.1	1,892.4	71.0	296.0
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	40,309	10,367	1,819.7	18,461.1	1,254.7	2,521.8	11,304.4	37,497.1	29,047.7	65,607.4	1,911.2	14,999.0
351	Engines and turbines.....	248	151	115.9	1,318.7	80.8	163.2	832.6	2,933.6	2,689.9	5,501.5	184.1	1,166.8
3511	Turbines and turbine generator sets.....	74	45	46.2	548.5	28.8	59.2	299.0	1,224.1	968.1	2,187.3	93.5	528.2
3519	Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.....	174	106	69.7	770.2	52.0	104.0	533.6	1,709.5	1,721.8	3,314.2	90.6	638.6
352	Farm and garden machinery..	1,629	636	124.2	1,203.1	93.8	184.5	835.8	2,670.3	3,024.4	5,537.1	162.5	1,269.2
3523	Farm machinery and equipment.	1,526	554	104.2	1,042.5	79.1	156.4	731.2	2,241.3	2,394.8	4,948.2	115.9	995.4
3524	Lawn and garden equipment....	103	82	20.0	160.6	14.4	28.1	104.6	429.0	629.6	1,018.9	16.6	273.8
353	Construction and related machinery.....	2,167	1,201	273.4	2,836.3	186.9	375.4	1,780.2	5,913.7	5,255.6	11,009.8	275.3	2,982.5
3531	Construction machinery.....	734	379	132.1	1,445.0	96.5	194.9	889.1	3,099.1	3,023.2	6,030.2	187.2	1,681.2
3532	Mining machinery.....	240	126	21.7	200.8	14.5	27.9	120.7	496.7	405.3	790.6	15.2	246.0
3533	Oilfield machinery.....	303	152	36.0	357.1	21.1	49.9	217.6	783.0	451.7	1,199.0	48.5	382.9
3534	Elevators and moving stairways.....	152	86	11.9	111.0	8.6	17.1	73.2	308.7	180.4	480.8	7.8	132.6
3535	Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	177	235	26.6	270.0	13.9	31.9	135.5	526.1	431.0	918.6	13.2	156.0
3536	Hoists, cranes, and monorails	186	91	16.3	160.5	10.3	20.7	95.9	266.0	252.1	526.1	13.8	127.2
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors.....	375	132	25.8	258.9	16.7	33.0	118.2	524.8	518.9	1,004.9	19.6	362.6

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967	
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—	Employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)		(1,000)	(million dollars)
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	A F I		
34	Fabricated metal products--Continued													
344	Fabricated structural metal products.....	371	3,144	270	537	2,016	6,237	6,432	12,615	259	2,402	1 1 3	388	4,934
3441	Fabricated structural metal..	96	848	71	144	560	1,596	1,840	3,398	19	794	2 3 8	108	1,319
3442	Metal doors, sash, and trim..	63	442	47	92	276	854	926	1,768	42	275	3 3 12	64	651
3443	Fabricated platework (boiler shops).....	97	892	69	137	557	1,878	1,569	3,463	72	675	1 1 2	96	1,393
3444	Sheet metalwork.....	62	527	45	91	354	973	945	1,925	43	298	3 3 8	68	889
3446	Architectural metalwork.....	18	137	14	26	89	259	204	460	21	69	5 7 12	19	233
3448	Prefabricated metal buildings	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	NA
3449	Miscellaneous metalwork.....	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	(NA)	NA	NA	(NA)	NA	NA	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	NA
345	Screw machine products, bolts, etc.....	97	829	75	152	561	1,547	1,065	2,620	77	494	3 3 5	116	1,621
3451	Screw machine products.....	39	318	32	64	222	566	390	957	19	111	7 8 12	49	642
3452	Bolts, nuts, rivets, and washers.....	58	511	43	88	339	981	673	1,663	58	383	2 2 6	67	979
346	Metal forgings and stampings.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3462	Iron and steel forgings.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3463	Nonferrous forgings.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3465	Automotive stampings.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3466	Crowns and closures.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3469	Metal stampings, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
347	Metal services, n.e.c.....	75	543	61	121	386	964	517	1,485	49	102	5 4 9	81	864
3471	Plating and polishing.....	53	364	43	85	263	669	265	935	31	49	7 6 14	55	575
3479	Metal coating and allied services.....	22	178	18	36	123	294	252	550	18	53	6 6 16	26	290
348	Ordinance and accessories, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3482	Small arms ammunition.....	14	124	10	20	85	207	187	382	16	145	1 1 1	25	286
3483	Ammunition, except for small arms, n.e.c.....	56	460	38	72	268	668	581	1,289	30	145	1 1 5	102	1,119
3484	Small arms.....	17	149	12	25	94	250	129	380	10	89	1 1 2	17	227
3489	Ordinance and accessories, n.e.c.....	30	286	17	32	138	400	150	562	15	54	2 1 1	37	409
349	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3493	Steel springs, except wire...	9	73	7	13	53	136	152	290	8	49	2 2 3	8	92
3494	Valves and pipe fittings.....	94	830	66	131	514	1,639	1,201	2,853	78	777	2 2 6	95	1,377
3495	Wire springs.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3496	Miscellaneous fabricated wire products.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3497	Metal foil and leaf.....	5	49	4	8	30	103	162	267	17	40	3 5 1	7	105
3498	Fabricated pipe and fittings..	17	145	13	25	98	297	301	595	13	137	5 4 10	18	239
3499	Fabricated metal products, n.e.c.....	53	415	40	78	275	873	722	1,391	38	277	1 4 6	49	627
35	Machinery, except electrical.....	1,744	16,235	1,187	2,335	9,740	30,681	24,537	55,560	1,696	13,731	1 1 1	1,865	27,836
351	Engines and turbines.....	115	1,202	80	157	757	2,531	2,501	5,025	188	1,150	1 1 1	100	1,598
3511	Turbines and turbine generator sets.....	49	541	31	63	316	1,090	1,113	2,202	110	594	1 1 1	36	582
3519	Internal combustion engines, n.e.c.....	66	661	49	94	441	1,441	1,388	2,823	78	556	1 1 1	64	1,016
352	Farm and garden machinery..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3523	Farm machinery and equipment.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
3524	Lawn and garden equipment....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X) (X) (X)	(NA)	(NA)
353	Construction and related machinery.....	265	2,478	179	348	1,512	5,061	4,544	9,499	256	2,721	1 1 1	273	4,130
3531	Construction machinery.....	121	1,212	87	169	803	2,386	2,497	4,820	138	1,510	1 1 1	133	2,057
3532	Mining machinery.....	23	196	15	29	117	445	429	865	20	225	2 1 2	22	308
3533	Oilfield machinery.....	36	318	24	49	190	677	377	1,053	38	326	3 4 2	33	503
3534	Elevators and moving stairways.....	17	150	10	19	77	354	194	539	8	131	7 4 1	14	196
3535	Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	25	232	15	30	116	463	389	840	15	152	3 4 15	27	416
3536	Hoists, cranes, and monorails	17	152	11	21	91	276	234	501	9	139	2 2 1	17	242
3537	Industrial trucks and tractors.....	26	219	16	30	120	461	425	881	29	239	1 4 4	27	409

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures,	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
35	Machinery, except electrical--Continued												
354	Metalworking machinery.....	9,568	2,317	267.7	2,853.0	197.0	408.1	1,898.5	4,886.0	2,445.1	7,249.1	230.3	1,646.4
3541	Machine tools, metal cutting types.....	896	281	53.1	580.6	33.8	69.2	329.7	915.8	542.6	1,438.2	41.5	490.8
3542	Machine tools, metal forming types.....	380	164	24.9	274.5	17.1	35.8	168.6	441.3	299.9	734.4	25.3	250.9
3544	Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures.....	6,565	1,243	97.6	1,114.3	79.3	172.9	845.2	1,792.1	644.6	2,416.0	95.6	239.7
3545	Machine tool accessories.....	1,210	401	46.0	450.1	33.1	66.1	290.5	863.1	374.1	1,226.9	30.1	283.4
3546	Power driven handtools.....	85	63	22.6	196.8	17.6	32.3	121.6	418.9	292.9	705.2	19.8	194.6
3547	Rolling mill machinery.....	43	34	9.6	103.4	6.8	13.2	64.2	178.5	119.6	289.9	5.7	74.7
3549	Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.....	389	131	13.9	133.3	9.3	18.6	78.7	276.3	171.4	438.5	12.3	112.3
355	Special industry machinery.	3,614	1,386	185.9	1,811.5	119.9	242.0	1,011.0	3,666.1	2,522.9	6,088.2	160.2	1,530.8
3551	Food products machinery.....	673	284	31.6	312.5	20.3	40.1	177.7	598.0	405.6	986.9	21.6	250.9
3552	Textile machinery.....	566	214	31.9	263.9	22.7	46.3	164.7	477.9	331.2	804.8	30.9	195.7
3553	Woodworking machinery.....	238	106	13.3	121.3	9.2	18.7	72.5	279.3	214.0	483.3	13.6	100.4
3554	Paper industries machinery....	218	110	15.2	158.4	9.0	18.5	80.5	252.3	193.4	444.8	8.3	115.5
3555	Printing trades machinery....	563	163	23.2	240.1	14.9	29.4	132.7	487.5	306.3	798.4	14.7	238.5
3559	Special industry machinery, n.e.c.....	1,356	509	70.7	715.3	43.8	89.0	382.9	1,571.1	1,072.4	2,570.0	71.1	629.8
356	General industrial machinery.....	3,762	1,389	259.0	2,559.1	179.7	361.2	1,608.9	5,023.0	3,490.5	8,461.0	228.6	2,051.4
3561	Pumps and pumping equipment..	637	324	77.9	750.9	48.7	98.4	416.4	1,543.9	1,235.2	2,744.2	68.5	813.4
3562	Ball and roller bearings.....	134	93	49.2	507.8	40.2	81.0	392.3	899.7	594.5	1,483.9	50.5	381.5
3563	Air and gas compressors (combined with 3561).....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
3564	Blowers and fans.....	371	157	22.8	209.9	15.4	31.0	122.8	438.6	334.2	781.3	19.0	122.4
3565	Industrial patterns.....	1,015	97	8.4	102.6	7.2	13.8	84.9	160.0	38.4	196.5	5.4	12.9
3566	Speed changers, drives, and gears.....	485	273	51.3	502.4	37.0	74.2	328.7	972.3	581.4	1,537.2	41.6	369.7
3567	Industrial furnaces and ovens	248	105	13.4	138.2	8.1	15.9	70.7	249.9	195.2	454.0	7.4	78.2
3568	Power transmission equipment, n.e.c. (combined with 3566).	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
3569	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.....	872	340	36.0	347.3	23.1	46.9	193.1	758.6	511.6	1,263.9	36.2	273.3
357	Office and computing machines.....	995	534	211.1	2,325.1	107.0	212.4	898.4	4,964.5	3,737.3	8,655.4	293.9	2,113.8
3572	Typewriters.....	217	99	33.9	344.6	20.3	39.8	167.1	800.9	403.6	1,232.3	49.2	247.7
3573	Electronic computing equipment.....	606	362	144.7	1,675.9	62.9	126.9	526.7	3,591.3	2,961.1	6,484.8	216.3	1,560.5
3574	Calculating and accounting machines.....	80	32	26.1	247.4	19.9	37.4	173.2	447.3	301.4	744.3	22.8	259.0
3576	Scales and balances, except laboratory.....	92	41	6.4	57.2	3.9	8.3	31.4	125.0	71.2	194.0	5.6	46.6
3579	Office machines, n.e.c. (combined with 3572).....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
358	Refrigeration and service machinery.....	1,728	778	197.1	1,858.1	142.9	282.2	1,210.2	4,396.2	4,430.6	8,655.9	226.5	1,691.0
3581	Automatic merchandising machines.....	124	46	11.7	95.0	8.2	15.7	60.2	201.9	163.6	355.9	5.9	92.6
3582	Commercial laundry equipment.	108	48	4.9	43.2	3.5	7.0	26.3	89.8	73.9	163.6	1.3	38.1
3585	Refrigeration and heating equipment.....	758	433	149.9	1,433.9	111.9	221.5	973.8	3,487.9	3,691.4	7,033.1	200.9	1,321.2
3586	Measuring and dispensing pumps.....	55	31	7.2	66.9	5.0	9.9	38.5	133.7	100.5	230.7	4.5	63.9
3589	Service industry machinery, n.e.c.....	683	220	23.4	219.1	14.3	28.1	111.4	482.9	401.2	872.6	13.9	175.2
359	Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.....	16,298	1,975	185.4	1,696.2	146.7	292.8	1,228.8	3,043.7	1,451.4	4,449.4	149.8	547.1
3592	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves.....	16,298	1,975	185.4	1,696.2	146.7	292.8	1,228.8	3,043.7	1,451.4	4,449.4	149.8	547.1
3599	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c.....												
36	Electric and electronic equipment.....	11,964	5,522	1,650.0	15,107.5	1,152.6	2,256.9	8,766.7	30,299.4	23,236.8	53,154.3	1,430.9	9,730.6
361	Electric distributing equipment.....	772	415	115.1	1,036.6	84.7	167.5	672.3	2,058.0	1,544.8	3,585.2	63.2	670.2
3612	Transformers.....	210	134	46.6	419.5	35.4	71.1	285.5	753.5	703.9	1,463.4	26.6	259.4
3613	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus.....	562	281	68.8	617.1	49.3	96.4	386.8	1,304.5	810.9	2,121.8	36.6	410.8

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967			
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(A)	(F)	(I)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)							
35	Machinery, except electrical--Continued															
354	Metalworking machinery.....	268	2,611	193	385	1,687	4,248	2,169	6,556	175	1,609	2	2	4	337	5,091
3541	Machine tools, metal cutting types.....	54	532	33	65	286	820	473	1,351	29	493	1	2	3	87	1,391
3542	Machine tools, metal forming types.....	24	242	16	33	143	364	278	688	10	233	2	2	2	29	437
3544	Special dies, tools, jigs, and fixtures.....	99	1,037	81	166	722	1,557	592	2,160	82	231	4	4	9	114	1,647
3545	Machine tool accessories.....	46	411	32	61	253	716	340	1,081	21	294	3	3	6	60	923
3546	Power driven handtools.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3547	Rolling mill machinery.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3549	Metalworking machinery, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
355	Special industry machinery.....	186	1,657	119	238	934	2,950	2,169	5,186	125	1,403	1	1	6	207	2,880
3551	Food products machinery.....	33	289	21	42	162	552	361	923	19	222	4	2	15	33	503
3552	Textile machinery.....	32	253	23	45	158	435	323	768	24	222	2	2	7	40	404
3553	Woodworking machinery.....	13	112	9	18	66	245	168	414	8	87	5	4	6	13	193
3554	Paper industries machinery.....	17	156	10	20	79	268	232	504	10	137	8	4	12	21	283
3555	Printing trades machinery.....	24	224	15	30	126	406	288	709	12	249	2	2	8	29	459
3559	Special industry machinery, n.e.c.....	67	623	42	83	345	1,045	798	1,870	51	486	3	3	12	71	1,038
356	General industrial machinery.....	249	2,280	169	334	1,380	4,280	3,103	7,423	245	1,875	1	1	2	279	4,107
3561	Pumps and pumping equipment..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3562	Ball and roller bearings.....	48	444	38	74	333	777	496	1,279	87	351	1	1	1	59	833
3563	Air and gas compressors (combined with 3561).....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3564	Blowers and fans.....	22	191	15	30	109	392	301	698	16	114	3	3	2	21	302
3565	Industrial patterns.....	9	88	7	14	72	153	42	198	7	11	8	11	35	21	166
3566	Speed changers, drives, and gears.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3567	Industrial furnaces and ovens	13	128	7	14	57	217	221	438	6	72	3	2	11	16	259
3568	Power transmission equipment, n.e.c. (combined with 3566)..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3569	General industrial machinery, n.e.c.....	34	304	22	44	165	580	376	953	27	215	5	5	7	39	536
357	Office and computing machines.....	200	2,014	103	200	805	3,997	2,812	6,910	309	2,046	1	1	1	190	3,332
3572	Typewriters.....	17	153	11	20	78	509	165	679	24	128	1	1	1	26	455
3573	Electronic computing equipment.....	135	1,451	59	116	484	2,678	2,202	4,952	246	1,509	2	1	2	99	1,926
3574	Calculating and accounting machines.....	23	195	18	34	135	344	176	530	18	199	3	2	3	38	518
3576	Scales and balances, except laboratory.....	6	46	4	8	26	89	53	146	5	39	5	4	7	7	90
3579	Office machines, n.e.c. (combined with 3572).....	19	170	11	22	81	377	217	604	18	172	3	2	2	21	343
358	Refrigeration and services machinery.....	171	1,476	121	233	910	2,958	3,559	6,621	180	1,351	1	1	4	140	2,125
3581	Automatic merchandising machines.....	11	82	8	14	50	165	143	301	3	83	3	2	7	10	141
3582	Commercial laundry equipment.	5	42	4	7	25	80	70	148	1	36	3	3	5	8	96
3585	Refrigeration and heating equipment.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3586	Measuring and dispensing pumps.....	6	57	4	9	31	115	88	203	3	59	1	1	1	6	95
3589	Service industry machinery, n.e.c.....	23	200	14	26	96	429	396	823	25	157	3	3	28	21	313
359	Miscellaneous machinery, except electrical.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3592	Carburetors, pistons, rings, and valves.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3599	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
36	Electric and electronic equipment.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
361	Electric distributing equipment.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3612	Transformers.....	46	389	34	67	257	724	645	1,376	27	265	1	1	3	46	679
3613	Switchgear and switchboard apparatus.....	66	566	47	92	353	1,213	775	1,998	35	401	2	2	4	69	1,030

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
36	Electric and electronic equipment--Continued												
362	Electrical industrial apparatus.....	1,486	700	186.3	1,653.0	133.0	266.8	1,025.7	3,193.0	2,249.8	5,359.2	145.7	1,141.2
3621	Motors and generators.....	416	250	89.5	760.2	68.7	138.4	514.3	1,468.5	1,051.3	2,492.3	59.7	472.2
3622	Industrial controls.....	577	210	49.9	455.6	32.5	64.9	249.2	887.1	543.0	1,388.3	43.1	323.9
3623	Welding apparatus, electric..	166	76	15.4	173.1	9.7	20.8	102.1	351.0	311.7	654.6	11.5	148.0
3624	Carbon and graphite products.	70	43	11.3	99.2	8.6	16.7	70.7	216.4	156.5	374.8	20.2	98.0
3629	Electrical industrial apparatus, n.e.c.....	257	121	20.2	164.9	13.5	26.0	89.4	270.0	187.3	449.2	11.2	99.1
363	Household appliances.....	636	353	161.6	1,361.0	130.1	253.4	973.5	3,488.9	3,444.3	6,876.2	153.7	1,155.6
3631	Household cooking equipment..	83	50	23.6	205.1	18.5	37.1	140.2	409.5	529.9	935.2	25.7	169.3
3632	Household refrigerators and freezers.....	34	23	32.1	287.3	27.0	52.9	220.9	748.0	880.1	1,610.5	23.2	260.7
3633	Household laundry equipment..	27	23	23.4	222.0	19.2	36.6	170.4	683.6	685.8	1,349.1	31.1	167.5
3634	Electric housewares and fans..	294	165	49.9	351.4	40.3	77.8	236.3	840.7	720.9	1,579.4	30.5	309.9
3635	Household vacuum cleaners....	37	25	13.3	116.8	10.0	19.4	80.3	343.3	227.4	559.9	12.7	89.8
3636	Sewing machines.....	75	18	5.3	54.6	4.3	8.5	41.6	124.6	36.9	159.6	9.3	55.2
3639	Household appliances, n.e.c....	86	49	14.0	123.8	10.8	21.1	83.8	339.2	363.3	682.5	21.2	103.2
364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	1,862	926	177.1	1,411.5	138.6	270.4	946.7	3,261.4	2,413.5	5,620.7	159.8	944.3
3641	Electric lamps.....	138	69	31.1	236.7	26.9	51.7	184.3	719.1	360.8	1,083.4	30.6	107.3
3643	Current-carrying wiring devices.....	398	211	49.7	378.5	38.3	75.0	241.5	794.4	490.4	1,257.6	53.2	256.8
3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices.....	176	115	25.6	216.5	19.2	37.5	146.5	472.0	395.5	864.2	24.9	186.8
3645	Residential lighting fixtures	694	280	27.0	196.1	21.4	41.5	124.5	403.1	398.6	793.0	13.3	141.6
3646	Commercial lighting fixtures.	226	131	17.8	139.5	13.2	25.5	87.7	333.0	356.3	682.8	13.4	121.4
3647	Vehicular lighting equipment..	46	30	13.5	141.1	10.7	21.3	101.5	298.3	204.7	497.8	7.2	49.8
3648	Lighting equipment, n.e.c....	184	90	12.4	103.1	8.9	17.9	60.7	241.5	207.2	441.9	17.2	80.6
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment.....	924	279	106.1	794.0	85.1	163.1	552.7	2,160.5	2,903.0	4,981.9	67.0	729.1
3651	Radio and TV receiving sets..	360	159	85.8	648.2	69.4	132.3	452.5	1,788.0	2,713.3	4,418.0	50.5	661.9
3652	Phonograph records and prerecorded tapes.....	564	120	20.3	145.8	15.7	30.8	100.2	372.5	189.7	563.9	16.5	67.2
366	Communication equipment....	1,898	978	454.5	4,915.3	260.2	498.3	2,269.5	8,395.5	5,321.8	13,659.3	379.9	2,934.2
3661	Telephone and telegraph apparatus.....	200	111	134.9	1,325.6	95.1	177.0	824.1	2,645.2	1,973.5	4,531.1	168.3	856.7
3662	Radio and TV communication equipment.....	1,698	867	319.6	3,589.7	165.1	321.3	1,445.4	5,750.3	3,348.3	9,128.2	211.6	2,077.5
367	Electronic components and accessories.....	2,755	1,348	330.5	2,828.7	227.9	451.0	1,534.9	5,238.1	3,424.2	8,704.8	366.1	1,525.1
3671	Electron tubes, receiving type.....	24	12	11.3	85.3	9.4	18.0	62.2	170.0	56.5	226.2	1.8	23.9
3672	Cathode ray television picture tubes.....	74	21	15.7	146.9	12.2	24.3	97.3	345.5	359.1	696.4	26.2	66.3
3673	Electron tubes, transmitting.	51	36	20.1	230.3	11.9	25.1	113.6	337.3	136.1	471.6	13.6	101.4
3674	Semiconductors and related devices.....	313	184	84.6	783.4	54.8	108.4	390.3	1,423.6	773.3	2,176.2	170.7	412.8
3675	Electronic capacitors.....	107	96	26.9	162.7	21.8	43.5	115.8	296.0	149.9	137.9	14.8	98.9
3676	Electronic resistors.....	83	75	19.4	137.6	14.9	29.8	91.3	251.7	101.7	350.8	10.5	57.1
3677	Electronic coils and transformers.....	222	184	22.5	139.1	18.7	35.2	94.3	214.7	119.1	355.8	10.2	48.7
3678	Electronic connectors.....	90	78	16.1	113.6	11.3	22.3	74.7	303.6	132.4	125.3	9.9	83.6
3679	Electronic components, n.e.c.	1,791	662	113.9	1,029.8	72.9	144.1	495.4	1,895.7	1,366.1	3,564.6	109.4	632.4
369	Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies....	1,631	523	118.5	1,107.4	93.0	186.4	791.4	2,504.0	1,935.4	4,367.0	95.5	630.9
3691	Storage batteries.....	208	117	22.0	208.4	17.9	35.8	158.9	474.3	506.2	939.6	28.6	132.8
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet.....	49	32	8.1	64.8	6.8	13.6	46.6	221.9	130.7	318.3	7.3	63.3
3693	X-ray apparatus and tubes....	98	19	10.6	108.1	5.8	11.7	19.1	283.8	153.9	129.0	7.2	100.6
3694	Engine electrical equipment..	284	138	57.4	589.2	17.2	96.2	150.1	1,241.3	886.7	2,095.1	33.7	248.6
3699	Electrical equipment and supplies, n.e.c.....	992	187	20.1	136.9	15.3	29.1	86.1	282.7	267.9	535.0	18.7	88.6
37	Transportation equipment..	8,612	3,536	1,720.1	19,907.5	1,242.6	2,525.0	12,812.0	40,116.1	35,556.6	91,723.3	(S)	15,666.2
371	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	3,320	1,511	807.9	9,457.3	668.7	1,387.5	7,421.4	22,213.0	11,984.1	83,872.0	(S)	4,794.7
3711	Motor vehicles and car bodies	231	120	310.1	1,314.7	285.0	589.9	3,418.0	12,026.4	30,981.9	42,970.1	(S)	2,188.9
3713	Truck and bus bodies.....	762	336	12.0	317.1	32.5	65.0	242.2	631.2	911.1	1,512.8	(S)	293.1
3711	Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	2,083	920	101.0	4,593.5	331.7	695.1	3,613.9	9,146.9	9,313.3	18,283.1	(S)	2,051.5
3715	Truck trailers.....	211	135	24.5	202.0	19.5	37.2	117.3	408.5	717.8	1,104.7	11.4	189.2

See footnote at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967			
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—				
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(A)	(F)	(I)	(1,000)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)							
36	Electric and electronic equipment--Continued															
362	Electrical industrial apparatus.....	183	1,570	129	254	951	2,885	2,006	1,930	165	1,034	1	1	1	207	2,792
3621	Motors and generators.....	94	784	70	140	516	1,390	1,059	2,472	105	483	1	1	2	113	1,431
3622	Industrial controls.....	46	395	29	55	214	739	408	1,157	27	247	2	2	2	50	721
3623	Welding apparatus, electric..	13	140	8	17	76	262	244	504	5	124	2	2	6	14	265
3624	Carbon and graphite products.	11	93	8	17	66	219	144	359	18	91	1	1	1	12	186
3629	Electrical industrial apparatus, n.e.c.....	21	159	13	26	79	276	151	438	11	90	1	4	4	18	188
363	Household appliances.....	152	1,191	121	235	838	3,174	2,912	6,062	128	1,051	1	1	1	169	2,540
3631	Household cooking equipment..	21	174	17	33	116	377	409	783	35	153	1	1	1	20	254
3632	Household refrigerators and freezers.....	33	266	27	52	202	808	811	1,594	26	216	1	1	1	53	794
3633	Household laundry equipment..	21	194	17	33	144	594	592	1,191	19	152	1	1	1	22	408
3634	Electric housewares and fans..	47	303	38	72	203	725	609	1,332	27	290	1	3	5	45	590
3635	Household vacuum cleaners....	10	80	7	14	55	252	135	387	5	63	3	1	1	9	181
3636	Sewing machines.....	6	52	5	9	36	111	36	143	4	55	2	2	4	6	94
3639	Household appliances, n.e.c....	15	124	11	22	82	307	321	632	11	91	2	2	1	13	218
364	Electric lighting and wiring equipment.....	162	1,204	126	242	809	2,808	2,031	4,832	125	854	1	1	4	157	2,214
3641	Electric lamps.....	31	217	26	51	169	649	317	962	34	111	1	1	1	30	533
3643	Current-carrying wiring devices.....	40	286	30	58	184	614	377	987	28	219	4	3	7	40	507
3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring devices.....	24	287	17	34	122	435	338	772	27	168	2	2	15	23	345
3645	Residential lighting fixtures	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3646	Commercial lighting fixtures.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3647	Vehicular lighting equipment..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3648	Lighting equipment, n.e.c....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
365	Radio and TV receiving equipment.....	109	770	85	163	525	1,852	2,664	4,544	49	710	2	2	6	130	1,587
3651	Radio and TV receiving sets..	90	642	70	134	437	1,538	2,475	4,047	36	635	2	1	3	117	1,405
3652	Phonograph records and prerecorded tapes.....	19	128	15	29	88	315	189	495	-12	75	6	3	20	14	182
366	Communication equipment....	465	4,751	252	486	2,084	7,939	4,834	12,985	408	2,841	1	1	2	525	6,993
3661	Telephone and telegraph apparatus.....	140	1,293	98	186	785	2,502	1,755	4,236	216	783	2	3	4	115	1,537
3662	Radio and TV communication equipment.....	325	3,458	154	300	1,299	5,438	3,079	8,750	191	2,060	1	1	3	410	5,456
367	Electronic components and accessories.....	311	2,558	206	406	1,304	4,307	2,917	7,296	338	1,527	1	1	3	403	4,359
3671	Electron tubes, receiving type.....	12	88	11	20	66	183	60	245	1	24	1	1	3	28	225
3672	Cathode ray television picture tubes.....	17	148	12	24	86	299	285	587	19	58	2	3	3	28	463
3673	Electron tubes, transmitting.	14	150	9	18	83	249	99	350	8	80	5	3	8	18	240
3674	Semiconductors and related devices.....	75	658	46	90	300	1,076	502	1,600	95	363	1	1	2	85	820
3675	Electronic capacitors.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3676	Electronic resistors.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3677	Electronic coils and transformers.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3678	Electronic connectors.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3679	Electronic components, n.e.c.	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
369	Miscellaneous electrical equipment and supplies....	116	1,004	90	178	702	2,148	1,734	3,900	94	572	2	1	6	107	1,494
3691	Storage batteries.....	21	190	17	34	143	404	417	828	30	120	2	3	17	19	259
3692	Primary batteries, dry and wet.....	9	67	8	16	49	225	130	351	7	54	1	1	1	11	189
3693	X-ray apparatus and tubes....	9	86	5	10	38	208	127	324	5	81	4	3	5	8	136
3694	Engine electrical equipment..	58	534	47	93	400	1,088	870	1,986	40	251	2	1	4	55	766
3699	Electrical equipment and supplies, n.e.c.....	18	126	13	26	72	222	190	111	13	66	8	7	10	14	114
37	Transportation equipment..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
371	Motor vehicles and equipment.....	780	8,242	638	1,285	6,420	20,506	37,576	58,138	782	1,215	1	1	1	739	14,666
3711	Motor vehicles and car bodies	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
3713	Truck and bus bodies.....	34	260	27	52	177	475	576	1,032	21	206	2	3	1	30	332
3714	Motor vehicle parts and accessories.....	384	3,927	312	628	3,056	8,064	7,974	16,013	426	1,889	1	1	1	365	5,712
3715	Truck trailers.....	21	162	16	32	115	288	501	787	20	114	2	3	5	23	269

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
37	Transportation equipment--Continued												
372	Aircraft and parts.....	1,081	546	438.4	5,280.3	258.7	523.2	2,611.3	9,190.6	6,829.7	15,445.0	168.8	8,322.8
3721	Aircraft.....	167	84	231.7	2,867.0	131.0	259.0	1,331.9	5,084.4	4,023.1	8,774.7	57.0	6,374.7
3724	Aircraft engines and engine parts.....	229	153	104.4	1,253.8	60.1	124.4	601.5	2,081.9	1,739.7	3,633.7	72.9	860.8
3728	Aircraft equipment, n.e.c.....	685	307	102.3	1,159.5	67.6	139.8	677.9	2,024.3	1,066.9	3,036.6	38.9	1,087.3
373	Ship and boat building and repairing.....	2,204	645	184.8	1,701.2	150.7	296.9	1,263.1	2,384.7	1,952.9	4,317.2	178.8	959.0
3731	Ship building and repairing..	449	275	144.6	1,421.6	117.8	233.1	1,052.5	1,880.0	1,398.9	3,278.6	141.8	721.6
3732	Boat building and repairing..	1,755	370	40.2	279.6	32.9	63.8	210.6	504.7	554.0	1,038.6	37.0	237.4
374	Railroad equipment.....	158	99	50.2	524.0	38.0	71.9	368.8	1,101.3	1,325.5	2,420.8	57.4	453.4
3743	Railroad equipment.....	158	99	50.2	524.0	38.0	71.9	368.8	1,101.3	1,325.5	2,420.8	57.4	453.4
375	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	219	51	17.6	139.3	14.9	29.0	106.2	306.7	372.8	658.7	15.9	155.9
3751	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	219	51	17.6	139.3	14.9	29.0	106.2	306.7	372.8	658.7	15.9	155.9
376	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts.....	144	122	163.5	2,367.3	64.2	126.9	752.6	4,141.0	1,724.5	5,818.4	107.7	729.6
3761	Guided missiles and space vehicles.....	71	58	122.5	1,808.0	48.4	93.3	584.8	3,127.2	1,223.1	4,326.4	78.4	467.4
3764	Space propulsion units and parts.....	29	28	20.7	276.2	8.1	17.3	87.6	506.7	220.7	716.3	18.5	174.2
3769	Space vehicle equipment, n.e.c.....	44	36	20.3	283.1	7.7	16.3	80.2	507.1	280.7	775.7	10.8	88.0
379	Miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	1,516	562	57.7	438.1	47.4	89.6	318.8	808.8	1,417.1	2,191.2	53.7	320.8
3792	Travel trailers and campers..	1,013	366	34.5	238.7	28.0	52.7	174.8	449.0	794.8	1,213.2	30.4	158.8
3795	Tanks and tank components....	22	15	5.9	65.0	4.6	9.0	46.9	111.7	150.1	272.2	3.2	35.8
3799	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.....	481	181	17.3	134.4	14.8	27.9	97.1	248.1	472.2	705.8	20.1	126.2
38	Instruments and related products.....	5,866	1,985	442.6	4,212.4	282.6	557.2	2,187.5	10,452.2	4,935.9	15,352.1	463.0	3,011.5
381	Engineering and scientific instruments.....	721	255	36.7	359.4	21.7	42.9	178.8	654.1	355.5	1,018.6	21.6	254.1
3811	Engineering and scientific instruments.....	721	255	36.7	359.4	21.7	42.9	178.8	654.1	355.5	1,018.6	21.6	254.1
382	Measuring and controlling devices.....	1,568	618	148.7	1,411.7	91.0	183.5	696.4	2,690.0	1,309.2	3,960.2	101.0	975.2
3822	Environmental controls.....	129	60	29.4	261.7	21.4	45.7	171.4	526.6	235.4	754.5	16.8	145.7
3823	Process control instruments..	176	119	34.5	332.3	17.5	35.5	140.9	595.1	259.2	845.7	26.1	252.4
3824	Fluid meters and counting devices.....	56	41	8.4	72.5	5.6	11.2	41.1	182.4	104.0	283.7	6.8	60.1
3825	Instruments to measure electricity.....	622	251	53.9	512.4	34.2	67.7	250.0	1,036.9	520.0	1,531.2	37.7	369.4
3829	Measuring and controlling devices, n.e.c.....	585	147	22.5	232.8	12.3	23.4	93.0	319.0	190.6	545.1	13.6	147.6
383	Optical instruments and lenses.....	182	136	18.1	188.2	10.2	20.2	82.2	375.7	170.5	525.3	10.6	152.0
3832	Optical instruments and lenses.....	482	136	18.1	188.2	10.2	20.2	82.2	375.7	170.5	525.3	10.6	152.0
384	Medical instruments and supplies.....	1,775	546	87.6	739.0	60.2	119.6	110.1	1,776.5	1,004.1	2,750.0	93.2	546.8
3811	Surgical and medical instruments.....	187	192	31.9	267.6	22.8	46.1	156.4	583.6	325.9	902.7	32.1	191.4
3842	Surgical appliances and supplies.....	861	249	43.4	362.5	29.1	57.1	195.8	933.2	522.7	1,441.9	46.3	265.4
3813	Dental equipment and supplies	427	105	12.3	108.9	8.3	16.4	57.9	259.7	155.5	402.4	11.8	90.0
385	Ophthalmic goods.....	502	104	26.3	179.7	19.9	38.4	127.4	395.8	171.5	567.9	17.6	160.5
3851	Ophthalmic goods.....	502	104	26.3	179.7	19.9	38.4	127.4	395.8	171.5	567.9	17.6	160.5
386	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	616	227	93.5	1,098.1	51.5	103.6	531.9	4,053.2	1,428.8	5,534.9	200.2	733.5
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	616	227	93.5	1,098.1	51.5	103.6	531.9	4,053.2	1,428.8	5,534.9	200.2	733.5

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967			
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(A)	(F)	(I)	(1,000)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)							
37	Transportation equipment--Continued															
372	Aircraft and parts.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3721	Aircraft.....	238	2,739	128	252	1,226	5,005	4,373	10,021	59	6,004	1	1	2	387	45,448
3724	Aircraft engines and engine parts.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3728	Aircraft equipment, n.e.c....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
373	Ship and boat building and repairing.....	159	1,378	129	255	1,028	1,929	1,564	3,503	108	917	1	1	2	169	1,705
3731	Ship building and repairing.	128	1,180	105	208	880	1,575	1,186	2,762	89	759	1	1	2	139	1,430
3732	Boat building and repairing.	30	198	24	47	149	354	378	742	19	158	4	5	10	31	275
374	Railroad equipment.....	53	512	41	78	363	1,018	1,372	2,364	66	470	2	2	7	57	788
3743	Railroad equipment.....	53	512	41	78	363	1,018	1,372	2,364	66	470	2	2	7	57	788
375	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	14	106	11	22	79	217	257	470	8	100	1	3	3	12	136
3751	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	14	106	11	22	79	217	257	470	8	100	1	3	3	12	136
376	Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3761	Guided missiles and space vehicles.....	132	1,766	51	96	565	2,870	1,081	3,990	56	478	1	1	1	201	53,339
3764	Space propulsion units and parts.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3769	Space vehicle equipment, n.e.c.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
379	Miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3792	Travel trailers and campers.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3795	Tanks and tank components...	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3799	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
38	Instruments and related products.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
381	Engineering and scientific instruments.....	44	401	27	52	205	685	409	1,105	25	292	4	4	12	46	617
3811	Engineering and scientific instruments.....	44	401	27	52	205	685	409	1,105	25	292	4	4	12	46	617
382	Measuring and controlling devices.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3822	Environmental controls.....	30	241	22	41	150	450	218	660	19	140	3	2	2	31	420
3823	Process control instruments.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3824	Fluid meters and counting devices.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3825	Instruments to measure electricity.....	50	434	31	61	218	826	406	1,245	31	338	4	3	10	62	800
3829	Measuring and controlling devices, n.e.c.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
383	Optical instruments and lenses.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3832	Optical instruments and lenses.....	17	162	11	21	86	290	132	421	8	914	X	X	X	26	348
384	Medical instruments and supplies.....	79	622	55	107	335	1,529	834	2,328	77	480	3	2	3	67	966
3841	Surgical and medical instruments.....	NA	220	20	40	121	521	276	770	31	181	6	5	7	22	297
3842	Surgical appliances and supplies.....	40	319	27	52	166	835	449	1,274	36	236	3	2	2	35	527
3843	Dental equipment and supplies	11	83	8	14	48	173	109	284	9	64	5	4	7	10	141
385	Ophthalmic goods.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3851	Ophthalmic goods.....	28	183	21	40	124	402	177	565	16	146	4	2	5	26	286
386	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	NA	NA
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	88	854	49	88	436	3,488	1,234	4,710	187	671	1	1	1	95	2,481

See footnotes at end of table.



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1972											
		Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expendi- tures, 1972	End-of- year in- ventories
		Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages					
		(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
38	Instruments and related products--Continued												
387	Watches, clocks, and watch- cases.....	202	99	31.7	236.3	25.2	49.0	157.7	506.9	496.3	995.2	18.8	189.4
3873	Watches, clocks, and watch- cases.....	202	99	31.7	236.3	25.2	49.0	157.7	506.9	496.3	995.2	18.8	189.4
39	Miscellaneous manufactur- ing industries.....	15,012	3,669	443.8	3,139.6	343.8	652.9	2,055.5	6,697.0	5,499.9	12,041.0	316.9	2,217.4
391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2,270	461	52.2	417.5	38.9	75.2	261.1	840.5	985.6	1,781.8	20.7	447.0
3911	Jewelry, precious metal.....	1,502	303	31.7	259.8	22.6	43.3	150.6	519.8	594.4	1,092.7	9.5	282.1
3914	Silverware and plated ware...	205	71	12.6	102.1	9.7	19.4	74.1	199.3	175.0	366.3	6.3	102.9
3915	Jewelers' materials and lapidary work.....	563	87	7.9	55.6	6.6	12.5	36.4	121.4	216.2	322.8	1.9	62.0
393	Musical instruments.....	340	108	24.2	169.3	19.4	37.4	121.0	327.5	293.6	607.2	10.5	137.5
3931	Musical instruments.....	340	108	24.2	169.3	19.4	37.4	121.0	327.5	293.6	607.2	10.5	137.5
394	Toys and sporting goods....	2,422	828	130.8	863.6	104.1	198.1	587.2	1,951.3	1,676.5	3,584.1	118.9	688.5
3942	Dolls.....	243	105	10.4	53.9	8.7	16.1	38.6	98.5	101.7	199.0	1.6	30.9
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles.....	649	272	60.2	411.0	47.2	89.6	262.8	947.7	745.0	1,683.8	71.0	285.5
3949	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.....	1,530	451	60.2	398.7	48.2	92.4	285.8	905.1	829.8	1,701.3	46.3	372.1
395	Pens, pencils, office and art supplies.....	957	261	34.8	242.6	23.2	45.3	143.6	554.7	380.2	923.5	19.8	155.8
3951	Pens and mechanical pencils..	116	64	13.8	81.7	8.8	16.4	52.4	215.1	105.5	310.2	8.0	53.3
3952	Lead pencils and art goods...	142	49	7.1	50.0	5.1	10.4	28.6	108.0	90.7	198.6	3.6	43.1
3953	Marking devices.....	616	98	7.9	62.4	5.3	10.5	35.5	120.5	59.5	178.1	2.5	20.9
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons.....	83	50	6.0	48.5	4.0	8.0	27.1	111.1	124.5	236.6	5.7	38.2
396	Costume jewelry and notions	1,472	433	50.6	325.9	41.2	77.7	213.3	725.5	536.3	1,256.1	34.1	198.5
3961	Costume jewelry.....	762	205	21.5	134.7	17.6	32.3	83.0	281.3	200.9	479.0	6.8	72.8
3962	Artificial flowers.....	258	52	4.9	26.6	4.3	7.3	17.9	57.6	52.0	108.2	3.8	19.7
3963	Buttons.....	185	51	4.1	26.7	3.2	6.1	17.6	51.6	42.9	93.6	2.4	11.8
3964	Needles, pins, and fasteners.	267	125	20.1	137.9	16.1	32.0	94.8	335.0	240.5	575.3	21.1	94.2
399	Miscellaneous manufactures.	7,551	1,578	151.2	1,120.7	117.0	219.2	729.3	2,297.5	1,627.7	3,888.3	112.9	590.1
3991	Brooms and brushes.....	446	164	17.6	118.0	14.1	26.6	79.0	234.6	203.7	437.2	13.0	98.2
3993	Signs and advertising displays.....	3,261	623	49.1	410.4	36.7	67.3	258.5	736.1	151.7	1,181.4	29.8	122.8
3995	Burial caskets.....	505	183	14.6	108.0	11.6	22.3	71.1	207.4	180.0	385.3	8.7	56.7
3996	Hard surface floor coverings.	18	11	5.8	59.4	4.5	9.7	44.7	211.5	134.9	341.5	14.0	49.7
3999	Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.....	3,321	597	64.1	424.9	50.1	93.3	276.0	908.0	654.4	1,512.9	17.1	262.7

Note: The figures shown with an asterisk (\*) either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or are not consistent with other census series and related data. Thus, at the individual industry level these estimates may be of limited reliability. However, they may be combined with other industry totals into broader aggregates which are of acceptable reliability.

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. Because of a revision to this industry or industry group in the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, 1967 census data are not available on a comparable basis. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (S) Withheld to permit further review. Data will be published in the final report. Revised.

<sup>1</sup>In addition to the employment and payroll reported for operating manufacturing establishments, manufacturing concerns reported separately for central administrative offices or auxiliary units which serve the manufacturing establishments of a company (e.g., storage warehouses, power plants).



## General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries: 1972, 1971, and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Ind. code	Industry group and industry	1971											1967			
		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials	Value of shipments	Capital expenditures, new	End-of-year inventories	Standard error of estimate <sup>3</sup> (percent) for columns—			All employees	Value added by manufacture
		Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						A	F	I		
		(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(J)			
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)							
39	Instruments and related products--Continued															
387	Watches, clocks, and watch-cases.....	32	224	25	48	142	465	443	907	17	195	1	1	1	35	39
3873	Watches, clocks, and watch-cases.....	33	224	24	47	142	465	443	907	17	195	X	X	X	36	39
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	411	2,740	319	604	1,773	5,707	4,470	10,122	263	1,977	1	1	10	123	1,59
391	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	53	397	10	77	252	765	825	1,560	-22	424	5	1	55	52	64
3911	Jewelry, precious metal.....	34	252	25	47	150	477	509	963	-7	277	6	6	79	30	35
3914	Silverware and plated ware....	13	95	10	19	68	191	149	340	9	97	6	3	1	15	19
3915	Jewelers' materials and lapidary work.....	7	49	6	11	31	97	168	257	6	50	X	X	X	8	9
393	Musical instruments.....	20	146	16	30	100	270	233	507	9	129	1	1	7	25	23
3931	Musical instruments.....	20	146	16	30	100	270	233	507	9	129	1	1	7	25	23
394	Toys and sporting goods....	112	694	90	170	453	1,568	1,230	2,786	80	591	2	2	3	116	1,20
3942	Dolls.....	9	45	8	14	31	86	86	171	5	27	7	9	15	12	8
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles.....	57	371	45	85	229	870	675	1,540	48	285	X	X	X	59	65
3949	Sporting and athletic goods, n.e.c.....	46	278	37	72	194	612	469	1,074	27	280	3	3	5	45	47
395	Pens, pencils, office and art supplies.....	35	243	25	48	143	514	356	873	21	147	1	3	9	35	41
3951	Pens and mechanical pencils..	12	79	9	17	49	174	82	259	8	47	8	5	10	12	14
3952	Lead pencils and art goods...	7	46	5	9	26	97	85	180	1	42	5	1	11	8	8
3953	Marking devices.....	10	70	7	11	41	125	67	192	-4	23	8	8	32	9	9
3955	Carbon paper and inked ribbons.....	7	48	5	9	27	119	123	241	-5	36	6	8	26	7	9
396	Costume jewelry and notions	50	318	40	77	205	720	508	1,228	42	191	2	5	10	52	52
3961	Costume jewelry.....	21	128	17	32	80	289	182	473	-9	62	5	12	31	22	22
3962	Artificial flowers.....	3	19	3	5	13	44	40	83	-2	14	15	9	19	5	4
3963	Buttons.....	5	29	4	7	18	57	50	106	3	14	8	10	14	5	4
3964	Needles, pins, and fasteners.	21	142	17	34	94	330	236	565	29	101	2	3	11	19	21
399	Miscellaneous manufactures.	141	943	108	202	620	1,871	1,319	3,169	89	496	3	2	7	144	1,57
3991	Brooms and brushes.....	17	102	13	25	67	212	178	385	*11	86	3	3	26	17	19
3993	Signs and advertising displays.....	46	339	34	63	216	606	369	972	16	107	5	5	11	48	54
3995	Burial caskets.....	16	109	12	24	71	200	184	377	*10	68	6	5	16	16	16
3996	Hard surface floor coverings.	5	49	4	9	36	159	101	258	21	42	1	1	7	6	13
3999	Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.....	57	344	44	82	230	694	487	1,176	31	194	5	4	14	57	59

research laboratories, garages, repair shops, etc.), rather than the general public. Separate reports were obtained if these units were at different geographic locations from the establishment served or if they serviced more than one manufacturing establishment. The employment and payroll data shown represent the total for all such units which primarily serve manufacturing plants.

<sup>2</sup>Establishments in this industry reported value of production instead of value of shipments. Consequently, the formula for computing value added by manufacture was modified to exclude any change in finished product inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

<sup>3</sup>A description of the standard error of estimate is given in the introduction to the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures, "General Statistics for Industry Groups and Industries," M71(AS)-1. The percentage standard errors shown for columns A, F, and I are the approximate relative standard errors of the estimate of level.

<sup>4</sup>Establishments in this industry reported value of work done instead of value of shipments. Consequently, the formula for computing value added by manufacture was not adjusted for any inventory change between the beginning and end of the year. It does include value added by resales.



general statistics (employment, payroll, cost of materials, value of shipments, etc.) are reported for each establishment as a whole, the aggregates of such figures for an industry reflect not only the primary production activities of the establishments classified in that industry, but also their manufacture of secondary products and receipts for their other activities (contract work on materials owned by others, repair work, etc.). (See appendix item "Value of shipments.") The extent to which plants classified in an industry "specialize" in making products regarded as primary to that industry is shown in the individual report for each industry group.

The Standard Industrial Classification system combines the 451 individual industries into 150 industry groups which are, in turn, combined into 20 major industry groups. Each individual industry is designated by a 4-digit code, each industry group by a 3-

digit code identical with the first three digits of its component industries, and each major industry group by a 2-digit code identical with the first two digits of its component 3-digit industry groups.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th such census for the United States since 1809 when the first census was conducted. Since World War II, this census has been scheduled at 5-year intervals. However, for a variety of reasons, the actual censuses covered the years 1947, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1967, and 1972. In recent years, the census of manufactures has been conducted as part of the Economic Census Program which also includes censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail and wholesale trade, selected service industries, and transportation.

An explanation of the data items included in this report appears in the appendix.



## Appendix. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

**All Employees**—The category “all employees” comprises all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Excluded are members of the Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active rolls but not working during the period. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms, however, are excluded from the total.

**Production and Related Workers**—Workers (up through the working foreman level) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping (but not delivering), maintenance, repair, janitorial, and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plants own use (e.g. power plant), recordkeeping, and other services closely associated with these production operations at the establishment covered by the report are included. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from the category.

**All Other Employees**—Represents nonproduction personnel of the manufacturing establishment, including those engaged in the following activities: Factory supervision above the working foreman level, sales (including driver salesmen), sales delivery (highway truck drivers and their helpers), advertising, credit, collection, installation and servicing of own products, clerical and routine office functions, executive, purchasing, financing, legal, personnel (including cafeteria, medical, etc.) professional, and technical. Also included are employees on the payroll of the manufacturing establishment engaged in the construction of major additions or alterations to the plant and who are utilized as a separate work force.

**Central Administrative Office and Auxiliary Unit Employees**—Respondents were asked to file separate reports for any central administrative offices or auxiliary units at a different location from the establishments served or at the same location as one of these establishments but not operated as an integral part thereof and administering and serving two or more

establishments. The functions of employees in central administrative offices include general company policy determination, planning, and management (i.e. company purchasing, accounting, general engineering, direction of company personnel matters, and legal and patent matters). Auxiliaries are storage facilities, garages, repair shops, purchasing offices, sales promotion offices, and research laboratories serving the plants or central management of the company.

The employment and payroll data shown for central administrative offices and auxiliary units represent the total for all such units which primarily serve manufacturing plants.

**Average Employment**—The Annual Survey of Manufactures report forms requested employment figures for “production and related workers” for four selected pay periods (i.e. production workers during pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November). For “all other employees”, only a March 12th figure was requested. Thus, the “annual average” is composed of an average of the four monthly figures for the “production workers” plus this March figure for “all other employees.”

**Payroll**—This total includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year to all employees on the payroll of operating manufacturing establishments. Respondents were told they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Also excluded are payments to members of Armed Forces and pensioners carried on the active payrolls of manufacturing establishments.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total consists of all plant man-hours of production and related workers as defined above. It represents all man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays,



or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant. Where employees elected to work during the vacation period, only actual hours worked by such employees were reported.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—Value added by manufacture is derived by subtracting the total cost of materials (including material, supplies, fuel, electric energy, cost of resales, and miscellaneous receipts) from the value of shipments (including resales) and other receipts and adjusting the resulting amount by the net change in finished products and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

Value added avoids the duplication in the value-of-shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Consequently, it is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Cost of Materials**—The term “cost of materials” refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. Manufacturers included the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

To arrive at the industry total cost of materials, separate figures were obtained for (a) the total delivered cost of all raw materials, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during that year; (b) the amount paid for electric energy purchased; (c) the amount paid for all fuel consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) the cost of work done by others on parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); (e) cost of products bought and resold in the same condition. The total excludes the cost of services used, such as advertising, insurance, telephone, etc., and research, developmental, and consulting services of other establishments; it also excludes overhead cost, such as depreciation charges, rent, interest, royalties, etc.; and it excludes materials, machinery, and equipment used in plant expansion or capitalized repairs which are chargeable to fixed-asset accounts.

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant, after discounts and allowances, and excluding freight charges and excise taxes. However, where the products of an industry are customarily delivered by the manufacturing establishments (baby products, fluid milk, and soft drinks, for example) the value of shipments is based on the delivered price of the goods rather than the f.o.b. plant price.

Under the general heading of shipments, manufacturers were asked to include all items made by or for each establishment from materials owned by it, whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. Also included were receipts for contract work and for such miscellaneous activities as sale of scrap and refuse, installation work by manufacturing plant and employees, research and development work, and repair work. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by others was reported by the plant providing the materials. The value of products bought and resold without further processing (merchandising) was reported separately and is included in the value of shipments totals for each industry. The inclusion of resales in total value of shipments is a change in procedure initiated with the 1958 Census of Manufactures.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company (i.e., other manufacturing plants, separate sales branches, or retail stores) as though the establishments were a separate economic unit. The company was requested to include in “value of interplant transfers within the company” not only the direct cost of production but also a reasonable proportion of “all other costs” (including company overhead) and profit.

For a relatively few industries, (canning and preserving, other than meats and apparel) where shipment figures are generally not maintained, the “value of production” was requested. These instances are noted in the tables for the industries involved.

**Duplication in Cost of Materials and Value of Products**—The aggregate of the cost of materials and value of shipments figures for industry groups and for all manufacturing industries includes large amounts of duplication since the products of some industries are used as materials by others. With some important exceptions, such as motor vehicles and parts, this duplication is not significant within the individual industries but arises from the addition of related industries representing successive stages in the production of a finished manufactured product. Examples are the addition of flour mills to bakeries in the food group and the addition of pulp mills to paper mills in



the paper and allied products group of industries. Estimates to the overall extent of this duplication indicate that the value of manufactured products exclusive of such duplication—the value of finished manufactures—tends to approximate two-thirds of the value of products reported in the annual survey.

In the past, the Bureau of the Census has not published figures for cost of materials or value of shipments if they contained significant duplication, even if they could be derived at the industry group level by adding the 4-digit industry detail. Effective with the 1962 Annual Survey of Manufactures, these figures were shown at all industry levels for the United States to meet the request for their use in studies in which the presence of an intermediate amount of duplication is not a limiting factor. However, they are appropriately footnoted. Effective with the 1964 Annual Survey of Manufactures, these industry-group totals are also shown at the State, standard metropolitan statistical area, and large county level.

Even where no significant amount of duplication is involved, value-of-shipments figures are deficient as measures of the relative economic importance of individual manufacturing industries or geographic areas because of the wide variation in ratio of materials, labor, and other processing cost to value of shipments, both among industries and within the same industry.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report capital expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanufacturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturers by communities and organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment, expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expense are also omitted.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current cost if feasible; otherwise “at book values.” Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value-of-inventories aggregate for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater importance.







# THE 1972 ECONOMIC CENSUSES

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C72(P)-SR1

ued January 1975

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Textile Machinery in Place as of December 31, 1973

### SCOPE OF SURVEY

This preliminary report supplements the 1972 Census of Manufactures data shown for Major Group 22, Textile Mill Products, in the industry reports series. The data included in this report were collected in an independent survey through a mail canvass on Census Form MC-22Z, Textile Machinery in Place as of December 31, 1973, as part of the Census of Manufactures for 1972. The statistics in this report are comprised of reported data only. The data are uninflated and no imputations have been made for reports not received in time for tabulation.

The manufacturing establishments reporting in this survey are defined as a single physical location where manufacturing operations are performed (e.g., a factory, mill, or plant). They were selected from the 1972 Census of Manufactures mailing panel for specific textile industries as defined and structured in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. The specific industries included cover the major textile operations as follows: yarn spinning (SIC 2281 and 2283), yarn texturing and throwing (SIC 2282), weaving (SIC 2211, 2221, and 2231), knitting (SIC 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2257, 2258, and 2259), yarn and fabric finishing (SIC 2261, 2262, and 2269), tire cord and tire cord fabric (2296), and carpet and rugs (SIC 2271, 2272, and 2279). Since a portion of textured yarn is also produced by chemical companies manufacturing filament yarn (SIC 2823 and 2824), respondents were also selected from these operations. However, the machinery in place at narrow fabric mills (SIC 2241), coated fabric plants (SIC 2295),

and nonwoven fabric mills (SIC 2297) were excluded from this survey.

### METHOD OF OPERATION

The textile industries are characterized by several major types of business activities: Manufacturers, contractors, jobbers, converters, wholesalers, and piece-goods dealers.

The "manufacturer" purchases fabric, employs production workers in his own plant to produce the product, and sells the product; in effect, this establishment performs all of the usual manufacturing functions.

The "contractor" employs production workers in his own establishment to process materials owned by other companies (independent contractors) or supplied by other establishments of the same company (multi-plant company contractor), makes products to specification, and is not involved in the sale of the finished product.

The "jobber", "converter", "wholesaler", and "piece-goods dealer" primarily perform only the entrepreneurial functions of the textile business, such as buying raw materials, designing and preparing samples, arranging for the manufacture of his product from his own materials with contractors, and marketing the finished product.

The reporting establishments were asked to indicate their type of business (manufacturer, contractor, or jobber) and the kinds of operations (spinning, weaving, etc.) performed at each manufacturing location. Since there is a large degree of integrated or vertical operations within the establishments in the textile industries, each respondent received a complete copy of the report form including all machinery descriptions collected in this report. This gave the respondent the opportunity to



report the machinery in place for all operations performed at his plant location. The information concerning the type of business and kind of operation of the respondent was then cross-checked against the type of machinery reported by that respondent to ensure a complete and full report from each reporting unit. Basically, the majority of the machinery-in-place data shown in this report are located at manufacturing and contracting establishments. However, only the jobbers within the knitting industries were mailed report forms since they are considered within the scope of the census of manufactures. All other jobbers, wholesalers, converters, and piece-goods dealers were excluded from the mailing panel of this survey.

All respondents were asked to report the number of machines in place. For the purpose of this report "in place" includes all machinery set up in operating positions even though the machinery may have been idle on December 31, 1973. In addition, the respondents were also asked to include sample machinery.

#### SURVEY COVERAGE

As a means of evaluating the coverage of this information, the employment figures for those establishments responding to our survey were tabulated by four-digit SIC industries in which the responding establishments are classified. The total employment figure of the reporting establishments of each four-digit SIC industry was then compared to the total employment figure of the respective four-digit SIC industry as shown in the 1972 Census of Manufactures preliminary industry reports. The figures presented in this report are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey. The reporting percentage shown above may be slightly higher or lower in some cases as a result of plants that were out of scope of this survey or out of business and had sold or dismantled their equipment during 1973. These plants were counted as reporting establishments and their employment data were used in the computation of the reporting percentage. Also, an attempt was made to contact any known successors to the plants that went out of business during 1973. Conversely, several multiplant companies had

new plants come into business during 1973 and reported to us. Although the data for the successor establishments and new plants are included in the tables, they had no employees in 1972 and, therefore, could not be included in the reporting percentage.

#### COMPARABILITY WITH CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS SERIES DATA

The data for selected types of machinery in place are also collected in the Current Industrial Reports (CIR) series of the Bureau. Although the comparable figures from the CIR series are not shown in this survey, each table is footnoted, where applicable, to indicate the appropriate CIR series containing the comparable machinery-in-place data. We expect to provide comparison tables for the CIR data in a later publication of this survey.

Although excluded from this survey, the number of machines in place at narrow fabric mills (SIC 2241) are available in Current Industrial Reports, annual series MA-22G, Narrow Fabrics.

#### PUBLICATION OF FINAL DATA

Final data will be published in a report in the Special Report Series: Textile Machinery in Place (MC72(SR)-7). In addition, this survey will also appear in Volume I, Summary and Subject Statistics, of the 1972 Census of Manufactures volumes. The volume will also include the textile machinery-in-place data grouped by type of operation or industry activity and by geographic location.

Similar textile machinery-in-place data were shown in previous census of manufactures publications. Volume II, Industry Statistics, Part 1, Major Groups 20 to 28 of the 1963 and the 1958 censuses of manufactures included textile machinery-in-place data for selected years between 1954 and 1965.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Special acknowledgment is due to the numerous textile trade associations, groups, and individuals who assisted in the development of the report form used to collect the data in this publication and to the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

Inquires concerning these figures should be addressed to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Industry Division, Washington, D.C. 20233 or by telephone to Mr. Thomas Lee, Area Code 301, 763-5152.



TABLE 1. Cotton System Machinery for Textile Fiber and Yarn Preparation: December 31, 1973

Type of machinery	Unit of measure	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Unit of measure	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>
Pickers.....	Number....	2,930	Cotton system spinning spindles--Con.		
Cards.....	...do.....	46,339	By type of spinning--Continued		
Drawing.....	Deliveries	24,580	Ringless.....	Producing positions.	30,423
Combers.....	...do.....	6,311			
Roving machinery spindles.....	Number....	727,497	Doubling and twisting spindles:		
			Ring spindles, total.....	Number....	1,857,317
Cotton system spinning spindles, total <sup>2</sup>	...do.....	17,815,228	4 inches and smaller.....	...do.....	1,307,460
By type of stand:			Larger than 4 inches.....	...do.....	549,857
Fixed roll.....	...do.....	5,908,331	Throwing spindles <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	456,451
Variable roll.....	...do.....	11,906,897	Winders, spoolers, total.....	Producing positions.	761,983
				...do.....	468,565
By type of spinning:			Automatic.....	...do.....	293,418
Ring spun, total.....	...do.....	17,815,228	Manual.....		
1 3/8 inches and smaller.....	...do.....	1,303,262	Warping and beaming equipment, total..	Number....	2,849
1 7/16 inches to 1 3/4 inches.....	...do.....	2,638,397	Spindle driven.....	...do.....	1,153
1 13/16 inches to 2 1/4 inches.....	...do.....	10,196,616	Drum driven.....	...do.....	1,696
2 5/16 inches and larger.....	...do.....	3,676,953	Slashing and sizing equipment.....	...do.....	1,056

Note: Cotton system spindles in place are collected on a monthly basis and published in Current Industrial Report, series M22P, Cotton, Manmade Fiber Staple, and Linters.

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey. <sup>2</sup>The term "cotton system spinning spindles" does not include spindles operated on the "American" and other new systems for spinning uncut top. (See Table 2, Woolen, Worsted, and Synthetic Machinery.) <sup>3</sup>Includes up-twisters of either the conventional or 2-for-1 type.

TABLE 2. Woolen, Worsted, and Synthetic Machinery: December 31, 1973

Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>
Woolen and worsted spindles, total.....	1,256,139	Worsted system spindles, total.	769,320	American (modified worsted) system spindles.....	141,147
Woolen system spindles, total..	299,963	By end use:		All other spinning system spindles.....	45,709
By end use:		For carpet yarn (including semiworsted).....	165,905		
For carpet.....	72,947	For uses other than carpet.	603,415	Machine for converting manmade fiber tow to top or sliver....	1,894
For uses other than carpet.	227,016			Woolen and worsted cards.....	2,670
By type:		By type:		Worsted combs.....	870
Mule.....	14,445	Spinning spindles.....	613,711		
Frame.....	285,518	Doubling and twisting spindles.....	155,609		

Note: Woolen and worsted spinning spindles and combing machinery in place were collected on an annual basis and published in Current Industrial Reports, series MA-22E, Woolen and Worsted Machinery Activity. This report was terminated following the publication for December 31, 1969.

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey.

TABLE 3. Textured Yarn Machinery for Filament Yarn Preparation: December 31, 1973

Type of machinery	Unit of measure	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Unit of measure	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>
False twist:			Knit-deknit:		
Double heater, total.....	Spindles...	301,979	Circular machines.....	Heads in place.	5,440
			V-bed flat machines.....	Units in place.	723
Draw texturing <sup>1 2</sup> .....	...do.....	141,607	Edge crimping (Agilon).....	Producing positions.	12,224
Other.....	...do.....	160,372		...do.....	(D)
Single heater.....	...do.....	365,013	Gear crimping (Mylast).....		
Air jet (Taslan).....	Producing positions.	8,139	Conventional--twist, heat set, untwist (Helanca).....	Spindles...	61,857
			Friction twist.....	Producing positions.	14,488
Stuffer box (Banlon).....	...do.....	19,247	Trapped twist.....	...do.....	2,740

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey. <sup>2</sup>Machines limited to a separate draw zone adjacent to the texturing components of the machine.



TABLE 4. Broad Fabric Weaving Looms, by Type of Loom and Width: December 31, 1973

Width of loom <sup>1</sup>	Total number in place at end of year <sup>2</sup>	Type and width of loom (number)					
		Single shuttle (cam and dobby)	Multiple shuttle- box or head motion looms	Jacquard	Double shuttle pile and plush	Shuttleless looms	
						Single color (cam and dobby)	Multicolor
Total looms.....	331,028	271,825	28,767	9,339	2,359	14,543	4,195
40 inches and under.....	31,169	25,759	3,539	1,391	(D)	(D)	(D)
41 to 50 inches.....	139,222	128,284	5,433	935	(D)	3,659	(D)
51 to 60 inches.....	78,623	61,658	10,002	3,306	797	2,424	436
61 to 70 inches.....	31,775	24,410	1,879	1,750	495	2,664	577
71 to 80 inches.....	8,659	4,958	2,057	995	-	177	472
81 to 90 inches.....	24,741	17,826	2,042	333	-	2,459	2,081
91 to 100 inches.....	6,820	5,102	1,503	142	(D)	(D)	(D)
101 to 130 inches.....	7,305	2,993	1,123	420	(D)	2,349	(D)
131 inches and over.....	2,714	835	1,189	67	-	539	84

Note: Broad fabric weaving looms in place are collected on a quarterly basis and published in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.1, Cotton Broadwoven Gray Goods; MQ-22T.2, Manmade Fiber Broadwoven Gray Goods; MQ-22T.3, Wool Broadwoven Goods; and MQ-22T.4, Tire Cord and Tire Cord Fabrics.

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Represents the maximum width that can be woven (width at take-off point) and not the finished width of the fabric. Narrow-fabric looms (12 inches or smaller) are not included. <sup>2</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey.

TABLE 5. Knitting Machinery: December 31, 1973

Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>
Weft knitting machinery--Garments, trims, collars: <sup>2</sup> Flat bar: V-bed flat latch needle..... 4,471 Flat-bed purl, or links and links..... 1,592 Multisection spring needle full fashioning..... 747  Circular garment length (cylinder and dial, purl or links) <sup>3</sup> ..... 6,400 Circular headwear and other small diameter machines <sup>4</sup> ..... 3,784		Weft knitting machinery--Yard goods--Continued Double-knit cylinder and dial machines: <sup>6</sup> No pattern mechanism..... 3,702 Fixed selection, including patterns limited to one machine revolution..... 1,864 Patterning devise, mechanical and electronic <sup>7</sup> ... 10,014 Purl, or links and links..... 488  Warp knitting machinery: <sup>2</sup> Tricot (spring beard, latch, and compound needle)..... 5,537 Kettenraschel (cut presser)..... 83 Simplex..... 241 Weft insertion, all types..... 38 Raschel (latch, compound)..... 2,852 Raschel-crochet (Cidega, Eppler, Kohler, Sander, and Graf types)..... 514	
Weft knitting machinery--Yardgoods: <sup>2 5</sup> Circular open top latch needle machines: Plain, multiple track, and patterned jersey.... 9,049 Sliver knit..... 753  Circular spring needle machines..... 5,210 Cylinder and dial machines: Interlock..... 4,702 Rib body size underwear machines..... 5,821		Milanese: Flat bed..... } (D) Circular..... } Loop bonding (knit stitch)..... 35	

Note: Knitting machinery in place are collected on a quarterly basis and published in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22K, Knit Fabric Production.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey. <sup>2</sup>Excludes hosiery and knit-deknit. <sup>3</sup>Includes all machines producing body lengths with attached rib trim and draw thread course. <sup>4</sup>Excludes hosiery. <sup>5</sup>Includes weft knitting machines producing outerwear, underwear, and industrial fabrics (including home furnishings). <sup>6</sup>Excludes interlock. <sup>7</sup>More than one machine revolution.



TABLE 6. Machinery and Equipment for Finishing Yarn and Woven and Knitted Piece Goods: December 31, 1974

Type of equipment	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Fabric finishing machines in place (number)		Type of equipment	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Fabric finishing machines in place (number)	
		Less than 70 inches	70 inches and over			Less than 70 inches	70 inches and over
Preparatory equipment:				Printing equipment:			
Scouring and bleaching ranges, total.....	796	(X)	(X)	Roller printing machines, total ...	394	356	38
Rope.....	389	(X)	(X)	Using intaglio (gravure) color rolls <sup>3</sup> .....	364	330	34
Open width.....	407	240	167	Using relief (cameo) color rolls.	30	26	4
Other.....	546	331	215	Screen printing machines, total <sup>4</sup> ...	515	347	168
				Flat screen, flat bed machines...	211	148	63
Mercerizing ranges.....	98	78	20	Rotary screen, flat bed machines..	136	75	61
Batch dyeing machines, total.....	9,017	(X)	(X)	All other types.....	168	124	44
Jigs.....	1,957	(X)	(X)	Stripe printing machines.....	16	(X)	(X)
Padders.....	537	(X)	(X)	Transfer printing machines, total..	77	(X)	(X)
Becks (boxes, winches, dye kettles, etc):				Continuous piece goods printing machines only.....	59	(X)	(X)
Atmospheric type.....	3,918	(X)	(X)	Garment presses.....	18	(X)	(X)
Pressure type.....	740	(X)	(X)	Polychromatic pattern dyeing machines.....	6	(X)	(X)
Jet dyeing machines.....	727	(X)	(X)				
Other batch dyeing machines.....	1,138	(X)	(X)	Selected finishing equipment:			
				Compressive shrinkage machines, total.....	535	391	144
Yarn dyeing machines, total.....	2,912	(X)	(X)	For woven fabrics.....	368	282	86
Package yarn dyeing machines.....	1,436	(X)	(X)	For knit fabrics.....	167	109	58
Beam dyeing machines.....	455	(X)	(X)	Tenter frames, total.....	3,082	1,661	1,421
Continuous yarn dyeing ranges.....	43	(X)	(X)	Clip.....	2,292	1,329	963
Skein dyeing machines.....	816	(X)	(X)	Pin.....	691	283	408
Other yarn dyeing machines.....	162	(X)	(X)	Pin-clip combination.....	99	49	50
Raw stock and bale dyeing machines...	419	(X)	(X)	Solvent processing units (batch and continuous).....	196	104	92
Continuous dyeing ranges, total.....	295	177	118	Decating.....	288	(X)	(X)
Thermosol-pad steam ranges.....	132	87	45	Calendering.....	1,054	887	167
Other continuous ranges.....	163	90	73				

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey. Data do not include equipment for hosiery and carpet finishing. <sup>2</sup>Center cylinder type. <sup>3</sup>Includes vertical printing machines. <sup>4</sup>These data may include an undetermined amount of hand screen printing machines.

TABLE 7. Circular Hosiery Machinery: December 31, 1973

Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Type of machinery	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>
Ladies' hose machines, total....	43,683	Men's and boy's hose machines, total.....	33,646	Children's, infants', and misses' hose machines, total.	12,901
By type:		Single cylinder, total.....	21,438	Single cylinder, total.....	10,290
Reciprocating.....	21,539	1 feed.....	18,763	1 feed.....	8,857
Nonreciprocating.....	22,144	2 feed.....	1,514	2 feed.....	985
		3 and 4 feed.....	1,161	3 and 4 feed.....	448
By feed unit:		Double cylinder, total.....	12,208		
1 feed.....	3,127	1 feed.....	915	Double cylinder (all types)	2,611
2 feed.....	19,647	2 feed.....	10,847		
3 and 4 feed.....	13,673	3 and 4 feed.....	446		
6 to 8 feed.....	7,236				

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are simple aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by this survey.



TABLE 8. Carpet and Rug Weaving Looms and Machines: December 31, 1973

Item description	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Item description	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>	Item description	Total number in place at end of year <sup>1</sup>
Weaving looms (by width), total <sup>2</sup>	1,071	Carpet and rug tufting machines (by width), total <sup>3</sup>	2,666	Custom carpet (multipass) tufting machines	420
27 inches	151	81 inches and under	865	Carpet braiding machines	1,247
3 feet to under 9 feet	414	9 feet	82	Carpet knitting machines, total	72
9 feet	87	12 feet	293	Warp	26
9 1/2 feet to 12 feet	302	15 feet	1,338	Circular	46
15 feet	117	Over 15 feet	88	Carpet and rug needle punch looms	73
Over 15 feet					

Note: Carpet and rug weaving looms and machines in place were collected on an annual basis and published in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22Q, Carpet and Rugs. The last period covering machines in place in this report was December 31, 1971.

<sup>1</sup>The figures presented in this table are aggregates of reported data from companies representing approximately 90 percent of total employment in the industries covered by the survey. <sup>2</sup>Represents the maximum width which can be woven and not the finished width of the carpet or rug. <sup>3</sup>Represents the maximum tufting width of the machine or the maximum width which can be tufted and not the finished width of the goods or the machine-bed width.





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72(P)-20A-1

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**Meatpacking Plants; Sausages and Other Prepared Meats;**  
SIC 2011 and SIC 2013

The Meatpacking Plants Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the slaughtering, for their own account or on a contract basis for the trade, of cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, and calves for meat to be sold or to be used on the same premises in canning and curing, and in making sausage, lard, and other products.

Establishments primarily engaged in killing, dressing, and packing poultry, rabbits, and other small game are classified in industry 2016; and those primarily engaged in killing and processing horses and other non-food animals are classified in industry 2047.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sausages and meat specialties from purchased meats are classified in industry 2013; and establishments primarily engaged in canning meat for baby food are classified in industry 2032.

Some slaughtering operations are conducted in establishments not included in the census of manufactures, such as those chiefly engaged in wholesale or retail trade, locker plant services, etc. The census of manufactures is believed to include about 90 percent of the volume of commercial livestock slaughter.

A considerable volume of prepared meats are produced in manufacturers' wholesale branches primarily engaged in the wholesale distribution of meat, and therefore classified as wholesale establishments in the 1972 census. The volume of prepared meats manufactured in these establishments was not measured in the 1972 census. Prepared meats manufactured in retail and independent wholesale establishments are also not included in the census of manufactures statistics.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is

based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The code number for the Meatpacking Plants Industry in the 1972 revision of the SIC is unchanged, but the content of the industry has been slightly changed from the previous classification system. Baby food meats are now classified in industry 2032, canned specialties and pet food from non-food animals are included in industry 2047, Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food. These changes have an insignificant effect on industry aggregates.

The Sausages and Other Prepared Meats Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sausages, cured meats, smoked meats, canned meats, frozen meats, natural sausage casings, and other prepared meats and meat specialties from purchased carcasses and other materials. Sausage kitchens and other prepared meat plants operated by packing houses as separate establishments also are included in this industry.

Establishments primarily engaged in canning or otherwise processing poultry, rabbits, and other small game are classified in industries 2016 and 2017. Establishments primarily engaged in the cutting up and resale of purchased fresh carcasses are classified in trade industries. Establishments primarily engaged in canning meat for baby food are classified in industry 2032.

The statistics for the Sausages and Other Prepared Meats Industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.



Industries 2011 and 2013 are similar in many respects and for some purposes should be viewed as one industry. Prepared meats (smoked meats, sausages, canned meats, etc.) are produced by each industry; fresh meats, especially primal cuts and variety meats, are shipped by each. The distinguishing characteristic of industry 2011 is the slaughtering of livestock, and of industry 2013 the use of purchased meat material. Nearly all of the fresh meat used as a raw material by plants in industry 2013 is supplied by plants in industry 2011; in addition, a considerable volume of fresh meat material is sold or transferred between plants in industry 2011 for use in further processing.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified as meatpacking plants amounted to \$22,985 million, an increase of 48 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$2,956 million in 1972 was 33 percent more than value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 8 percent from 1967 to a total of 157.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$22,985 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified as Meatpacking Plants, \$625 million were products primary to other industries, and \$1,065 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 97 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 98 percent in 1967.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Sausages and Other Prepared Meats Industry amounted to \$4,555 million, an increase of 51 percent compared

with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,086 million in 1972 was 46 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 6 percent from 1967 to a total of 58 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$4,555 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Sausages and Other Prepared Meats Industry, \$139.2 million were products primary to other industries, and \$714.9 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of meatpacking and meat processing plant products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$25,434 million of which \$21,295 million, or 84 percent, were shipped by plants classified in industry 2011, Meatpacking Plants, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percent, called the "coverage ratio," was 85 percent in 1967.

The total value of meat processing plant products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$7,253 million of which \$3,752 million, or 52 percent, were shipped by plants classified in industry 2013, Sausages and Other Prepared Meats, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percent, called the "coverage ratio," was 46 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2011.--MEATPACKING PLANTS															
1972 Census.....	2,443	852	157.5	1,533.6	122.9	254.0	1,149.8	2,956.5	20,113.6	22,985.3	167.1	(NA)	561.9	97	84
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	160.7	1,502.0	124.6	260.4	1,120.5	3,042.3	15,814.1	18,827.5	162.1	1,607.3	493.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	163.4	1,450.9	126.2	266.3	1,076.4	2,665.3	15,740.9	18,434.7	153.8	1,644.0	460.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	166.7	1,379.9	128.5	267.5	1,016.2	2,448.9	15,540.7	17,968.1	135.1	1,486.4	524.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	168.4	1,317.0	129.1	271.5	992.3	2,444.0	13,872.2	16,285.4	109.3	1,420.8	512.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	2,697	955	170.5	1,258.1	130.8	274.1	920.8	2,220.5	13,384.3	15,576.3	109.4	1,367.9	478.0	98	85
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	173.4	1,207.4	132.0	278.1	880.3	2,021.3	13,045.3	15,040.8	104.1	(NA)	451.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	179.8	1,210.5	136.9	285.9	883.1	2,056.4	11,879.5	13,909.2	101.0	(NA)	435.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	182.7	1,226.5	138.6	310.1	902.5	2,127.9	10,858.7	12,973.3	94.7	1,178.9	416.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	2,992	976	180.9	1,146.9	138.4	289.3	847.0	1,908.3	10,530.9	12,435.5	80.2	1,110.1	408.1	98	86
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	185.7	1,162.0	141.7	298.2	845.5	1,987.0	10,531.2	12,491.4	90.9	1,066.7	411.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	189.4	1,144.2	143.5	303.0	828.4	1,890.3	10,068.4	11,938.7	75.5	(NA)	395.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	194.3	1,139.5	147.8	312.9	827.1	1,911.8	9,911.9	11,828.3	77.2	(NA)	381.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	197.3	1,102.0	149.7	312.7	797.8	1,834.0	9,960.4	11,810.4	67.5	(NA)	370.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	2,810	980	201.0	1,068.8	150.9	309.3	768.6	1,749.3	10,251.1	11,972.5	65.9	(NA)	408.0	98	88
INDUSTRY 2013.--SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS															
1972 Census.....	1,297	550	57.7	537.0	43.0	87.2	367.9	1,085.9	3,493.4	4,555.1	73.6	(NA)	217.0	96	51
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	56.4	484.0	42.1	85.4	330.9	1,045.2	2,729.5	3,762.2	63.1	596.9	178.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	55.2	436.5	40.6	83.0	292.4	923.0	2,648.6	3,569.1	74.5	552.6	160.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	51.9	406.6	38.6	80.2	270.5	821.9	2,556.7	3,367.9	62.6	511.3	146.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	51.9	385.9	38.8	80.6	259.3	773.3	2,324.5	3,097.3	36.9	491.8	127.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,374	560	54.4	378.4	40.4	84.0	250.8	742.5	2,261.0	3,007.7	30.4	486.3	129.3	96	46
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	48.4	316.6	35.6	74.7	208.3	624.6	1,888.6	2,502.4	33.2	(NA)	119.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	49.0	307.8	36.6	75.3	205.1	607.3	1,721.7	2,323.1	51.6	(NA)	109.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	50.9	314.5	38.0	81.5	213.0	596.9	1,699.8	2,296.6	29.8	304.0	101.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,341	483	48.6	289.4	36.4	76.0	195.2	563.4	1,568.7	2,130.3	21.4	284.3	96.6	94	40
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	46.9	268.1	36.6	73.3	179.9	492.7	1,637.3	2,133.7	19.3	259.7	99.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	46.5	257.1	36.4	73.0	171.1	458.3	1,580.8	2,048.2	17.3	(NA)	94.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	48.4	254.6	38.4	76.8	173.8	461.5	1,539.9	2,007.9	20.1	(NA)	103.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	49.5	247.8	38.3	76.6	169.0	461.4	1,538.9	2,005.4	14.0	(NA)	107.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	1,494	496	48.6	236.9	36.5	74.1	161.8	442.1	1,636.2	2,066.3	17.2	(NA)	115.4	97	33

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added for industry 2011 were 1 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2011 was 159 thousand employees and \$2,980 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added for industry 2013 were 3 and 3, respectively. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2013 was 52 thousand employees and \$986 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2011.--MEATPACKING PLANTS													
United States, total.	2,443	852	157.5	1,533.6	122.9	254.0	1,149.8	2,956.5	20,113.6	22,985.3	167.1	170.5	2,220.5
Northeast Region.....	321	90	9.7	92.2	7.6	16.0	66.3	196.8	1,039.5	1,235.6	10.0	12.2	179.1
New England Division...	52	9	.8	6.6	.7	1.3	4.8	13.1	81.4	93.9	.3	.6	8.6
Middle Atlantic Div....	269	81	8.9	85.6	6.9	14.7	61.5	183.7	958.1	1,141.6	9.7	11.6	170.6
New York.....	82	21	2.8	27.9	2.1	4.3	18.9	50.9	211.8	263.1	2.1	3.1	52.0
New Jersey.....	35	9	1.2	11.2	1.0	2.0	9.0	50.0	184.8	235.1	.6	1.3	23.2
Pennsylvania.....	152	51	4.9	46.6	3.9	8.5	33.6	82.7	561.5	643.5	6.8	7.2	95.4
North Central Region....	870	328	86.2	910.7	68.5	139.3	706.6	1,653.6	12,287.3	13,903.0	84.6	95.9	1,256.9
East North Central Div.	501	164	29.2	306.3	22.8	47.3	228.3	532.9	3,302.1	3,825.4	38.5	31.7	392.0
Ohio.....	133	53	7.8	78.7	5.9	12.4	56.5	127.0	666.4	792.6	5.3	9.3	118.0
Indiana.....	72	16	3.7	38.1	2.7	5.6	25.1	61.1	349.3	410.1	3.2	4.8	59.0
Illinois.....	108	4.0	7.2	73.7	5.8	12.1	57.3	127.6	970.8	1,095.0	16.8	7.9	99.4
Michigan.....	117	36	3.4	32.8	2.7	5.7	24.1	59.9	598.1	656.7	5.5	2.7	32.5
Wisconsin.....	71	19	7.2	82.9	5.8	11.4	65.2	156.7	717.5	870.9	7.7	7.1	83.0
West North Central Div.	369	164	56.9	604.4	45.7	92.0	478.2	1,121.2	8,985.2	10,077.6	46.1	64.1	864.9
Minnesota.....	40	16	9.9	117.6	7.5	15.0	89.6	187.6	1,223.3	1,410.5	4.4	13.3	183.0
Iowa.....	77	44	24.0	257.4	19.5	37.7	207.0	431.8	3,126.5	3,550.5	18.9	22.6	317.8
Missouri.....	85	25	3.8	38.8	3.0	6.3	29.1	83.0	524.7	607.9	6.4	7.2	92.0
Nebraska.....	80	45	9.4	93.3	7.7	16.5	75.8	219.2	2,374.1	2,579.0	6.6	10.1	152.9
Kansas.....	60	22	5.3	50.7	4.4	9.9	40.3	120.2	1,306.7	1,420.8	7.3	6.0	71.2
South Region.....	859	283	42.5	336.4	31.8	68.0	231.2	669.0	3,512.9	4,155.7	47.3	42.1	483.5
South Atlantic Division	319	104	15.4	116.9	11.4	23.6	74.7	217.0	1,053.2	1,263.1	16.0	15.7	179.9
Maryland.....	25	8	2.0	16.8	1.4	2.4	10.6	25.6	105.8	130.7	1.5	2.1	24.4
Virginia.....	35	15	4.2	31.6	3.1	6.6	20.8	63.6	286.6	348.9	5.3	4.3	52.4
North Carolina.....	80	21	2.4	19.7	1.8	3.5	12.6	36.7	168.8	204.5	2.3	2.3	22.8
South Carolina.....	29	11	1.2	8.3	.9	2.1	5.7	16.5	77.5	93.1	1.1	1.4	22.5
Georgia.....	83	26	3.5	23.6	2.5	5.5	15.1	39.8	224.9	263.9	3.3	3.2	28.1
Florida.....	38	15	1.6	13.1	1.2	2.6	7.6	26.8	163.8	188.2	1.8	1.7	21.7
East South Central Div.	200	58	13.0	108.4	9.6	20.8	76.2	203.0	958.5	1,156.3	14.0	12.2	140.4
Kentucky.....	54	12	2.7	25.6	2.0	4.5	18.6	52.9	211.7	263.7	3.4	2.5	35.2
Tennessee.....	67	23	5.1	47.1	3.7	8.3	33.2	84.7	472.8	553.2	6.7	4.9	59.0
Alabama.....	44	14	2.1	17.0	1.7	3.5	11.8	30.9	107.9	139.3	1.5	2.3	19.0
Mississippi.....	35	9	3.0	18.7	2.2	4.5	12.7	34.4	166.1	200.2	2.7	2.5	27.1
West South Central Div.	340	121	14.1	111.1	10.9	23.6	80.3	249.0	1,501.3	1,736.3	17.2	14.2	164.6
Arkansas.....	41	13	1.1	7.0	.9	2.0	5.3	9.6	72.2	81.6	.9	CC	(D)
Louisiana.....	62	14	1.0	6.8	.7	1.4	4.5	11.2	54.1	65.1	1.0	.9	13.8
Oklahoma.....	48	17	2.1	22.0	1.6	3.6	15.3	45.4	243.5	287.4	1.2	EE	(D)
Texas.....	189	77	9.8	75.4	7.6	16.6	55.1	182.7	1,131.5	1,302.1	14.2	10.1	113.3
West Region.....	393	151	19.1	194.3	14.9	30.7	145.7	437.2	3,273.9	3,691.0	25.2	20.3	301.0
Mountain Division.....	186	66	10.3	95.9	8.0	16.5	72.7	249.8	1,846.1	2,084.4	14.5	8.2	120.4
Colorado.....	51	18	5.4	52.0	4.3	9.0	41.2	132.3	1,104.8	1,229.7	(D)	3.8	61.6
Arizona.....	17	10	1.3	13.9	1.0	2.0	9.7	29.6	262.3	290.5	2.4	.7	8.5
Utah.....	31	13	.8	6.0	.6	1.2	4.7	33.0	96.6	128.9	.8	1.1	15.1
Pacific Division.....	207	85	8.8	98.5	6.9	14.2	73.1	187.4	1,427.8	1,606.6	10.7	12.2	180.6
Washington.....	41	13	1.7	18.5	1.3	2.6	13.6	49.1	230.6	272.8	1.2	2.7	39.6
Oregon.....	47	14	1.0	10.8	.7	1.4	7.8	20.5	116.7	136.8	1.2	CC	(D)
California.....	109	59	5.8	67.4	4.7	9.8	50.3	113.2	1,061.3	1,173.1	8.3	8.2	123.1
INDUSTRY 2013.--SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS													
United States, total.	1,297	550	57.7	537.0	43.0	87.2	367.9	1,085.9	3,493.4	4,555.1	73.6	54.4	742.5
Northeast Region.....	388	177	17.9	175.2	13.0	26.2	115.8	328.2	1,103.7	1,426.3	18.5	18.8	257.2
New England Division...	105	42	4.4	42.3	3.2	6.4	28.4	84.6	285.0	367.4	2.6	4.7	68.6
Maine.....	5	1	.3	2.3	.2	.3	1.0	4.0	12.2	16.4	.2	.2	2.7
Massachusetts.....	58	26	3.4	34.3	2.5	5.0	23.8	69.4	231.0	298.2	2.2	3.6	52.7
Rhode Island.....	11	2	.1	1.0	.1	.1	.5	1.7	5.1	6.8	-	(NA)	(NA)
Connecticut.....	24	7	.4	3.0	.3	.6	1.8	6.1	17.4	23.4	.2	CC	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	283	135	13.5	132.9	9.8	19.8	87.4	243.6	818.7	1,058.9	15.9	14.1	188.6
New York.....	138	61	5.6	56.8	4.3	8.7	38.9	103.4	329.2	430.7	5.8	6.7	95.1
New Jersey.....	59	29	3.0	30.9	2.0	4.4	19.2	45.2	154.0	198.7	2.4	3.0	41.5
Pennsylvania.....	86	45	4.9	45.2	3.5	6.7	29.3	95.0	335.5	429.5	7.7	4.3	52.0

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2013.--SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS--Continued												
North Central Region.....	399	183	21.2	203.7	16.6	34.0	146.4	427.1	1,253.8	1,670.0	34.8	19.9	266.6
East North Central Div.	306	141	16.0	160.4	12.5	25.5	114.9	324.1	954.6	1,273.7	26.1	15.4	211.9
Ohio.....	65	27	2.9	26.9	2.1	4.3	18.9	47.7	150.1	197.4	4.5	2.3	29.1
Indiana.....	18	10	.9	8.7	.6	1.3	5.1	27.1	49.8	76.6	.5	.9	21.3
Illinois.....	116	49	7.8	81.1	6.4	13.1	61.7	161.2	487.9	648.0	15.7	7.4	96.0
Michigan.....	66	36	3.1	32.0	2.4	5.0	21.5	68.2	216.1	281.3	4.2	3.2	48.0
Wisconsin.....	41	19	1.3	11.7	1.0	1.8	7.7	19.9	50.7	70.4	1.2	1.5	17.5
West North Central Div.	93	42	5.2	43.3	4.1	8.5	31.5	103.0	299.2	396.3	8.7	4.5	54.7
Minnesota.....	15	10	.7	6.5	.6	1.0	4.1	8.8	45.2	53.8	1.3	1.3	12.5
Iowa.....	24	7	1.2	7.7	1.1	2.4	6.1	26.0	55.2	81.2	1.1	CC	(D)
Missouri.....	23	8	1.2	9.2	.9	1.8	6.8	32.3	82.5	115.0	2.5	1.2	15.3
Nebraska.....	12	8	1.1	9.9	.8	1.6	7.2	22.3	56.3	72.8	2.8	.6	6.7
Kansas.....	13	6	1.0	9.4	.7	1.5	6.9	13.4	54.5	67.7	1.0	.4	9.5
South Region.....	322	115	10.9	79.2	7.7	15.6	50.7	169.9	604.6	769.0	14.1	9.0	113.2
South Atlantic Division	165	65	6.8	48.0	4.9	9.8	31.4	98.2	367.5	461.8	7.3	5.3	61.2
North Carolina.....	44	12	1.3	8.2	1.0	2.0	5.4	18.8	62.0	80.1	2.2	.7	7.3
Georgia.....	31	12	1.0	6.4	.7	1.2	3.6	13.7	54.5	68.3	1.7	.5	6.6
Florida.....	39	15	1.9	13.7	1.4	2.9	9.6	30.0	129.6	156.5	1.9	1.7	16.3
East South Central Div.	69	16	1.6	12.3	1.1	2.3	7.9	29.7	104.1	132.2	5.0	.9	11.8
Tennessee.....	33	8	.9	7.7	.6	1.3	4.8	20.2	69.4	88.1	4.5	.4	5.9
West South Central Div.	111	34	2.5	18.9	1.7	3.5	11.4	42.0	133.0	175.0	1.8	2.8	40.3
Louisiana.....	17	7	.6	4.7	.4	.9	2.6	10.6	24.9	35.0	.5	.5	5.4
West Region.....	188	75	7.7	78.9	5.7	11.4	55.0	160.7	531.3	689.8	6.2	6.7	105.5
Mountain Division.....	32	9	.8	5.8	.6	1.2	4.3	15.0	35.7	50.3	.9	.7	7.6
Pacific Division.....	156	66	6.9	73.1	5.1	10.2	50.7	145.7	495.6	639.5	5.3	6.0	97.9
Oregon.....	19	7	1.0	7.9	.8	1.4	5.5	13.4	51.5	65.3	1.2	(NA)	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2011- --	MEATPACKING PLANT PRODUCTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 18,095.6	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 11,830.2
20111 --	Beef, Not Canned or Made Into Sausage.....	Million lb....	20,560.0	11,725.1	17,866.5	7,398.5
20111 12	Whole carcass beef.....	..do.....	14,600.7	8,078.2	13,158.3	5,379.9
20111 17	Primal and fabricated cuts.....	..do.....	3,664.9	2,464.6	2,310.9	1,079.7
20111 31	Boneless beef, including hamburger.....	..do.....	1,061.1	702.2	1,060.3	526.2
20111 51	Variety meats (edible organs).....	..do.....	905.1	285.1	771.4	169.8
20111 71	Other edible beef including corned beef.....	..do.....	57.8	40.9	85.9	44.3
20111 00	Beef, not canned or made into sausage, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 270.4	154.1	<sup>3</sup> 479.7	198.6
20112 --	Veal, Not Canned or Made Into Sausage.....	..do.....	318.6	237.8	634.8	307.7
20112 12	Whole carcass veal.....	..do.....	267.1	192.4	476.8	220.1
20112 17	Primal cuts, fabricated cuts, and boneless veal.....	..do.....	37.7	34.8	128.1	71.1
20112 61	Other edible veal including edible organs.....	..do.....	11.7	9.0	25.6	14.2
20112 00	Veal, not canned or made into sausage, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 2.1	1.6	<sup>3</sup> 4.3	2.3
20113 --	Lamb and Mutton, Not Canned or Made Into Sausage.....	..do.....	542.0	331.8	689.5	312.7
20113 12	Whole carcass lamb and mutton.....	..do.....	440.9	275.0	534.5	250.8
20113 52	Primal cuts and all other edible lamb and mutton, except canned meats and sausage.....	..do.....	100.0	56.1	150.4	59.6
20113 00	Lamb and mutton, not canned or made into sausage, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 1.1	.7	<sup>3</sup> 4.6	2.3
20114 --	Pork, Fresh and Frozen.....	..do.....	9,636.3	4,219.8	7,950.1	2,791.0
20114 12	Whole carcass pork.....	..do.....	1,306.4	508.2	1,523.9	468.6
20114 17	Primal cuts, including trimmings.....	..do.....	7,525.1	3,495.9	5,745.3	2,174.4
20114 51	Variety meats (fresh edible organs).....	..do.....	770.3	200.5	549.0	101.3
20114 00	Pork, fresh and frozen, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 34.5	15.2	<sup>3</sup> 131.9	46.7
20115 --	Lard <sup>4</sup> .....	..do.....	1,386.1	170.4	1,848.9	182.2
20115 13	Consumer sizes (containers of 3 lb or less).....	..do.....	183.6	31.8	483.5	57.7
20115 17	Commercial sizes (containers of more than 3 lb).....	..do.....	1,200.0	138.3	1,353.8	123.5
20115 00	Lard, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 2.5	.3	<sup>3</sup> 11.6	1.0
20119 --	Hides, Skins, and Pelts.....	1,000 units...	52.4	569.8	58.4	276.3
20119 11	Cattle.....	..do.....	35.4	500.5	33.3	222.3
20119 21	Calf.....	..do.....	3.7	27.4	6.1	25.4
20119 51	Sheep and lamb.....	..do.....	10.6	28.8	11.5	20.0
20119 98	Other hides, skins, and pelts.....	..do.....	2.5	10.6	7.0	6.7
20119 00	Hides, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> .2	2.5	<sup>3</sup> .5	1.9
2011X --	Other Meatpacking Products, Except Sausage Casings.....	.....	(X)	124.9	(X)	100.7
2011X 15	Fresh and frozen meats, such as goat meat, etc.....	Million lb....	40.0	9.2	13.5	3.1
2011X 31	Pulled wool.....	..do.....	19.8	4.5	20.9	8.6
2011X 41	Edible tallow and stearin.....	..do.....	562.2	57.1	585.1	43.5
2011X 51	Glue stock (semimanufactured material to be made into glue).....	.....	(X)	(X)	(X)	1.2
2011X 55	Killing floor offal, scrap, and bones.....	.....	(X)	54.1	(X)	44.3
20110 00	Meatpacking plant products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	512.5	(X)	330.7
20110 02	Meatpacking plant products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	203.5	(X)	130.3
2013- --	MEAT PROCESSING PLANT PRODUCTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 7,252.8	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 5,418.2
20116 --	Pork, Processed or Cured (Not Canned or Made Into Sausage).....	Million lb....	3,803.6	2,410.1	3,963.1	2,008.0
20136 --	Made in slaughtering plants.....	..do.....	2,272.9	1,426.3	2,668.2	1,324.0
20136 --	Made elsewhere.....	..do.....	1,530.7	983.8	1,294.9	684.0
20116 12	Sweet pickled or dry cured (not smoked or cooked).....	..do.....	133.9	68.8	337.9	142.4
20116 22	Dry salt pork.....	..do.....	123.6	41.5	155.9	33.9
20136 22	Smoked pork (not otherwise cooked):	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20116 31	Hams and picnics, except canned.....	..do.....	1,424.7	954.0	1,349.7	705.2
20136 31	Slab bacon.....	..do.....	354.7	183.4	373.9	168.4
20136 35	Sliced bacon.....	..do.....	1,312.0	810.8	1,163.1	615.1
20136 41	Other smoked pork.....	..do.....	256.3	164.2	283.3	134.1
20116 52	Boiled ham, barbecue pork, and other cooked pork, except canned meat and sausage.....	..do.....	139.4	150.2	158.7	137.6
20136 61	Pork, processed or cured, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 59.0	37.2	<sup>3</sup> 140.6	71.3
20136 00						

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2013- --	MEAT PROCESSING PLANT PRODUCTS--CONTINUED					
20117 --	Sausage and Similar Products (Not Canned) Not Made in Meatpacking					
20137 --	Plants.....	...do.....	4,587.8	3,241.4	4,254.6	2,286.6
20117 --	Made in slaughtering plants.....	...do.....	2,013.4	1,335.2	2,078.8	1,020.7
20137 --	Made elsewhere.....	...do.....	2,574.4	1,906.2	2,175.8	1,265.9
20117 11	Fresh sausage, pork sausage, breakfast links, etc.....	...do.....	755.6	519.5	720.5	359.2
20137 11						
20117 17	Dry and semidry (salami, cervelat, pepperoni, summer sausage, pork roll, etc.).....	...do.....	309.3	310.7	254.6	189.8
20137 17						
20117 21	Frankfurters and weiners.....	...do.....	1,238.8	793.9	1,158.8	574.6
20137 21						
20117 35	Other sausage, smoked or cooked (bologna, liverwurst, Polish sausage, packaged luncheon meats, minced roll, smoked pork sausage, etc.).....	...do.....	1,965.4	1,405.8	1,649.8	913.3
20137 35						
20117 91	Jellied goods and similar preparations, not canned (head cheese, meat loaves, scrapple, puddings, chili con carne, imitation sausage, etc.).....	...do.....	231.7	149.7	227.1	118.8
20137 91						
20117 00	Sausage and similar products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>3</sup> 87.0	61.8	<sup>3</sup> 243.8	130.9
20137 00						
20118 --	Canned Meats (Except Dog and Cat Food) Containing 20 percent or					
20138 --	More Meat <sup>6</sup> .....	...do.....	1,763.7	1,102.3	1,700.8	856.4
20118 --	Made in slaughtering plants.....	...do.....	989.9	632.4	869.5	490.4
20138 --	Made elsewhere.....	...do.....	773.8	469.9	831.3	366.0
20139 --	Natural Sausage Casings.....	.....	157.4	112.2	(NA)	83.4
20139 11	Beef sausage casings.....	.....	40.3	41.9	(NA)	29.6
20139 31	Hog sausage casings.....	.....	63.0	32.9	(NA)	24.5
20139 51	Sheep and lamb sausage casings.....	.....	28.3	16.5	(NA)	12.2
20139 61	Other animal casings.....	.....	14.8	13.1	(NA)	10.3
20139 00	Natural sausage casings, n.s.k.....	.....	<sup>3</sup> 11.0	7.8	(NA)	6.8
20130 00	Processed meat, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	<sup>7</sup> 313.0	(X)	139.9
20130 02	Processed meat, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	73.8	(X)	43.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Substantial quantities of these products are produced in nonmanufacturing establishments and are not included in these data.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes prepared meats made in slaughtering plants.

<sup>3</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationships for other products.

<sup>4</sup>In the census Current Industrial Reports series M-20K, "Fats and Oils," data are published for the production of various fats and oils. The production of lard as shown in this report amounted to 1,540.6 million pounds in 1972 and 2,077 million pounds in 1967. The production of edible tallow in the M-20K report was 544.8 million pounds for 1972 and 577.8 million pounds for 1967.

<sup>5</sup>Includes prepared meats made in slaughtering plants.

<sup>6</sup>Canned meat products containing less than 20-percent meat are included in the report for industry 2032, Canned Specialties.

<sup>7</sup>Of the \$313 million processed meat, n.s.k., \$85 million is accounted for by plants buying fresh beef and/or pork and cutting it into primal cuts, ribs, etc. Some of the plants are also engaged in "portion control." Because there is no prelisted 7-digit product code which adequately describes this activity, we have included it in 20130 00, Processed meat, n.s.k.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	1972			1967		
		Number of head	Quantity	Delivered cost	Number of head	Quantity	Delivered cost
		(1,000)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2011.--MEATPACKING PLANTS						
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	(X)	(X)	19,021.9	(X)	(X)	12,689.7
021013	Cattle.....	30,044.8	34,236.6	10,369.6	28,252.7	28,972.0	6,732.0
021023	Calves.....	1,967.0	512.8	214.5	4,229.9	1,075.9	280.1
021413	Sheep and lambs.....	10,029.5	1,039.5	306.4	11,560.7	1,130.8	245.5
021313	Hogs.....	81,440.1	19,173.1	5,058.2	74,579.2	18,443.5	3,500.0
	Fresh and frozen meats:						
201111	Beef.....	(X)	1,402.0	809.8	(X)	701.9	285.4
201121	Veal.....	(X)	21.2	12.0	(X)	17.9	8.0
201131	Lamb.....	(X)			(X)	14.8	6.5
201141	Pork.....	(X)	948.1	422.6	(X)	828.6	282.5
201101	Meat materials for sausage and canning, not separable by species.	(X)	936.2	426.3	(X)	440.3	146.1
201161	Processed pork--cured, smoked, etc.....	(X)	113.8	55.1	(X)	134.3	51.7
201102	Other purchased meat, materials (cured beef, cured lamb, goat meat, etc.).....	(X)	58.0	22.6	(X)	49.8	18.5
201191	Hides, skins, and pelts purchased.....	(X)	(X)	63.7	(X)	(X)	29.6
209993	Spices and curing materials.....	(X)	139.0	40.7	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	Casings:						
201391	Animal casings purchased.....	(X)	(X)	12.4	(X)	(X)	12.4
307914	Synthetic casings.....	(X)	(X)	40.8	(X)	(X)	28.1
970077	All other materials, ingredients, containers, packaging materials and supplies.....	(X)	(X)	445.3	(X)	(X)	615.7
976000	Materials, etc., n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	721.9	(X)	(X)	447.6

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2013.--SAUSAGES AND OTHER PREPARED MEATS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	2,831.7	(X)	1,890.0
021013	Cattle.....		(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
021023	Calves.....		(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
021413	Sheep and lambs.....		(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
021313	Hogs.....		(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Fresh and frozen meats:					
201111	Beef.....	Million lb....	1,131.9	608.1	819.1	328.2
201121	Veal.....	do.....	20.0	13.6	27.1	12.4
201131	Lamb.....	do.....	25.6	11.8	37.6	13.2
201141	Pork.....	do.....	2,261.6	1,047.9	1,639.9	580.9
201101	Meat materials for sausage and canning, not separable by species..	do.....	756.4	392.3	845.3	305.4
201161	Processed pork--cured, smoked, etc.....	do.....	259.1	126.1	291.0	117.4
201102	Other purchased meat, materials (cured beef, cured lamb, goat meat, etc.).....	do.....	30.6	13.7	37.3	13.5
201191	Hides, skins, and pelts purchased.....	(X)	(X)	.7	(X)	.6
209993	Spices and curing materials.....	Million lb....	132.1	38.4	(NA)	(NA)
	Casings:					
201391	Animal casings purchased.....		(X)	37.1	(X)	34.0
307914	Synthetic casings.....		(X)	49.3	(X)	25.2
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, packaging materials, and supplies.....		(X)	245.4	(X)	257.3
976000	Materials, etc., n.s.k. <sup>2</sup> .....		(X)	247.3	(X)	201.9

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Included in all other materials, code 970099.<sup>2</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2011, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture with 2 percent of payrolls and of value added in industry 2013. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20A-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ed March 1974

**Poultry Dressing Plants; Poultry and Egg Processing;**  
SIC 2016 and SIC 2017

The Poultry Dressing Plants Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering and dressing poultry, for their own account or on a contract basis for the trade, for meat to be sold or to be used on the same premises in further processing, including cooking, smoking, rawboning, canning, freezing, and dehydrating. This industry also includes the killing, dressing, and packing of rabbits and other small game. Establishments primarily engaged in processing purchased carcasses are classified in industry 2017, Poultry and Egg Processing.

The Poultry and Egg Processing Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of processed poultry products from purchased carcasses, including cooking, smoking, rawboning, canning, freezing, and dehydrating, for their own account or on a contract basis for the trade; or in the drying, freezing, and breaking of eggs. The cleaning, oil treating, packing, and grading of eggs are classified in industry 5144. Establishments primarily engaged in the cutting-up and resale of purchased fresh carcasses are classified in the trade industries.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for the industry classified under the classification system followed in the 1967 census were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: 2016, Poultry Dressing Plants; and 2017, Poultry and Egg Processing.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Poultry Dressing Plants Industry amounted to \$3,322 million. Value added by manufacture amounted to \$749 million, and average employment in the industry amounted to 79.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,322 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Poultry Dressing Plants Industry, \$111 million were products primary to other industries, and \$196 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percentage is called the "specialization ratio."

The total value of poultry, rabbits and other small game shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$3,073 million of which \$3,015 million, or 98 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2016, Poultry Dressing Plants, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Poultry and Egg Processing Industry amounted to \$552 million. Value added by manufacture was \$162 million, and average employment in the industry was 13.7 thousand in 1972.

Of the \$552 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Poultry and Egg Processing Industry, \$51 million were products primary to other industries, and \$34 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products rep-



resented 90 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent is called the "specialization ratio."

The total value of processed poultry and processed eggs shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$524 million of which \$467 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2017, Poultry and Egg Processing while the remainder was shipped by

plants classified in other industries. This percentage is called the "coverage ratio."

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2016.--POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS (1972 SIC BASIS)															
1972 Census.....	523	366	79.3	405.9	72.7	142.0	341.8	748.6	2,575.4	3,322.0	48.5	(NA)	125.9	90	90
INDUSTRY 2017.--POULTRY AND EGG PROCESSING (1972 SIC BASIS)															
1972 Census.....	118	84	13.7	72.5	12.3	23.3	58.2	161.9	392.1	552.3	11.7	(NA)	56.8	90	90
1967 INDUSTRY 2015.--POULTRY AND SMALL GAME DRESSING AND PACKING, WHOLESALE (1972 SIC INDUSTRIES 2016 AND 2017)															
1972 Census.....	641	450	93.0	478.4	85.0	165.3	400.0	910.5	2,967.5	3,874.3	60.2	(NA)	182.7	93	94
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	90.1	391.9	81.5	154.3	349.3	890.5	2,625.2	3,488.8	62.8	494.5	181.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	92.9	425.4	84.4	165.6	355.2	850.4	2,632.4	3,456.9	60.3	501.1	145.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	91.9	387.9	83.5	162.4	321.6	825.3	2,642.7	3,466.7	51.7	425.6	160.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	87.6	343.4	79.4	152.0	283.7	656.3	2,413.7	3,071.4	37.9	412.9	139.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	843	514	85.2	317.1	77.7	149.9	263.5	588.0	2,358.5	2,936.1	57.2	390.1	135.6	90	98
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	75.2	263.2	68.2	134.1	217.0	559.3	2,209.9	2,754.1	43.6	(NA)	109.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	72.2	232.0	65.4	127.4	191.9	465.8	2,024.3	2,490.2	31.9	(NA)	93.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	71.3	218.8	64.8	123.6	181.5	422.2	1,908.8	2,329.5	21.3	(NA)	95.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	967	559	70.1	204.4	63.8	120.2	169.9	410.9	1,840.8	2,240.9	34.3	(NA)	93.3	98	98
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	66.9	190.2	61.9	115.2	156.7	374.4	1,710.6	2,078.2	19.3	(NA)	77.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	71.1	194.0	65.5	122.0	160.4	366.8	1,706.7	2,084.0	19.2	(NA)	77.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	67.8	178.1	62.7	112.4	147.3	369.1	1,699.2	2,053.8	23.0	(NA)	82.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	66.3	171.7	61.1	111.0	140.9	331.4	1,564.7	1,897.9	24.5	(NA)	71.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	1,233	594	62.4	160.8	56.1	104.2	132.0	310.6	1,582.9	1,888.2	28.1	(NA)	77.1	90	90

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2015 (1967 SIC basis) was 90 thousand employees and \$877 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2016.--POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS											
United States, total.	523	366	79.3	405.9	72.7	142.0	341.8	748.6	2,575.4	3,322.0	48.5
East North Central Div...	70	32	3.9	20.8	3.5	6.5	16.5	38.4	145.6	183.6	2.7
Illinois.....	13	5	.9	4.8	.8	1.6	4.0	5.6	16.4	21.7	(D)
Wisconsin.....	10	7	1.0	5.3	.9	1.7	4.2	9.9	50.7	60.2	1.1
Iowa.....	15	8	.8	4.4	.7	1.5	3.6	7.9	29.3	36.9	.9
Missouri.....	19	15	2.4	11.4	2.3	4.0	9.8	21.5	71.7	90.6	.5
South Region.....	246	207	57.7	280.8	53.1	105.0	242.3	527.7	1,826.4	2,357.0	33.4
South Atlantic Div....	105	92	28.2	141.7	25.6	49.9	120.4	264.4	897.0	1,161.7	15.7
Delaware.....	6	5	1.6	8.9	1.5	3.0	7.6	14.1	54.3	68.2	.6
Maryland.....	12	10	3.5	16.6	3.2	5.7	14.2	26.7	110.5	137.9	1.5
Virginia.....	12	12	4.3	22.5	4.0	8.0	19.9	46.1	171.3	216.9	2.9
North Carolina.....	31	27	7.7	37.8	6.9	13.3	32.2	67.6	248.2	316.0	1.5
South Carolina.....	7	3	.7	3.2	.7	1.2	2.6	6.7	24.7	30.5	.1
Georgia.....	28	28	8.9	44.2	7.9	15.6	36.8	79.4	255.1	335.4	8.4
East South Central Div.	55	44	12.9	62.6	11.9	24.3	54.0	118.4	425.7	543.4	5.7
Alabama.....	27	23	6.8	33.3	6.4	12.9	30.0	59.5	242.7	301.6	4.0
Mississippi.....	19	17	5.3	25.2	4.8	9.9	20.8	49.5	151.3	200.7	1.6
West South Central Div.	86	71	16.6	76.5	15.6	30.8	67.9	144.9	503.7	651.9	12.0
Arkansas.....	34	29	8.5	40.4	8.0	16.6	36.6	70.0	264.3	337.1	7.2
Louisiana.....	11	8	1.8	8.3	1.6	3.1	7.1	22.0	67.0	88.9	.8
Oklahoma.....	6	5	1.0	4.4	1.0	1.8	4.1	7.1	28.5	36.6	.6
Texas.....	35	29	5.3	23.4	5.0	9.3	20.1	45.8	143.9	189.3	3.4
West Region.....	80	47	6.7	40.0	6.1	10.5	31.4	69.6	208.0	275.7	6.3
Mountain Division.....	18	7	.8	4.2	.8	1.5	3.4	4.3	18.4	22.8	.2
Pacific Division.....	62	40	5.9	35.8	5.3	9.0	28.0	65.3	189.6	252.9	6.1
Oregon.....	9	4	.6	4.1	.6	1.0	3.1	8.2	26.1	34.1	.2
California.....	46	31	4.8	29.1	4.3	7.4	22.9	52.6	145.5	196.1	5.5
INDUSTRY 2017.--POULTRY AND EGG PROCESSING											
United States, total.	118	84	13.7	72.5	12.3	23.3	58.2	161.9	392.1	552.3	11.7
East North Central Div...	23	12	1.2	7.0	1.1	2.0	5.1	16.9	39.8	56.4	2.5
Illinois.....	8	5	.5	3.3	.5	.9	2.4	6.2	12.7	18.9	(D)
Wisconsin.....	4	2	.1	.8	.1	.2	.5	1.5	5.3	6.7	.2
Minnesota.....	12	11	3.2	16.1	2.9	5.6	13.4	30.1	88.0	120.2	1.7
Iowa.....	7	7	1.4	7.3	1.3	2.4	6.2	20.5	52.4	71.0	1.3
Missouri.....	5	3	.2	1.0	.1	.3	.7	2.0	9.7	11.4	.1
South Region.....	31	21	2.9	13.8	2.6	5.1	11.3	30.9	74.6	106.2	2.0
South Atlantic Div....	18	12	2.0	10.7	1.7	3.7	8.7	23.5	51.6	76.3	1.3
Georgia.....	8	3	.9	4.8	.7	1.5	3.5	6.3	18.5	25.3	.3
East South Central Div.	4	3	.3	.7	.3	.4	.6	1.9	6.1	7.5	.1
West South Central Div.	9	6	.6	2.4	.6	1.0	2.0	5.5	16.9	22.4	.6
West Region.....	9	8	.6	3.9	.6	1.1	3.1	7.3	9.9	17.2	.2
Pacific Division.....	9	8	.6	3.9	.6	1.1	3.1	7.3	9.9	17.2	.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2016- --	POULTRY DRESSING PLANT PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	3,073.1	(X)	<sup>r</sup> 2,479.5
20161 --	Young Chickens (Usually Under 20 Weeks of Age), Including Broilers, Fryers, Roasters, and Capons.....	Million lb....	7,775.6	2,244.4	6,024.4	1,563.6
20161 33	Broilers and fryers:					
20161 34	Wet ice pack, bulk, whole and parts.....	...do.....	5,705.1	1,591.0	5,593.7	1,451.6
20161 34	Dry ice pack, bulk, whole and parts.....	...do.....	810.4	229.5		
20161 36	Tray pack (consumer packaged), chilled whole birds and parts.....	...do.....	1,039.1	353.6		
20161 38	Roasters and capons.....	...do.....	50.4	17.4		
20161 00	Young chickens, n.s.k.....	...do.....	170.6	52.9	<sup>r</sup> 430.7	<sup>r</sup> 112.0
20162 --	Hens and/or Fowl.....	...do.....	588.7	145.3	<sup>1</sup> 1,075.8	270.1
20162 13	Egg producing type.....	...do.....	315.5	71.5		
20162 17	Breeder type.....	...do.....	273.2	73.8		
20162 00	Hens (or fowl) and other chickens, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	-	-
20163 --	Turkeys.....	...do.....	1,478.7	531.7	1,564.1	504.7
20163 12	Fryer-roaster turkeys (usually under 16 weeks of age) (dressed weight).....	...do.....	100.9	41.5	52.6	17.4
20163 15	Young turkeys (mature) (usually 4 to 7 months of age).....	...do.....	1,328.1	473.1	1,415.9	458.0
20163 18	Old turkeys (breeders) (usually over 12 months of age) (dressed weight).....	...do.....	30.0	10.0	33.7	9.3
20163 00	Turkeys, n.s.k.....	...do.....	19.7	7.1	61.9	20.0
20164 --	Other Poultry and Small Game.....	...do.....	46.3	25.9	46.5	19.7
20164 13	Ducks (dressed weight).....	...do.....	32.6	17.1	34.3	13.8
20164 15	Other poultry and small game killed at the establishment (geese, rabbits, etc.) (dressed weight).....	...do.....	5.3	3.7	3.0	2.0
20164 00	Other poultry and small game, n.s.k.....	...do.....	8.4	5.1	9.2	3.9
20160 00	Young chickens, broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, hens, fowl, and turkeys, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more....		(X)	107.6	(X)	99.5
20160 02	Young chickens, broilers, fryers, roasters, capons, hens, fowl, and turkeys, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees..		(X)	18.2	(X)	21.9
2017- --	POULTRY AND EGG PROCESSING PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	524.2	(X)	314.2
20171 --	Processed Poultry, Except Soups.....	1,000 cases...	(X)	346.7	(X)	141.8
20171 13	Canned poultry:					
20171 15	10 oz. and under.....	1,000 cases of 48.	1,007.3	15.8	943.4	17.0
20171 15	40.1 oz. to 60 oz.....	1,000 cases of 12.	551.5	6.7	566.9	5.3
20171 19	Other sizes.....	1,000 cases...	3,130.8	50.4	2,057.1	15.4
20171 23	Cooked or smoked poultry:					
20171 23	Turkey.....	Million lb....	<sup>2</sup> 201.8	141.3	164.7	100.3
20171 27	Chicken.....	...do.....	152.8	128.3		
20171 00	Processed poultry, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	4.2	(X)	3.8
20172 --	Liquid, Dried, and Frozen Eggs.....		(X)	170.9	(X)	<sup>r</sup> 159.5
20172 11	Eggs, solid:					
20172 11	Whites.....	Million lb....	20.6	21.8	11.8	12.1
20172 13	Yolks.....	...do.....	16.4	16.4	12.7	12.7
20172 15	Whole.....	...do.....	17.1	16.3	20.4	19.7
20172 17	Mixed.....	...do.....	50.9	38.1	<sup>r</sup> 30.5	<sup>r</sup> 23.5
20172 51	Eggs, frozen or liquid:					
20172 51	Whites.....	...do.....	66.7	9.7	96.2	15.5
20172 53	Yolks.....	...do.....	39.5	14.3	33.9	12.8
20172 55	Whole.....	...do.....	106.2	27.9	92.0	23.0
20172 57	Mixed.....	...do.....	62.2	15.1	<sup>r</sup> 62.7	<sup>r</sup> 19.7
20172 00	Liquid, dried and frozen eggs, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	11.0	(X)	20.5
20170 00	Processed poultry except soups; liquid, dried and frozen egg products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	.2	(X)	<sup>r</sup> 5.2
20170 02	Poultry dressing plant products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	6.4	(X)	7.7

Note. In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments, which are further discussed in the appendix, are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represent zero. (X) Not applicable. <sup>r</sup>Revised.

<sup>1</sup>This figure includes 16.6 million of n.s.k. which was included with new 1972 SIC code 20161 00 as code 20151 00 in 1967. 1967 figure was revised based on a percentage of total product class 20151.

A large number of firms reported their shipments in 1,000 pounds rather than 1,000 cases as originally requested on the form. Those firms which reported in units of 1,000 cases have been adjusted to million pounds based on industry average for reporting units.

<sup>2</sup>Value revised to reflect change in six product codes based on percentage of total reported value of shipments.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

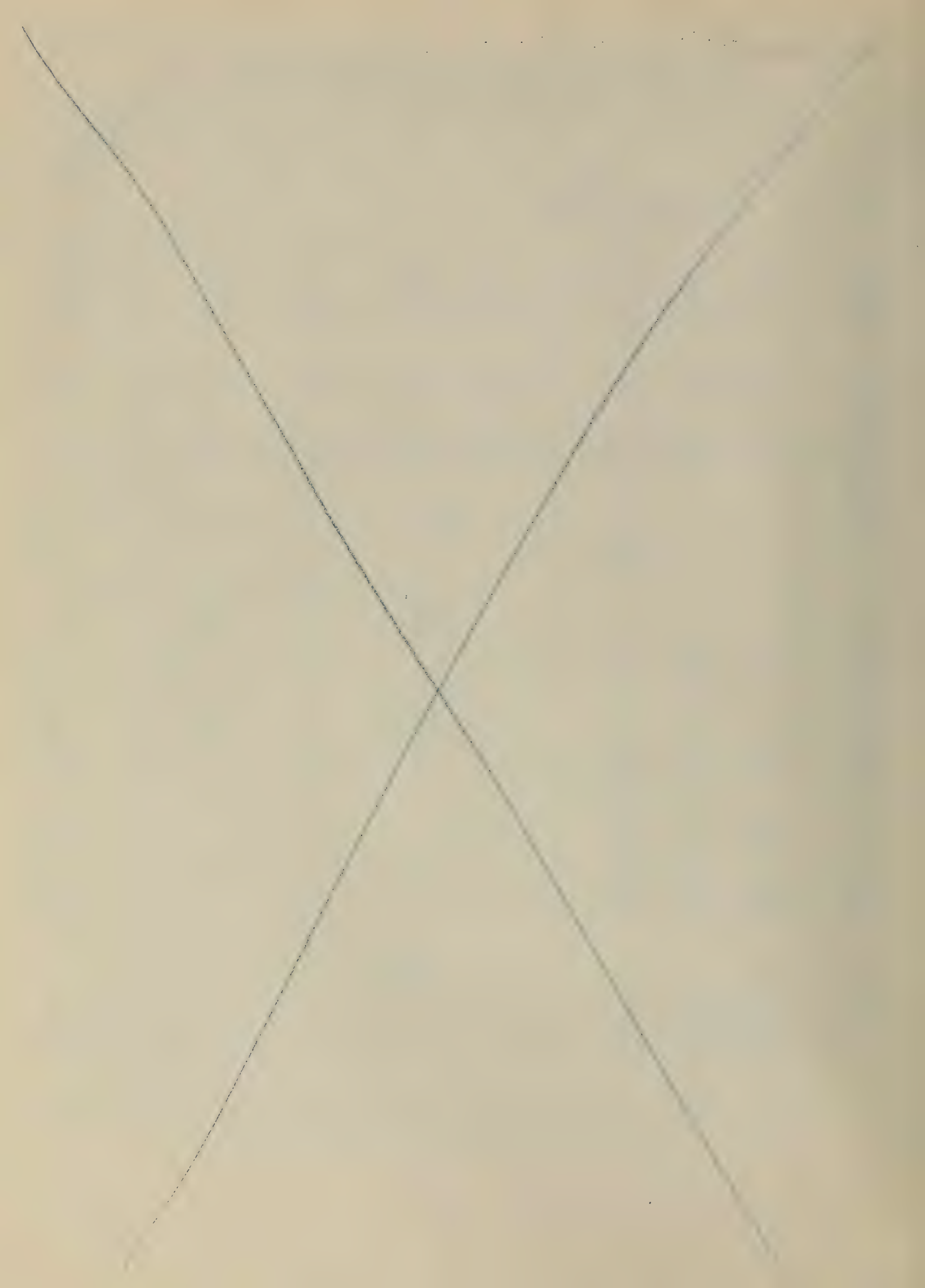
(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2016.--POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS and INDUSTRY 2017 --POULTRY AND EGG PROCESSING (1967 SIC 2015)					
	Materials, parts, and supplies, total.....		(X)	2,690.9	(X)	2,244.5
	Poultry killed:					
025111	Young chickens (including commercial broilers).....	Live weight, million lb.	10,086.4	1,577.4	8,644.1	1,288.1
025121	Hens (or fowl) and other chickens.....	do.	778.6	103.5	671.6	69.7
025311	Turkeys.....	do.	1,815.3	405.8	1,844.4	392.3
025911	Other poultry and small game (including ducks, geese, rabbits, etc.).....		(X)	10.9	(X)	11.7
	Other materials used:					
201601	Dressed poultry purchased as such.....	Dressed weight, million lb.	595.2	168.2	339.2	90.4
025211	Shell eggs.....	1,000 cases (30 doz).	14,837.6	100.8	15,852.6	117.5
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	228.2	(X)	181.0
976000	All other materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	96.5	(X)	96.8
1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2016 --POULTRY DRESSING PLANTS (1972 SIC BASIS)					
	Materials, parts, and supplies, total.....				(X)	1,517.1
	Poultry killed:					
025111	Young chickens (including commercial broilers).....	Live weight, million lb.		1,688.7		1,561.3
025121	Hens (or fowl) and other chickens.....	do.		595.2		80.5
025311	Turkeys.....	do.		1,629.7		356.4
025911	Other poultry and small game (including ducks, geese, rabbits, etc.).....			(X)		1
	Other materials used:					
201601	Dressed poultry purchased as such.....	Dressed weight, million lb.		281.2		68.2
025211	Shell eggs.....	1,000 cases (30 doz).		832.1		7.9
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies.....			(X)		149.8
976000	All other materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....			(X)		83.0
	INDUSTRY 2017.--POULTRY AND EGG PROCESSING (1972 SIC BASIS)					
	Materials, parts, and supplies, total.....				(X)	243.8
	Poultry killed:					
025111	Young chickens (including commercial broilers).....	Live weight, million lb.		98.4		10.6
025121	Hens (or fowl) and other chickens.....	do.		183.4		23.0
025311	Turkeys.....	do.		185.6		49.4
025911	Other poultry and small game (including ducks, geese, rabbits etc.).....			-		-
	Other materials used:					
201601	Dress poultry purchased as such.....	Dressed weight, million lb.		314.0		100.0
025211	Shell eggs.....	1,000 cases (30 doz).		14,005.5		92.9
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies.....			(X)		78.4
976000	All other materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....			(X)		13.5

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed material data. For 1967, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. For industries 2016 and 2017, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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**Creamery Butter, SIC 2021**

The Creamery Butter Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing creamery butter. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing anhydrous butterfat.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Creamery Butter Industry amounted to \$799 million, a decrease of 17 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$83 million in 1972 was 27 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 56 percent from 1967 to a total of 3.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$799 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Creamery Butter Industry, \$222 million were products primary to other industries, and \$28 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 71 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 71 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of creamery butter shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$782 million of which \$549 million or 70 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2021, Creamery Butter, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 75 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2021.--CREAMERY BUTTER															
1972 Census.....	227	61	3.9	30.6	2.8	6.0	21.9	82.9	715.3	799.2	7.8	(NA)	20.8	71	70
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	37.1	3.7	8.4	27.2	100.8	840.2	941.1	7.5	121.1	26.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	35.9	4.1	9.1	25.8	107.4	753.2	850.8	9.9	(S)	29.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	45.2	5.8	11.9	31.9	124.3	855.8	982.4	9.8	170.7	32.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	45.8	6.1	12.9	32.4	118.6	887.5	1,006.8	10.2	168.7	32.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	540	138	8.7	45.4	6.4	13.9	31.3	113.2	841.4	958.8	9.5	168.0	31.8	71	75
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	46.5	7.0	16.3	33.3	125.7	863.5	975.6	10.2	(NA)	36.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	48.5	7.4	17.3	34.2	117.1	822.1	943.0	9.9	(NA)	24.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	52.9	8.0	19.1	35.6	160.8	925.1	1,080.4	*16.1	204.3	32.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	766	178	12.0	52.9	8.6	19.5	37.0	132.7	854.6	988.8	9.9	192.7	28.2	69	77
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.8	73.6	10.8	27.6	50.0	160.9	1,124.7	1,294.4	*26.1	187.7	47.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.1	71.0	10.7	28.0	48.8	158.4	1,062.0	1,218.8	*19.6	(NA)	39.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.8	67.6	11.9	27.6	45.8	154.3	956.4	1,108.2	*12.5	(NA)	36.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	17.3	66.8	12.5	27.4	45.2	151.5	909.7	1,062.6	*16.1	(NA)	34.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	1,058	228	17.3	62.9	12.3	25.6	42.3	147.2	875.3	1,023.5	17.1	(NA)	33.6	70	80

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 8, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2021 was 4 thousand employees and \$85 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 11 and 11.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2021.--CREAMERY BUTTER													
United States, total.	227	61	3.9	30.6	2.8	6.0	21.9	82.9	715.3	799.2	7.8	8.7	113.2
Northeast Region.....	10	1	.1	.6	.1	.1	.4	2.3	13.4	15.8	.1	.3	5.5
North Central Region....	169	43	2.8	21.4	2.0	4.3	15.6	60.2	538.6	600.4	4.9	7.3	93.6
East North Central Div.	48	22	1.0	8.5	.7	1.6	5.8	22.9	193.4	218.7	1.9	2.3	29.8
Ohio.....	6	4	.2	1.2	.1	.2	.6	2.0	18.2	20.5	.1	.2	2.8
Michigan.....	10	3	.2	2.0	.2	.4	1.7	6.0	37.6	44.7	.6	.3	3.1
Wisconsin.....	24	-	-	4.0	-	-	2.5	12.0	113.9	126.3	.9	1.4	20.1
West North Central Div.	121	21	1.8	12.9	1.3	2.7	9.7	37.3	345.5	381.7	3.2	5.1	63.8
Minnesota.....	58	10	1.1	7.6	.8	1.7	6.0	24.4	248.6	272.5	1.7	2.3	32.6
Iowa.....	22	5	.3	2.2	.2	.3	1.6	6.0	40.8	46.7	.1	1.2	11.5
Missouri.....	6	1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.9	10.6	11.5	-	.3	1.3
North Dakota.....	20	1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.9	3.7	4.5	.1	.5	5.4
South Region.....	17	10	.5	3.9	.4	.9	2.6	8.9	75.8	84.7	.5	.5	6.5
East South Central Div.	8	6	.3	2.5	.3	.6	1.8	5.4	48.0	53.5	.4	AA	(D)
West Region.....	31	7	.5	4.7	.3	.7	3.2	11.5	87.5	98.6	2.3	.6	7.5
Mountain Division.....	20	2	.2	1.6	.1	.2	.8	4.5	30.0	34.2	.6	.4	4.3
Montana.....	7	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	.3	1.8	2.1	(D)	-	-
Colorado.....	6	-	-	.3	-	-	.1	1.1	1.7	2.8	(D)	-	-
Pacific Division.....	11	5	.3	3.2	.2	.5	2.4	7.0	57.5	64.4	1.7	.2	3.2

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2021- --	CREAMERY BUTTER, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	1,129.7	782.1	1,235.5	836.5
20210 13	Shipped in bulk (containers over 3 pounds).....	...do.....	759.1	515.7	780.8	522.0
20210 15	Shipped in consumer packages (containers 3 pounds or less).....	...do.....	228.5	167.8	270.0	188.6
20210 21	Anhydrous butterfat.....	...do.....	14.1	11.2	12.2	10.0
20210 00	Butter and related products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 93.2	63.4	<sup>1</sup> 129.8	87.0
20210 02	Butter and related products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 34.8	24.0	<sup>1</sup> 42.7	28.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in appendix B are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated on the quantity-value relationship for other products in the product class.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2021.--CREAMERY BUTTER					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	659.5	(X)	773.0
024111	Whole milk.....	Million cwt...	53.0	280.2	110.5	452.6
202612	Fluid skim milk.....	...do.....	6.4	16.7	7.8	11.6
202613	Cream.....	...do.....	7.2	261.0	4.7	154.8
202101	Butter <sup>1</sup> .....	Million lb....	34.6	22.9	47.5	32.7
202401	Ice cream mix, sherbet mix, and ice milk mix.....	1,000 gal....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	(X)	(D)	(X)	( <sup>2</sup> )
202210	Natural cheese other than cottage.....	Million lb....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
202301	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	...do.....	56.9	7.2	6.0	.6
202311	Dried milk.....	...do.....	1.1	.3	15.8	3.2
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	18.8	(X)	39.7
976000	Materials, n.s.k. <sup>3</sup> .....		(X)	48.0	(X)	76.2

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Cost of delivered butter for industry 2021, Creamery Butter, probably should have been reported by respondents as part of their cost of resales.

<sup>2</sup>Included with material code 970099.

<sup>3</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This item also includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2021, these small establishments accounted for approximately 4 percent of payrolls and 4 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

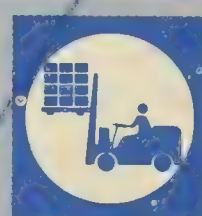
**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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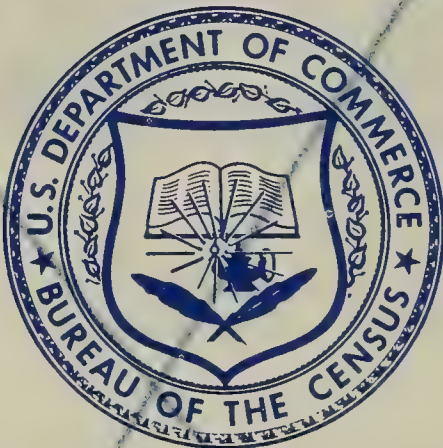


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-20B-2  
and January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Cheese, Natural and Processed, SIC 2022**

The Cheese, Natural and Processed, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing all types of natural cheese (except cottage cheese, industry 2026), processed cheese, and cheese foods. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cheese spread and related products.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cheese, Natural and Processed, Industry amounted to \$3,188 million, an increase of 87 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$493 million in 1972 was 118 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 25 per-

cent from 1967 to a total of 25 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,188 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Cheese, Natural and Processed, Industry, \$329 million were products primary to other industries, and \$204 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 89 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 93 percent in 1967.

The total value of natural and processed cheese shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,703 million of which \$2,655 million or 98 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2022, Cheese, Natural and Processed, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 98 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	INDUSTRY 2022.--CHEESE, NATURAL AND PROCESSED														
1972 Census.....	865	275	25.0	184.0	20.4	40.5	135.1	493.3	2,710.8	3,187.7	49.7	(NA)	251.9	89	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	144.2	17.3	35.0	110.0	426.4	2,183.1	2,594.2	22.6	286.5	229.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.7	124.1	17.0	34.6	93.9	349.5	1,852.5	2,185.3	24.1	272.3	195.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.5	116.3	17.4	34.2	89.9	320.2	1,638.5	1,956.3	21.2	255.2	161.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.6	107.2	16.4	32.6	83.0	262.5	1,532.0	1,783.7	16.3	262.7	151.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,026	238	20.0	103.6	16.6	33.9	80.0	226.5	1,487.4	1,707.8	17.3	249.6	135.0	93	98
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.3	94.5	15.6	34.5	72.4	246.0	1,320.5	1,552.2	13.4	(NA)	147.5	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.6	86.5	15.1	31.9	66.6	207.7	1,125.3	1,324.7	13.9	(NA)	114.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.9	82.8	14.7	31.5	64.3	190.6	1,038.3	1,225.6	11.8	189.0	114.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,138	206	18.0	78.7	14.9	31.1	61.8	179.7	995.3	1,170.8	15.9	179.1	106.3	93	96
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.6	73.3	14.8	30.2	56.9	175.0	927.8	1,107.0	12.1	167.0	92.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	73.0	15.3	32.0	57.1	169.7	946.0	1,110.1	11.0	(NA)	114.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	68.9	15.0	31.1	54.1	161.1	829.8	994.0	10.2	(NA)	101.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.1	63.3	14.2	28.9	50.1	137.7	755.0	893.3	17.0	(NA)	83.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,310	195	17.0	63.0	14.1	28.5	49.8	133.0	743.6	873.6	13.7	(NA)	82.0	90	96

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2022 was 21 thousand employees and \$427 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total (number)	With 20 employees or more (number)	Number (1,000)	Payroll (million dollars)	Number (1,000)	Man-hours (millions)	Wages (million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2022.--CHEESE, NATURAL AND PROCESSED													
United States, total.	865	275	25.0	184.0	20.4	40.5	135.1	493.2	2,710.8	3,187.7	49.7	20.0	226.5
Northeast Region.....	99	38	3.2	23.3	2.6	5.2	17.0	62.6	266.2	324.6	17.0	2.7	31.1
New England Division...	18	6	.3	1.6	.2	.4	1.1	6.7	14.3	21.2	.1	BB	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	81	32	2.9	21.7	2.4	4.8	15.8	56.0	251.9	303.4	16.8	EE	(D)
North Central Region....	654	177	17.8	132.0	14.7	29.0	97.5	366.2	2,103.7	2,457.8	25.7	13.9	162.0
East North Central Div.	531	122	12.3	91.8	10.1	19.6	66.1	260.5	1,334.4	1,583.4	18.0	9.9	122.4
Ohio.....	26	8	.9	6.6	.7	1.6	4.9	15.8	62.5	77.3	1.4	.9	10.3
Indiana.....	7	6	.3	2.8	.2	.6	1.7	8.3	27.8	35.7	(D)	.3	4.1
Illinois.....	40	14	2.1	17.0	1.7	2.5	9.3	25.5	227.5	250.7	(D)	1.0	12.1
Michigan.....	15	6	.3	1.8	.2	.5	1.4	5.0	17.6	22.6	.2	.3	2.6
Wisconsin.....	443	88	8.7	63.6	7.3	14.4	48.8	206.0	999.0	1,197.1	11.1	7.5	93.3
West North Central Div.	123	55	5.5	40.1	4.6	9.4	31.4	105.7	769.3	874.3	7.7	3.9	39.6
Minnesota.....	24	13	1.6	13.3	1.5	3.0	11.1	34.1	279.4	314.6	2.6	1.1	12.6
Iowa.....	22	10	.6	3.9	.5	1.1	3.1	17.9	72.1	89.6	.7	.6	5.6
Missouri.....	22	13	2.0	15.5	1.6	3.2	11.5	33.5	303.9	336.7	1.4	1.6	14.7
North Dakota.....	15	3	.2	1.4	.2	.4	1.0	4.9	21.7	26.3	.7	.2	2.5
South Region.....	50	29	1.8	14.3	1.4	3.0	10.6	30.1	178.8	209.4	2.8	1.8	16.5
East South Central Div.	28	21	.8	5.3	.6	1.2	3.4	15.1	55.7	71.6	1.2	EE	(D)
Kentucky.....	10	10	.4	2.3	.3	.5	1.6	7.1	24.4	31.5	.8	.5	3.8
Alabama.....	3	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	.2	1.3	1.5	-	(NA)	(NA)
West Region.....	62	31	2.2	14.4	1.7	3.4	10.0	34.3	162.0	196.0	4.3	1.7	17.0
Mountain Division.....	33	20	1.6	9.2	1.2	2.5	6.8	23.4	106.3	129.9	3.4	1.2	7.9
Montana.....	3	2	.1	.3	-	.1	.3	.7	3.1	3.9	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Idaho.....	16	10	.7	4.8	.6	1.2	3.8	7.8	62.2	71.2	.9	.6	4.1
Pacific Division.....	29	11	.6	5.2	.5	.9	3.2	10.9	55.7	66.0	.9	.5	9.1

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees

BB 250 to 499 employees

FF 2,500 employees and over

CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2022- --	CHEESE, NATURAL AND PROCESSED, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	2,703.1	(X)	1,533.8
2021 01	Natural cheese, except cottage cheese (cheddar, brick, grated, cream, Swiss, Italian, etc.).....	Million lb....	2,189.6	1,396.2	1,726.8	829.2
20222 --	Process Cheese and Related Products.....	...do.....	(X)	1,132.4	(X)	562.5
20222 11	Process cheese.....	...do.....	1,113.0	700.7	869.9	426.5
20222 13	Cheese food.....	...do.....	360.8	200.8	86.9	39.5
20222 15	Cheese spread.....	...do.....	235.5	109.6	163.7	58.4
20222 19	Other related cheese products.....	...do.....	161.7	112.6	83.0	32.5
20222 00	Process cheese and related products, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	8.7	(X)	5.7
20220 00	Natural and process cheese and related products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	57.2	(X)	90.8
20220 02	Natural and process cheese and related products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	117.3	(X)	51.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2022.--CHEESE, NATURAL AND PROCESSED					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	2,462.1	(X)	1,391.5
024111	Whole milk.....	Million cwt...	194.1	1,029.8	133.2	551.7
202612	Fluid skim milk.....	...do.....	5.9	18.3	3.9	5.7
202613	Cream.....	...do.....	1.3	47.8	1.0	32.9
202101	Butter.....	Million lb....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
202301	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	...do.....	20.3	1.2	13.6	.9
202311	Dried milk.....	...do.....	38.7	13.3	28.3	5.2
202210	Natural cheese, other than cottage cheese.....	...do.....	1,402.9	860.9	1,258.2	574.3
202401	Ice cream mix, sherbet mix, and ice milk mix.....	1,000 gal....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	(D)	(D)	27.3	.3
970099	All other materials and components, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	325.0	(X)	122.3
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	159.6	(X)	95.6

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2022, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20B-3

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Condensed and Evaporated Milk, SIC 2023

The Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing condensed and evaporated milk and related products, including ice cream mix and ice milk mix made for sale as such, and dry milk products.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry amounted to \$1,619 million, an increase of 28 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$454 million in 1972 was 22 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 8 percent from 1967 to a total of 12.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,619 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Condensed and Evaporated Milk Industry, \$277 million were products primary to other industries, and \$208 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 80 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 82 percent in 1967.

The total value of condensed and evaporated milk shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,666 million of which \$1,134 million, or 68 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2023, Condensed and Evaporated Milk, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 71 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2023.--CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK														
1972 Census.....	276	160	12.1	106.7	9.3	19.0	76.6	454.1	1,166.8	1,619.3	33.1	(NA)	83.2	80	68
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	100.8	8.7	18.4	69.0	439.1	1,140.8	1,576.6	18.9	283.9	77.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	97.4	9.5	20.1	68.6	409.7	961.3	1,365.7	24.6	287.9	73.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	88.7	9.8	20.2	64.6	467.5	986.4	1,396.3	13.7	264.9	74.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	82.0	9.7	19.6	60.5	351.6	903.7	1,259.2	16.4	249.9	65.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	291	169	13.2	83.4	10.0	20.7	59.3	373.1	892.5	1,263.0	20.8	247.2	74.8	82	71
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	73.3	9.6	20.3	54.1	309.8	802.5	1,099.5	13.6	(NA)	63.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	73.1	9.8	20.8	53.8	285.1	755.7	1,050.1	21.2	(NA)	50.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	71.7	9.9	21.9	53.8	297.6	734.7	1,020.9	17.4	194.3	59.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	281	166	12.3	67.0	9.5	20.1	50.4	236.2	699.4	937.9	12.1	180.1	46.8	80	66
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	66.8	9.7	20.0	47.9	248.7	688.6	963.2	13.4	172.7	51.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	67.9	10.4	21.3	48.3	265.4	756.8	1,036.8	14.3	(NA)	58.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.9	71.8	10.8	22.3	49.6	284.9	670.1	935.7	14.1	(NA)	58.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	63.7	11.1	23.2	48.4	217.7	636.2	850.7	13.6	(NA)	48.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	313	202	13.4	61.4	10.8	23.2	46.5	202.7	613.7	820.6	12.7	(NA)	46.5	84	69

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 4 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2023 was 11.0 thousand employees and \$458 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2023.--CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK													
United States, total..	276	160	12.1	106.7	9.3	19.0	76.6	454.1	1,166.8	1,619.3	33.1	13.2	373.1
Northeast Region.....	54	26	1.5	11.8	1.2	2.3	8.6	29.2	154.5	185.0	3.3	1.6	33.1
New England Division....	9	4	.3	2.6	.2	.5	2.0	4.4	26.6	32.9	.7	(NA)	(NA)
Middle Atlantic Division	45	22	1.2	9.2	.9	1.8	6.6	24.8	127.9	152.1	2.5	EE	(D)
New York.....	26	11	.7	5.3	.5	1.0	4.0	15.9	69.8	85.7	(D)	.8	19.6
North Central Region.....	151	93	8.0	73.3	6.2	12.7	53.1	348.4	787.5	1,132.3	16.3	8.6	270.5
East North Central Div..	97	58	5.3	49.4	4.1	8.5	36.3	263.7	483.1	744.1	11.1	5.6	184.8
Ohio.....	11	8	.9	8.4	.8	1.5	6.5	39.6	61.4	101.3	.8	.8	19.7
Michigan.....	11	9	1.0	9.0	.8	1.6	6.9	41.1	56.1	98.0	2.1	1.0	28.6
Wisconsin.....	42	25	2.1	19.8	1.6	3.5	14.9	90.5	262.7	348.1	3.6	2.5	74.2
West North Central Div..	54	35	2.7	23.0	2.1	4.2	16.8	84.7	304.3	388.3	5.3	2.9	85.8
Minnesota.....	17	13	.7	6.8	.5	1.1	4.3	16.0	90.7	106.8	1.3	1.2	14.8
Iowa.....	18	12	.9	8.1	.8	1.5	6.8	49.8	126.2	174.3	2.1	CC	(D)
Missouri.....	12	7	.9	8.0	.7	1.3	5.2	17.0	75.0	93.1	1.6	.9	13.8
South Region.....	43	24	1.5	11.8	1.2	2.6	8.3	37.3	134.8	174.6	12.2	1.9	44.9
East South Central Div..	22	10	.7	5.1	.5	1.1	4.0	15.8	60.9	79.1	.5	1.0	28.0
Tennessee.....	11	6	.3	2.6	.3	.6	2.0	6.1	30.1	37.3	.4	.5	11.1
West Region.....	28	17	1.1	9.7	.7	1.5	6.5	39.2	90.2	127.4	1.5	1.1	24.6
Mountain Division.....	6	4	.1	1.0	.1	.2	.7	5.9	12.3	18.2	.2	.2	7.7
Pacific Division.....	22	13	.8	8.7	.6	1.3	5.8	33.3	77.9	109.2	1.3	.9	16.8

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2023- --	CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	1,665.9	(X)	1,422.7
20231 --	Dry Milk Products.....	Million lb....	2,955.0	878.4	2,852.9	632.0
	Shipped in consumer type packages (containers 3 pounds or less):					
20231 31	Nonfat dry milk.....	...do.....	442.7	191.6	561.9	136.7
20231 11	Malted milk powder.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20231 21	Infants' dietary supplements, dry milk base.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
20231 23	Powdered cream and cream substitutes.....	...do.....	198.8	100.4	80.7	53.1
20231 28	Other dry milk products (instant chocolate milk, weight control products, whole milk powder, etc.).....	...do.....	180.6	97.0	109.8	71.1
	Shipped in bulk (containers larger than 3 pounds):					
	Food grade (bakeries, confectioners, meat packers, etc.):					
20231 42	Dry whole milk.....	...do.....	174.1	65.4	133.1	34.2
20231 43	Dry skim milk.....	...do.....	817.3	266.0	1,126.1	224.0
20231 44	Other food grade dry milk products.....	...do.....	382.4	82.8	327.2	51.9
20231 45	Feed grade (dry milk, dry buttermilk, dry whey, etc.).....	...do.....	689.0	43.9	400.9	24.1
20231 00	Dry milk products and mixtures, n.s.k.....	...do.....	34.7	10.3	77.7	17.5
20232 --	Canned Milk Products (Consumer Type Cans).....	...do.....	(NA)	403.2	(NA)	475.5
20232 12	Evaporated milk.....	...do.....	1,735.7	219.9	1,618.2	255.0
20232 16	Condensed milk.....	...do.....	130.8	34.1	206.6	42.5
20232 22	Canned dietary supplements, weight control products (dairy base and nondairy base).....	...do.....	(NA)	38.0	(NA)	91.0
20232 25	Infants' formulas, liquid.....	...do.....	332.2	96.1	154.4	61.8
20232 29	Other canned milk products, including canned whole milk.....	...do.....	149.9	15.1	233.5	25.0
20232 00	Canned milk products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	(NA)	.2
20233 --	Concentrated Milk, Shipped in Bulk.....	.....	(X)	126.9	(X)	79.3
	Condensed and evaporated milk products other than ice cream mix or ice milk mix:					
20233 12	Feed grade, including concentrated whey and buttermilk.....	Million lb....	728.4	40.0	660.1	27.9
20233 16	Food grade (bakeries, confectioners, etc.).....	...do.....	565.4	80.6	456.0	47.8
20233 00	Concentrated milk shipped in bulk, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	6.3	(X)	3.6
20234 12	Ice cream mix, ice milk mix, milkshake mix, sherbet mix, etc.....	Million gal...	202.1	226.8	194.4	201.1
20230 00	Condensed and evaporated milk, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	25.5	(X)	31.6
20230 02	Condensed and evaporated milk, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	5.1	(X)	3.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

-Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated from quantity-value relationship for other products in the product class.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2023.--CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	990.5	(X)	836.3
024111	Whole milk.....	Million cwt...	87.4	439.2	97.1	412.5
202612	Fluid skim milk.....	...do.....	11.7	31.6	26.4	39.6
202613	Cream.....	...do.....	.6	25.6	.8	26.9
202101	Butter.....	Million lb...	(D)	(D)	13.5	9.6
202301	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	...do.....	701.6	57.3	237.1	19.3
202311	Dried milk.....	...do.....	295.5	100.8	239.8	49.6
202210	Natural cheese, other than cottage cheese.....	...do.....	3.9	2.8	5.3	2.5
202401	Ice cream mix, sherbet mix, and ice milk mix.....	Million gal...	(D)	(D)	1.3	1.5
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	1,476.8	16.3	2,503.0	26.2
970099	All other materials and components, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	255.4	(X)	208.2
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	53.3	(X)	40.4

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report materials data. For 1972, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2023, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20B-4  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts, SIC 2024**

The Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ice cream and other frozen desserts.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Industry amounted to \$1,227 million, an increase of 15 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$452 million in 1972 was 12 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 16 percent from 1967 to a total of 20.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,227 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts Industry, \$46 million were products primary to other industries, and \$126 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of ice cream and other frozen desserts shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,443 million of which \$1,055 million or 72 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2024, Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 73 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2024.--ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERTS														
1972 Census.....	693	270	20.9	182.8	11.8	23.1	94.1	451.7	776.2	1,226.9	38.2	(NA)	77.2	96	72
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.6	173.5	12.8	25.1	87.7	431.0	742.3	1,170.9	28.0	406.7	71.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	24.1	166.8	13.9	26.1	85.9	431.8	705.5	1,136.5	43.7	384.7	65.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.7	159.2	12.6	25.4	80.6	404.2	680.2	1,086.3	30.3	374.4	63.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	23.7	158.2	13.2	26.6	79.8	396.5	695.3	1,091.8	22.1	386.3	66.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	850	325	24.6	156.4	13.8	27.2	77.2	403.0	658.3	1,059.4	26.6	375.9	66.9	97	73
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.3	153.3	13.9	29.5	77.8	413.6	666.8	1,078.4	23.8	(NA)	67.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	26.8	155.6	14.7	31.0	76.6	432.5	654.6	1,085.0	32.7	(NA)	59.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.8	157.2	14.7	30.7	75.8	443.1	648.2	1,090.1	30.6	374.6	79.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,081	387	29.6	162.8	15.6	32.5	76.6	433.0	644.6	1,076.5	31.9	356.5	60.7	93	74
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.6	168.3	16.1	34.6	73.2	432.3	660.6	1,092.7	26.4	334.4	59.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	33.7	167.7	16.7	35.2	72.3	427.4	658.2	1,085.8	20.2	(NA)	61.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.9	163.8	17.5	36.4	73.6	427.7	621.6	1,048.3	24.8	(NA)	61.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.1	157.9	18.3	38.0	74.5	408.9	599.1	1,006.5	23.8	(NA)	59.1	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,390	458	34.8	153.9	18.7	37.7	72.4	394.7	557.3	951.5	26.1	(NA)	59.4	94	71

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for the period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2024 was 22 thousand employees and \$450 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2024.--ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERTS													
United States, total.	693	270	20.9	182.8	11.8	23.1	94.1	451.7	776.2	1,226.9	38.2	24.6	403.0
Northeast Region.....	206	78	7.6	71.5	4.3	8.0	37.0	190.8	266.8	456.8	12.9	8.2	153.3
New England Division...	76	26	2.6	22.8	1.5	2.8	10.8	58.6	103.1	161.0	5.9	2.1	51.0
Massachusetts.....	46	18	1.9	17.1	1.1	2.0	7.9	45.9	80.8	126.3	4.0	1.5	40.9
Rhode Island.....	6	1	.1	.5	-	.1	.1	.4	2.0	2.4	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Connecticut.....	14	5	.5	4.6	.3	.6	2.4	10.8	18.2	28.7	1.8	.3	5.5
Middle Atlantic Div....	130	52	5.0	48.7	2.9	5.3	26.2	132.2	163.7	295.8	7.0	6.1	102.3
New York.....	56	24	2.4	23.3	1.4	2.6	13.0	62.0	73.7	135.6	3.7	3.0	51.0
New Jersey.....	22	8	.6	6.9	.3	.4	3.7	14.1	19.9	34.1	1.2	.8	13.7
Pennsylvania.....	52	20	2.1	18.5	1.2	2.2	9.5	56.1	70.1	126.1	2.1	2.3	37.6
North Central Region.....	207	83	5.6	51.0	3.3	6.2	25.8	117.2	216.7	333.5	10.3	6.8	100.2
East North Central Div.	153	59	4.1	37.2	2.3	4.3	18.2	75.4	152.0	227.1	8.4	4.7	70.8
Ohio.....	43	12	.7	6.1	.5	.9	3.5	14.5	28.1	42.4	1.2	1.1	15.0
Indiana.....	20	10	.9	7.0	.5	1.0	3.4	12.8	27.8	41.1	3.0	.6	10.1
Illinois.....	36	18	1.4	14.1	.7	1.4	7.3	27.1	53.2	80.1	3.5	1.7	24.2
Michigan.....	28	13	.7	5.5	.3	.6	2.2	13.2	27.1	40.1	.5	.9	13.9
Wisconsin.....	26	6	.5	4.6	.3	.4	1.8	7.7	15.8	23.5	.2	.5	7.7
West North Central Div.	54	24	1.5	13.8	.9	1.9	7.6	41.8	64.6	106.4	1.9	2.1	29.4
Minnesota.....	13	8	.5	4.5	.4	.8	2.7	12.0	24.5	36.6	.6	.7	10.2
Iowa.....	11	4	.2	1.7	.1	.3	1.0	4.2	7.3	11.4	.2	BB	(D)
Missouri.....	13	7	.4	4.4	.2	.5	1.9	18.7	15.6	34.3	.5	.7	9.3
Nebraska.....	6	2	.1	1.3	.1	.2	.9	2.2	8.0	10.2	(D)	AA	(D)
Kansas.....	11	3	.2	2.0	.1	.1	1.1	4.8	9.2	13.9	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	171	75	5.4	39.8	2.7	5.8	17.4	100.9	176.2	277.3	9.4	6.8	102.7
South Atlantic Div....	76	33	2.3	17.6	1.2	2.5	7.8	51.4	79.7	131.4	3.1	3.2	52.9
Maryland.....	15	8	.5	3.9	.3	.6	2.1	17.2	16.9	34.4	.5	.6	16.8
Virginia.....	9	4	.3	3.0	.1	.2	.8	4.8	13.7	18.5	.4	.5	3.9
Florida.....	22	7	.6	4.8	.4	.8	2.5	14.4	20.9	35.2	1.2	.7	8.7
East South Central Div.	33	22	1.5	11.5	.7	1.5	4.9	25.2	47.3	72.7	1.3	2.0	23.7
Kentucky.....	6	3	.2	1.5	.1	.3	.8	3.0	6.3	9.3	.2	.3	2.2
Tennessee.....	16	11	.6	4.7	.3	.7	2.1	12.1	20.8	33.0	.5	1.1	14.4
Alabama.....	7	4	.5	3.8	.2	.4	1.5	7.5	16.1	23.8	.3	.4	4.8
Mississippi.....	4	4	.2	1.5	.1	.2	.5	2.5	4.1	6.5	.3	.2	2.4
West South Central Div.	62	20	1.6	10.6	.8	1.7	4.7	24.3	49.2	73.3	5.0	1.7	26.1
Oklahoma.....	7	3	.1	.9	.1	.2	.6	2.1	4.1	6.1	.1	(NA)	(NA)
West Region.....	109	34	2.3	20.5	1.5	3.1	13.9	42.8	116.5	159.3	5.6	2.8	46.7
Mountain Division.....	34	8	.5	3.2	.3	.5	1.7	9.3	19.4	28.7	.7	.7	9.9
Montana.....	6	-	-	.3	-	-	.1	.8	1.3	2.1	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Idaho.....	6	1	.1	.6	.1	.1	.3	2.4	4.7	7.1	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Utah.....	7	4	.2	.8	.1	.1	.4	1.3	4.6	5.9	.1	.2	2.5
Pacific Division.....	75	26	1.8	17.3	1.2	2.6	12.2	33.5	97.1	130.6	4.9	2.1	36.7
Washington.....	9	3	.2	2.1	.1	.2	1.2	5.6	12.6	18.1	.8	AA	(D)
California.....	55	20	1.4	13.5	1.1	2.2	10.3	24.4	79.2	103.7	3.9	1.8	27.2

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



**TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967**

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2024- --	ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERTS, TOTAL.....	Million gal...	1,081.4	1,443.3	997.0	1,273.6
20240 13	Ice cream, including custards.....	...do.....	735.0	1,041.0	715.5	956.7
20240 51	Water ices.....	...do.....	43.8	52.2	34.7	41.3
20240 71	Mellorine and similar frozen desserts containing fats other than butterfat.....	...do.....	30.6	28.6	47.8	40.4
20240 95	Sherbet.....	...do.....	149.7	159.3	113.3	125.4
20240 97	Other frozen dairy foods (ice milk, etc.).....	...do.....	31.8	44.5		
20240 00	Ice cream and frozen desserts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	69.2	90.0	72.6	93.0
20240 02	Ice cream and frozen desserts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	21.3	27.7	13.1	16.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard form were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

**TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967**

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2024.--ICE CREAM AND FROZEN DESSERTS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	649.3	(X)	564.9
024111	Whole Milk.....	Million cwt...	6.8	45.9	5.7	27.5
202612	Fluid skim milk.....	...do.....	1.3	6.9	1.3	4.4
202613	Cream.....	...do.....	3.6	124.7	3.2	106.4
202101	Butter.....	Million lb....	14.2	8.5	28.5	15.3
202401	Ice cream mix, sherbet mix, and ice milk mix.....	Million gal...	72.4	72.8	61.9	55.8
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	4,391.2	43.5	4,023.5	37.2
202210	Natural cheese, other than cottage.....	Million lb....	-	-	-	-
202301	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	...do.....	395.7	47.5	365.0	46.0
202311	Dried milk.....	...do.....	65.7	16.6	60.8	11.3
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	190.9	(X)	200.0
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	92.0	(X)	61.0

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2024, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

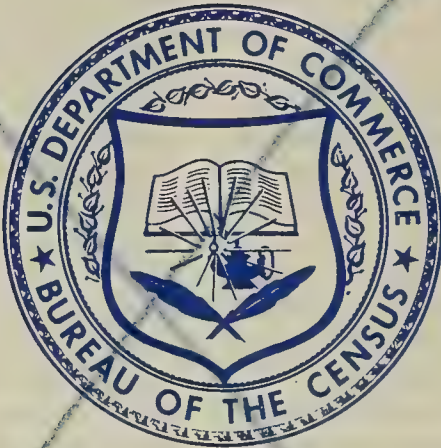


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20B-5

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Fluid Milk, SIC 2026

The Fluid Milk Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in processing (pasteurizing, homogenizing, vitaminizing, bottling) and distributing fluid milk and cream, and related products.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Fluid Milk Industry amounted to \$9,360 million, an increase of 20 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$2,523 million in 1972 was 7 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 25 percent from 1967 to a total of 124.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$9,360 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Fluid Milk Industry, \$1,028 million were products primary to other industries, and \$1,118 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 88 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of fluid milk and related products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$7,511 million of which \$7,214 million or 96 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2026, Fluid Milk, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was also 96 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2026.--FLUID MILK														
1972 Census.....	2,476	1,267	124.1	1,070.4	47.1	99.1	426.0	2,523.4	6,872.2	9,359.9	148.3	(NA)	185.4	88	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	131.3	1,061.4	45.9	95.9	375.5	2,511.3	6,016.5	8,530.5	146.3	1,694.5	177.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	140.3	1,056.3	49.1	103.0	374.8	2,446.8	5,789.6	8,233.4	151.8	1,669.9	176.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	149.9	1,054.4	54.1	114.2	359.4	2,316.5	5,828.1	8,140.8	119.2	1,695.5	192.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	155.3	1,056.6	55.4	117.2	352.0	2,413.6	5,635.9	8,035.4	110.4	1,693.3	193.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	3,481	1,636	165.2	1,060.5	60.5	126.4	356.7	2,350.7	5,493.4	7,826.0	120.3	1,697.6	181.4	90	96
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	169.3	1,039.1	60.8	129.4	349.3	2,232.2	5,211.4	7,434.9	105.2	(NA)	151.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	178.4	1,054.0	63.4	136.5	348.9	2,259.1	4,925.0	7,185.1	114.6	(NA)	141.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	182.9	1,054.0	68.1	145.9	361.3	2,271.7	5,031.8	7,298.8	139.8	1,696.9	151.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	4,619	1,948	185.0	1,032.9	68.6	147.1	358.8	2,203.2	4,821.7	7,025.9	126.1	1,613.6	146.8	90	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	196.3	1,033.2	71.3	143.0	361.1	2,265.6	4,571.9	6,888.8	116.7	1,511.2	176.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	199.4	1,027.6	75.0	153.5	361.5	2,189.8	4,597.2	6,834.5	117.6	(NA)	183.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	203.9	1,034.1	80.1	160.2	365.0	2,165.4	4,580.5	6,762.6	120.9	(NA)	175.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	207.4	1,108.1	83.6	177.9	365.6	2,124.7	4,536.6	6,649.3	147.9	(NA)	176.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	5,828	2,239	212.2	1,009.6	86.3	182.3	369.3	1,998.5	4,444.5	6,412.3	135.7	(NA)	152.8	90	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2026 was 120 thousand employees and \$2,422 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2026.--FLUID MILK													
United States, total.	2,476	1,267	124.1	1,070.4	47.1	97.7	397.8	2,523.4	6,876.3	9,365.4	148.3	165.2	2,350.7
Northeast Region.....	780	337	29.9	258.7	11.8	24.5	101.8	594.9	1,622.5	2,217.2	35.4	41.3	586.7
New England Division...	250	101	8.9	68.4	3.2	6.4	24.5	178.2	494.5	672.0	7.4	11.8	181.9
New Hampshire.....	20	7	.5	3.7	.2	.3	1.1	11.0	18.3	29.2	.5	.8	11.0
Vermont.....	26	11	.7	5.2	.4	.9	2.7	8.9	50.6	59.5	.8	(D)	(D)
Massachusetts.....	93	36	3.5	28.8	1.2	2.6	10.5	83.5	179.0	262.4	(D)	4.9	82.0
Rhode Island.....	23	12	.9	6.0	.2	.5	1.9	15.7	29.3	45.0	.4	1.1	18.4
Middle Atlantic Div....	530	236	21.0	190.3	8.6	18.1	77.3	416.7	1,128.0	1,545.2	28.0	29.6	404.8
New York.....	247	96	8.5	76.1	4.1	9.0	38.1	176.0	570.0	747.0	14.3	11.2	163.0
New Jersey.....	52	32	2.0	21.3	.8	2.1	9.6	50.6	166.7	217.1	2.6	3.4	55.6
Pennsylvania.....	231	108	10.5	92.9	3.7	7.0	29.6	190.1	391.3	581.1	11.0	14.9	186.2
North Central Region....	807	384	40.7	349.5	15.0	30.4	130.5	785.3	2,251.2	3,033.8	45.9	50.4	731.3
East North Central Div.	470	249	27.1	232.2	9.7	19.4	86.3	541.3	1,464.7	2,003.2	32.9	35.8	544.7
Ohio.....	127	70	11.9	88.8	3.3	6.5	28.2	191.2	441.0	630.1	6.2	14.8	190.3
Indiana.....	56	37	3.0	25.1	1.1	2.3	8.8	65.0	146.1	210.7	6.9	4.2	57.8
Illinois.....	81	58	4.7	47.8	2.0	3.8	19.2	121.4	281.7	402.9	6.9	6.5	129.2
Michigan.....	88	41	4.2	38.6	1.7	3.4	15.6	90.5	289.2	378.4	6.7	5.8	96.4
Wisconsin.....	118	43	3.3	31.9	1.6	3.4	14.5	73.2	306.7	381.1	6.2	4.4	71.1
West North Central Div.	337	135	13.6	117.3	5.3	11.0	44.2	244.0	786.5	1,030.6	13.0	14.6	186.6
Minnesota.....	139	40	3.6	30.8	1.8	3.4	14.1	62.9	260.5	322.9	4.5	3.2	45.0
Iowa.....	58	21	2.6	22.9	.8	1.8	6.8	43.2	157.1	201.0	3.2	2.9	35.4
Missouri.....	48	26	2.8	28.9	1.2	2.6	11.2	66.9	164.8	231.6	2.0	3.8	49.1
North Dakota.....	19	8	.6	5.1	.3	.6	2.1	10.7	35.0	45.8	.7	(D)	(D)
South Dakota.....	16	10	.7	5.4	.2	.5	1.9	7.8	36.5	44.4	.6	(D)	(D)
South Region.....	488	342	35.5	277.7	13.2	28.2	90.4	693.1	1,688.2	2,379.4	45.3	45.9	604.8
South Atlantic Div....	226	158	16.4	131.6	6.5	13.8	45.4	357.4	815.3	1,172.0	16.6	22.8	304.6
Delaware.....	6	4	.1	1.1	.1	.1	.4	1.7	4.1	5.7	(D)	(D)	(D)
Maryland.....	29	19	2.2	18.9	.8	1.7	6.4	59.2	119.9	179.0	2.8	3.1	41.0
Virginia.....	35	28	2.5	19.8	.8	1.9	6.0	49.2	120.3	169.2	(D)	3.4	38.5
North Carolina.....	32	26	2.9	20.4	1.4	3.0	8.7	62.8	141.4	204.2	3.5	4.2	57.9
Georgia.....	35	17	2.1	16.1	.8	1.5	4.6	38.1	78.7	116.8	1.1	(D)	(D)
Florida.....	47	38	4.1	35.4	1.7	3.7	12.7	94.0	225.4	319.3	4.8	4.7	79.3
East South Central Div.	122	84	8.4	64.7	2.8	6.0	17.9	127.6	349.6	477.3	11.3	9.3	115.5
Kentucky.....	43	25	2.0	16.4	.7	1.6	5.2	34.5	96.7	131.1	2.2	2.4	31.7
Tennessee.....	26	21	2.2	18.6	.7	1.5	5.4	42.0	99.7	141.7	3.7	2.2	26.7
Alabama.....	32	22	2.9	20.9	.9	1.8	4.6	36.3	104.8	141.3	3.8	3.4	39.9
Mississippi.....	21	16	1.3	8.8	.5	1.1	2.7	14.8	48.4	63.2	1.6	1.3	17.1
West South Central Div.	140	100	10.7	81.4	3.9	8.4	27.1	208.1	523.3	730.1	17.4	13.8	184.7
Arkansas.....	15	9	.7	5.4	.3	.5	1.9	15.4	35.5	50.7	.9	.8	9.9
Louisiana.....	43	28	2.5	19.8	.9	1.8	5.8	52.9	146.3	198.7	4.4	2.4	35.0
Oklahoma.....	17	13	1.4	11.3	.5	1.2	4.5	25.3	70.5	95.9	2.2	2.4	33.0
Texas.....	65	50	6.1	44.9	2.2	4.9	14.9	114.6	271.0	384.8	9.9	8.2	106.7
West Region.....	401	204	18.0	184.5	7.1	14.6	75.1	450.1	1,314.4	1,735.0	21.7	27.6	427.9
Mountain Division.....	126	66	5.1	47.5	2.0	4.0	18.1	130.5	292.2	421.7	6.9	7.1	89.2
Montana.....	27	13	.6	5.1	.2	.5	2.1	9.8	25.2	34.9	.3	.7	9.1
Idaho.....	16	7	.5	4.3	.2	.4	1.5	8.8	26.8	35.5	.3	.6	6.0
Colorado.....	27	17	1.3	11.5	.4	.9	5.2	28.2	68.5	96.7	2.4	2.3	23.8
Arizona.....	12	7	.9	8.7	.4	.7	3.9	36.4	66.7	102.9	1.5	1.2	14.8
Utah.....	17	8	1.1	8.9	.4	.7	2.8	24.5	53.8	78.0	1.6	1.0	16.7
Nevada.....	8	5	.4	4.4	.1	.3	1.1	8.1	17.7	25.8	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pacific Division.....	275	138	12.9	137.0	5.1	10.6	57.0	319.6	1,022.2	1,313.3	14.8	20.5	338.7
Oregon.....	37	26	1.7	17.5	.6	1.2	7.2	33.7	109.6	142.6	1.4	1.9	32.7
California.....	190	85	8.8	91.4	3.6	7.4	39.0	232.3	756.7	961.3	11.4	14.7	249.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2026--	FLUID MILK AND RELATED PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	7,511.4	(X)	6,603.4
20261--	Bulk Fluid Milk and Cream.....	Million lb....	15,283.7	1,247.6	15,830.3	923.5
20261 12	Fluid whole milk, bulk sales.....	..do.....	11,581.3	732.0	11,689.7	607.9
20261 15	Fluid skim milk, bulk sales.....	..do.....	2,455.0	82.4	2,640.8	46.5
20261 16	Fluid cream and buttermilk, bulk sales.....	..do.....	1,054.1	410.0	1,225.1	243.2
20261 00	Bulk fluid milk and related products, n.s.k.....	..do.....	193.3	23.2	274.7	25.9
20262--	Packaged Fluid Milk and Related Products.....	Million qt....	19,564.6	4,996.5	19,290.8	4,454.9
20262 12	Fluid whole milk, packaged.....	..do.....	14,710.8	3,727.5	16,342.7	3,658.4
20262 23	Low fat milks, containing 2% fat, packaged.....	..do.....	2,796.3	617.6	1,346.5	263.5
20262 25	Skim milk, packaged.....	..do.....	1,064.5	233.9	685.3	130.6
20262 32	Cream, heavy (whipping cream, containing 30% or more butterfat).....	..do.....	59.8	60.0	62.9	67.3
20262 43	Cream, light (coffee cream, containing less than 30% butterfat).....	..do.....	47.7	30.7	53.1	34.5
20262 45	Cream, sour.....	..do.....	102.1	74.8	79.7	63.7
20262 52	Half and half.....	..do.....	220.0	116.2	283.6	137.7
20262 63	Whipped topping, packed at the plant, with a butterfat base.....	..do.....	25.7	17.5	24.1	15.6
20262 00	Packaged milk and related products, n.s.k.....	..do.....	537.7	118.3	412.9	83.6
20263--	Cottage Cheese (Including Bakers' Cheese, Pot Cheese, and Farmers' Cheese).....	Million lb....	1,136.6	331.6	926.5	218.0
20263 13	Manufactured and creamed at the plant.....	..do.....	942.7	274.7	593.4	141.6
20263 16	Manufactured at the plant, sold as curd (not creamed).....	..do.....	68.3	19.3	57.3	10.6
20263 18	Creamed at the plant, from purchased curd.....	..do.....	94.4	29.5	251.7	60.0
20263 00	Cottage cheese, n.s.k.....	..do.....	31.2	8.1	24.1	5.8
20264--	Buttermilk, Chocolate Drink, and Other Flavored Milk Products.....	Million qt....	1,464.8	400.2	1,214.9	286.0
20264 33	Buttermilk and related products (yogurt, acidophilus milk, etc.).....	..do.....	681.9	183.0	638.7	138.7
20264 35	Flavored milk drinks (chocolate milk, chocolate drinks, etc.).....	..do.....	776.0	214.1	563.9	142.3
20264 00	Buttermilk, chocolate drink, and other dairy drinks, n.s.k.....	..do.....	6.9	3.1	12.3	5.0
20260 00	Fluid milk and related products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	431.5	(X)	641.4
20260 02	Fluid milk and related products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	104.0	(X)	79.6

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2026.--FLUID MILK					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	5,870.4	(X)	4,817.5
024111	Whole milk.....	Million cwt....	656.9	4,283.6	614.4	3,454.7
202612	Fluid skim milk.....	..do.....	21.5	84.0	21.1	51.8
202613	Cream.....	..do.....	3.8	130.3	4.3	132.7
202101	Butter.....	Million lb....	33.4	24.4	56.4	38.6
202401	Ice cream mix, sherbert mix, and ice milk mix.....	Million gal....	45.7	48.8	36.7	37.6
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	5,349.9	61.4	4,119.3	42.0
202210	Natural cheese, other than cottage.....	Million lb....	14.7	8.6	7.7	3.6
202301	Condensed and evaporated milk.....	..do.....	388.4	42.7	139.1	12.6
202311	Dried milk.....	..do.....	158.4	58.3	176.0	36.2
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	667.0	(X)	607.9
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	461.3	(X)	399.8

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2026, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

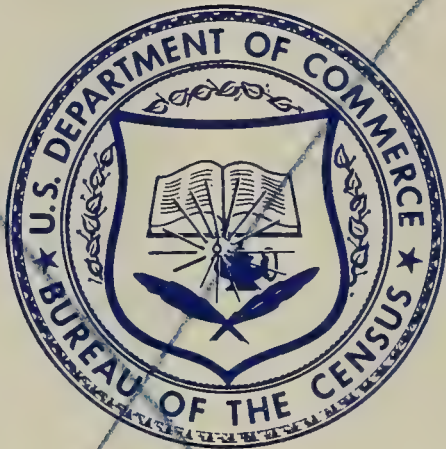


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20C-1

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Canned Specialties, SIC 2032**

The Canned Specialties Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in canning specialty goods, such as baby foods, "native foods," health foods, and soups except seafood.

Establishments primarily engaged in canning seafood soup are classified in industry 2031, and those primarily engaged in quick freezing canned specialties in industry 2037.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Canned Specialties Industry amounted to \$1,876 million, an increase of 38 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$814 million in 1972 was 35 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed an increase of 6 percent from 1967 to a total of 29 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,876 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Canned Specialties Industry, \$396 million were products primary to other industries, and \$40 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 78 percent of the total manufactured production, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 82 percent in 1967.

The total value of canned specialties produced by all producers in 1972 was \$1,600 million of which \$1,440 million, or 90 percent, was produced by plants classified in industry 2032, Canned Specialties, while the remainder was produced by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 91 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2032.--CANNED SPECIALTIES														
1972 Census .....	200	87	28.9	217.8	24.0	46.5	166.9	814.4	1,061.8	1,876.4	45.6	(NA)	347.3	78	90
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.4	199.3	22.8	43.7	150.7	737.4	990.8	1,729.2	41.3	493.0	368.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.9	182.3	23.1	43.8	136.8	715.4	884.4	1,599.8	27.9	457.0	309.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	29.2	178.9	24.0	46.5	133.3	680.5	869.6	1,550.2	32.9	449.6	305.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.5	170.0	23.3	46.2	124.8	715.2	856.7	1,571.7	22.7	430.8	279.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	175	83	27.2	157.3	22.4	45.0	115.1	602.1	760.5	1,361.9	28.1	412.7	248.3	82	91
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.9	156.8	23.7	47.2	114.9	645.3	811.2	1,456.9	40.8	(NA)	240.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.4	146.5	22.4	45.4	107.3	613.2	755.8	1,368.1	30.7	(NA)	226.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.7	135.0	20.8	41.6	97.5	564.9	664.0	1,230.6	24.0	330.7	203.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	173	77	25.2	127.2	20.4	40.7	92.3	540.8	627.5	1,169.3	25.6	311.8	223.4	80	91
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.3	126.8	20.3	40.4	90.6	473.0	612.2	1,085.8	23.8	294.4	213.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.1	123.4	20.2	40.7	87.8	469.8	588.9	1,057.9	20.1	(NA)	203.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.1	116.1	20.3	40.2	83.3	428.7	560.9	989.2	14.2	(NA)	195.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	24.4	108.5	19.7	39.4	79.7	346.6	514.0	861.4	17.3	(NA)	182.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	107	69	24.2	109.5	19.5	41.6	81.4	340.8	507.0	846.9	16.5	(NA)	176.4	86	83

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2032 was 26.0 thousand employees and \$751.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2032.--CANNED SPECIALTIES													
United States, total.	200	87	28.9	217.8	24.0	46.5	166.9	814.4	1,061.8	1,876.4	45.6	27.2	602.1
Northeast Region.....	47	20	9.7	79.7	8.5	15.2	63.9	282.6	361.6	644.2	14.8	10.4	257.4
New England Division...	11	5	.4	4.1	.4	.7	2.8	13.8	16.3	30.2	.2	CC	D <sup>1</sup>
Middle Atlantic Div....	36	15	9.3	75.6	8.1	14.5	61.1	268.8	345.3	614.0	14.6	FF	D <sup>1</sup>
New York.....	15	7	1.4	10.5	1.2	2.3	8.3	79.5	74.1	153.6	7.7	2.1	57.2
North Central Region....	40	20	8.7	68.5	7.2	15.1	52.4	258.3	343.5	601.5	16.8	8.4	174.5
East North Central Div.	32	14	7.3	60.1	6.0	12.8	45.7	222.4	300.4	522.7	15.4	7.4	159.6
Indiana.....	9	6	2.4	16.2	2.1	4.5	13.1	57.0	79.8	136.7	1.8	EE	D <sup>1</sup>
West North Central Div.	8	6	1.4	8.4	1.2	2.3	6.7	35.9	43.1	78.8	1.4	1.0	14.9
South Region.....	51	26	5.8	34.5	4.7	9.4	24.6	151.5	214.4	366.3	7.0	4.6	87.8
West South Central Div.	30	17	3.5	22.1	2.7	5.3	15.1	97.1	138.8	236.0	4.7	2.6	55.9
West Region.....	62	21	4.7	35.1	3.6	6.8	26.0	122.0	142.3	264.4	7.0	3.8	82.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by all Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2032- --	CANNED SPECIALTIES, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	1,600.4	(X)	1,190.7
20321 --	Canned Baby Foods.....	.....	(X)	345.5	(X)	246.3
20321 11	Fruits.....	Million lb.	215.3	71.4	157.1	47.9
	net wt.	.....				
20321 21	Meats <sup>1</sup> .....	.....do.....	61.1	45.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20321 31	Vegetables.....	.....do.....	126.2	41.5	149.1	35.3
20321 51	Desserts (excluding 100% fruit products).....	.....do.....	199.4	64.6	169.6	50.4
20321 71	Juices.....	Million cases				
	of 24.....	.....	9.8	28.3	9.4	19.7
20321 98	Other canned baby foods, except meat, cereal, and biscuits, but including vegetable and vegetable meat soups, etc.	Million lb.	248.4	94.1	284.0	93.0
20321 00	Canned baby foods, n.s.k.....	net wt.	-	-	-	-
20323 --	Canned Dry Beans.....	.....do.....	68.0	305.8	69.9	246.1
	Beans with pork, including baked:					
20323 71	7.1 oz to 10 oz (8 oz short, 8 oz tall, etc.).....	Million cases				
	of 48.....	.....	3.1	15.6	3.0	12.1
20323 72	10.1 oz to 13 oz (No. 1 picnic, etc.).....	.....do.....			1.2	6.1
20323 73	13.1 oz to 18 oz (No. 300, No. 303, etc.).....	Million cases				
	of 24.....	.....	14.1	48.1	16.9	48.3
20323 74	18.1 oz to 22 oz (No. 2, etc.).....	.....do.....			15.7	23.1
20323 75	22.1 oz to 27 oz (jumbo, etc.).....	.....do.....	4.9	24.0		
20323 76	27.1 oz to 40 oz (No. 2-1/2 quart glass, etc.).....	.....do.....	6.6	40.3	18.0	36.2
20323 79	Other sizes.....	Million cases.	6.9	37.6	4.3	16.7
	Beans with sauce, vegetarian style, including baked:					
20323 82	13.1 oz to 18 oz (No. 300, No. 303, etc.).....	Million cases				
	of 24.....	.....	2.9	12.2	7.5	20.4
20323 84	Other sizes.....	Million cases.	1.5	7.4	1.1	4.5
	Beans, all other dry varieties, including chili con carne:					
20323 86	13.1 oz to 18 oz (No. 300, No. 303, etc.).....	Million cases				
	of 24.....	.....	13.9	53.7	13.4	41.3
20323 91	Other sizes.....	Million cases.	9.9	49.7	6.7	30.0
20323 00	Canned dry beans, n.s.k.....	.....do.....	5.2	17.2	2.1	7.4
20322 --	Soups, Canned Specialty Foods, and Canned Nationality Foods, n.s.k.	.....do.....	(X)	949.1	(X)	698.3
20324 --						
20320 --						
20324 61	Spaghetti with meat.....	Million cases				
	of 24.....	.....				
20324 62	Spaghetti without meat.....	Million cases.				
20324 68	Chinese foods (bean sprouts, chop suey, etc.).....	.....do.....				
20324 91	Mincemeat.....	Million lb....				
20324 93	Spanish foods (Mexican rice, tortillas, enchiladas).....	Million cases.	(NA)	949.1	(NA)	698.3
20324 94	Ravioli.....	.....do.....				
20324 95	Macaroni and spaghetti dinners made from purchased noodle products.....	.....do.....				
20324 98	Other canned specialties (other than canned meats).....	.....do.....				

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>1</sup>Revised. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.<sup>1</sup>For 1967, data were included with product codes 20118 11 and 20138 11 and are not available separately.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2032.--CANNED SPECIALTIES					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	1,003.9	(X)	709.3
012290	Fresh fruit.....	1,000 s. tons.	138.1	11.5	129.1	9.8
	Fresh vegetables:					
016111	Green peas.....	...do.....	7.1	1.0	7.0	.8
013411	Irish potatoes.....	...do.....	89.6	5.3	58.7	2.8
016141	Tomatoes.....	...do.....	732.4	33.0	543.6	22.5
016131	Sweet corn.....	...do.....	32.4	.8	67.9	1.9
016121	Snap or wax beans.....	...do.....	29.4	3.0	19.5	1.8
016191	Other fresh vegetables.....	...do.....	(X)	30.0	(X)	26.8
	Other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies:					
203413	Dried beans.....	...do.....	213.4	59.4	182.7	31.3
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	1,000 cwt.....	2,051.5	24.4	1,286.3	12.5
207006	Fats and oils, all types.....	Million lb....	78.8	11.9	52.9	8.2
203411	Dried fruit.....	1,000 s. tons.	2.5	1.2	2.8	1.2
201013	Fresh and prepared meats, other than poultry.....	Million lb....	222.1	128.7	178.8	69.8
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt.....	2,367.9	15.8	2,077.5	15.4
201601	Dressed poultry.....	Million lb....	32.0	18.2	34.5	10.9
203348	Concentrated fruit juices.....	1,000 gal....	(NA)	3.9	.3	.8
	Containers:					
265011	Paperboard containers.....	.....	(X)	30.0	(X)	22.8
341101	Metal cans.....	.....	(X)	222.9	(X)	153.2
322102	Glass containers.....	.....	(X)	80.2	(X)	89.7
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, consumed.....	.....	(X)	278.5	(X)	195.5
976000	Material, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	44.2	(X)	31.8

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2032, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of production and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of production) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry produced by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

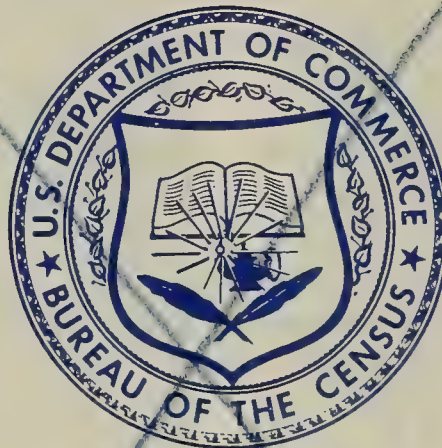


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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20C-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued March 1974

## Canned Fruits and Vegetables, SIC 2033

The Canned Fruits and Vegetables Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in canning fruits and vegetables, and fruit and vegetable juices; and in manufacturing catsup and similar tomato sauces, preserves, jams, and jellies.

Establishments primarily engaged in canning seafood soups are classified in industry 2031; and soups, except seafood and baby foods, in industry 2032.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of production and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Canned Fruits and Vegetables Industry amounted to \$3,973 million, an increase of 15 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,603 million, in 1972 was 13 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed a decrease of 12 percent from 1967 to a total of 88 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,973 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified as manufacturers of canned fruits and vegetables, \$466 million were products primary to other industries, and \$120 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 88 percent of the total manufactured products produced, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of canned fruits and vegetables produced by all producers in 1972 was \$3,802 million of which \$3,387 million, or 89 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2033, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, while the remainder was produced by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 93 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
INDUSTRY 2033. --CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES															
1972 Census.....	1,014	602	88.0	551.1	77.1	144.1	441.1	1,602.7	2,358.3	3,973.1	110.8	(NA)	1,188.6	88	89
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	94.2	550.0	82.9	157.4	444.0	1,527.6	2,351.5	3,878.2	101.9	1,264.5	1,301.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	96.3	524.0	84.9	157.7	416.4	1,428.7	2,194.8	3,629.8	109.6	1,201.7	1,280.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	101.5	526.1	90.4	171.1	422.8	1,382.6	2,298.9	3,676.6	112.2	1,180.9	1,317.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	104.0	516.0	92.5	173.5	409.5	1,312.7	2,341.5	3,654.1	99.5	1,085.5	1,290.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,223	732	100.1	473.8	88.9	174.0	376.0	1,413.3	2,065.4	3,467.8	101.9	1,053.4	1,085.9	90	93
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	101.0	433.9	88.4	167.6	341.1	1,285.6	1,932.9	3,215.8	84.8	(NA)	957.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	100.6	407.1	88.1	166.1	317.8	1,179.2	1,811.7	2,982.0	74.5	(NA)	922.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	102.3	404.5	89.8	168.9	320.3	1,113.2	1,847.6	2,966.3	78.3	853.5	1,002.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,430	836	102.4	382.1	90.7	168.2	303.5	1,029.5	1,707.3	2,742.8	66.6	793.8	954.0	89	91
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	104.1	385.9	93.4	184.0	304.8	971.0	1,676.8	2,626.5	72.8	730.7	974.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	106.6	373.7	95.7	183.2	290.5	1,000.1	1,630.8	2,626.1	54.7	(NA)	903.9	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	103.7	359.7	92.8	181.2	282.6	988.2	1,548.8	2,515.9	46.3	(NA)	838.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	107.0	354.9	95.6	183.6	282.1	888.6	1,456.7	2,335.5	43.5	(NA)	772.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,630	923	108.4	340.3	95.8	180.4	269.9	849.9	1,485.6	2,333.9	43.7	(NA)	806.9	89	91

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2033 was 94 thousand employees and \$1,678 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2033.--CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES													
United States, total.	1,014	602	88.0	551.1	77.1	111.1	141.1	1,602.7	2,358.3	3,973.1	110.8	100.1	1,114.3
Northeast Region.....	208	111	12.8	81.4	10.7	20.6	60.6	212.5	450.0	691.9	23.2	11.0	228.0
New England Division...	11	15	1.1	6.0	.9	1.5	4.3	24.2	41.8	65.9	.7	13.7	(NA)
Massachusetts.....	21	9	.7	4.6	.6	1.0	3.2	19.3	31.2	50.5	.6	(D)	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	167	99	11.7	75.4	9.8	19.1	56.3	218.3	408.2	626.0	22.5	13.7	212.1
New York.....	86	15	1.8	32.4	4.1	8.7	25.7	84.3	177.2	261.4	4.8	6.7	98.7
New Jersey.....	34	21	2.7	16.9	2.2	3.8	11.7	51.3	97.8	119.3	5.4	2.1	34.5
Pennsylvania.....	47	33	4.2	26.1	3.5	6.6	18.9	82.7	135.2	215.3	12.3	4.6	79.3
North Central Region....	292	209	21.4	125.1	18.7	36.9	97.9	393.3	555.5	950.7	29.6	(NA)	(NA)
East North Central Div.	256	181	17.5	104.5	15.3	30.9	83.2	327.1	477.8	806.9	25.5	17.9	278.5
Ohio.....	45	27	2.7	20.1	2.2	4.8	14.7	65.1	118.7	183.5	2.7	2.9	64.7
Indiana.....	35	26	1.6	7.1	1.4	2.4	5.7	23.9	38.3	62.2	4.6	2.3	26.3
Illinois.....	31	20	2.4	15.3	2.2	4.7	13.3	19.9	55.6	105.5	3.7	3.0	59.7
Michigan.....	51	32	3.0	16.6	2.5	4.5	11.8	50.2	87.6	140.2	2.4	2.7	34.5
Wisconsin.....	91	76	7.8	45.5	7.1	14.5	37.7	138.0	177.6	315.5	12.1	6.9	93.4
West North Central Div.	36	28	3.9	20.5	3.4	6.1	14.7	66.2	77.7	113.8	4.1	3.8	76.4
Minnesota.....	25	22	3.7	19.4	3.2	5.7	14.0	63.0	73.1	136.0	4.0	(NA)	(NA)
Iowa.....	3	3	.1	.4	.1	.2	.4	1.3	1.8	3.1	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	250	116	17.7	91.1	15.1	28.6	68.0	241.3	417.3	660.7	21.4	155.6	(NA)
South Atlantic Division.	173	73	11.0	60.3	9.4	18.1	45.5	153.9	289.8	445.8	15.7	17.0	169.4
Delaware.....	10	7	1.4	6.7	1.3	2.4	5.4	16.7	25.6	42.2	1.2	2.2	21.5
Maryland.....	47	17	1.3	5.6	1.1	1.8	4.2	15.9	21.3	37.2	1.0	2.7	17.9
South Carolina.....	11	3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.3	1.4	1.6	3.0	-	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia.....	12	7	.9	3.7	.8	1.3	2.7	4.7	12.8	17.5	.6	(NA)	(NA)
Florida.....	55	23	4.9	31.1	4.0	8.9	23.0	87.0	184.6	273.8	10.2	7.7	88.8
East South Central Div.	18	9	1.1	5.8	.9	1.6	3.6	18.2	31.8	50.1	1.0	1.2	11.1
Tennessee.....	10	4	.4	1.8	.3	.5	1.1	4.5	8.4	13.0	.2	.2	1.6
West South Central Div.	59	34	5.6	25.0	4.8	8.9	18.9	69.2	95.7	164.8	4.7	5.4	(NA)
Arkansas.....	12	10	1.7	7.5	1.5	2.6	5.6	23.4	35.4	58.7	2.4	1.2	7.6
Louisiana.....	12	8	1.3	6.1	1.2	2.6	4.9	13.9	17.9	31.8	.9	1.7	11.5
Oklahoma.....	10	5	1.1	4.3	.9	1.5	3.4	8.5	8.3	16.9	.6	.6	4.2
Texas.....	25	11	1.5	7.0	1.3	2.1	4.9	23.4	34.1	57.5	.8	2.0	20.3
West Region.....	264	163	36.1	253.5	32.6	58.0	214.6	725.6	935.5	1,669.8	36.6	570.3	(NA)
Mountain Division.....	27	12	1.4	7.4	1.3	2.2	5.8	17.4	30.0	48.4	2.2	1.5	21.2
Colorado.....	5	3	.3	2.0	.3	.5	1.4	2.9	7.9	10.9	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Utah.....	11	3	.2	1.3	.2	.4	.9	2.6	5.7	8.3	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Pacific Division.....	237	151	34.6	246.1	31.3	55.8	208.8	708.2	905.5	1,621.4	34.1	38.3	585.1
Oregon.....	31	18	3.4	19.5	3.2	5.2	16.9	65.3	52.9	118.2	2.5	(NA)	(NA)
California.....	158	109	24.2	182.3	21.8	38.6	156.7	518.5	716.5	1,242.8	27.2	24.1	409.1
Hawaii.....	15	5	4.8	27.4	4.3	7.8	21.5	69.0	69.4	138.4	2.6	6.8	67.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies or this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by all Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production (pack)			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2033- --	CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TOTAL.....		(X)	3,802.2	(X)	3,222.3
20331 --	Canned Fruits (Except Baby Foods).....	1,000 cases...	146,859	810.2	(NA)	818.3
20331 12	Apples.....	..do.....	4,337	25.0	5,269	28.5
20331 15	Apricots.....	..do.....	3,981	24.0	5,229	25.1
20331 18	Berries, except cranberries.....	..do.....	899	9.1	892	5.7
20331 22	Cherries, red pitted.....	..do.....	2,364	15.1	1,118	11.0
20331 24	Sweet cherries.....	..do.....	1,039	8.2	1,614	12.5
20331 28	Cranberries and cranberry sauce.....	..do.....	8,120	40.0	(NA)	48.3
20331 31	Grapefruit segments.....	..do.....	2,475	14.2	4,898	22.0
20331 34	Fruits for salads, including mixed fruits other than fruit cocktail.....	..do.....	3,784	27.9	3,461	18.2
20331 54	Plums (purple and other types, excluding dried prunes).....	..do.....	406	2.2	2,019	8.3
20331 57	Pineapple (all styles).....	..do.....	17,294	95.0	18,417	99.4
20331 71	Applesauce.....	..do.....	24,396	90.1	26,538	95.9
20331 72	Fruit cocktail.....	..do.....	16,953	103.9	20,779	109.9
20331 73	Olives, ripe and green ripe, including stuffed (net drained weight).....	..do.....	(NA)	55.1	(NA)	35.7
20331 74	Peaches, including spiced.....	..do.....	28,341	160.7	31,956	166.9
20331 75	Pears, including spiced.....	..do.....	11,870	77.7	8,738	55.4
20331 61	Canned fruit pie mixes:					
20331 63	Apple.....	..do.....	1,528	6.7	1,326	5.8
20331 65	Cherry.....	..do.....	3,993	18.3	2,604	16.0
20331 69	Peach.....	..do.....	302	1.9	746	3.9
20331 68	Other fruit pie mixes.....	..do.....	3,353	18.0	3,039	15.1
20331 98	Other canned fruit.....	..do.....	2,377	12.1	3,572	14.8
20331 00	Canned fruit, n.s.k.....	..do.....	1,911	5.0	13,940	19.9
20332 --	Canned Vegetables (Except Hominy and Mushrooms)*.....	..do.....	251,631	1,047.8	243,614	942.8
20332 03	Beans, fresh lima.....	..do.....	4,149	19.3	4,338	20.7
20332 08	Beans, Blue Lake: 13.1 oz. to 18 oz. (No. 300, No. 303, etc.).....	1,000 cases of 24.	10,225	43.9	11,583	46.1
20332 09	Other sizes.....	1,000 cases...	4,210	19.9	5,382	25.3
20332 15	Carrots.....	..do.....	4,580	15.9	6,540	21.2
20332 35	Vegetable combinations (mixed vegetables, succotash, carrots and peas, vegetable salad, etc.).....	..do.....	9,049	36.5	7,280	24.9
20332 39	Other peas (blackeye, crowder, purple hull, field, etc.).....	..do.....	2,579	10.7	2,610	7.8
20332 52	Pumpkin and squash pie mix.....	..do.....	512	2.0	995	3.1
20332 54	Pumpkin and squash, except pie mix.....	..do.....	2,382	10.2	2,627	8.2
20332 55	Spinach.....	..do.....	6,004	21.8	6,993	20.2
20332 58	Other leafy greens (turnip, kale, mustard, etc.).....	..do.....	4,721	16.7	3,021	8.5
20332 73	Pimentos.....	..do.....	1,577	8.8	1,872	9.0
20332 74	Sweet potatoes.....	..do.....	4,787	26.2	8,208	36.6
20332 75	White potatoes.....	..do.....	6,215	22.7	5,010	15.4
20332 76	Sauerkraut.....	..do.....	7,460	27.4	6,865	25.1
20332 91	Asparagus.....	..do.....	6,607	61.5	7,208	55.7
20332 92	Beans, green and wax (excluding Blue Lake).....	..do.....	29,361	113.8	26,969	91.8
20332 93	Beets.....	..do.....	9,792	32.7	11,108	31.6
20332 94	Sweet corn, whole kernel.....	..do.....	41,321	159.9	29,749	127.3
20332 95	Sweet corn, cream style.....	..do.....	15,492	55.8	18,901	75.4
20332 96	Green peas.....	..do.....	32,546	132.1	34,870	137.2
20332 97	Tomatoes.....	..do.....	30,650	133.3	29,821	125.8
20332 98	Other canned vegetables.....	..do.....	14,101	61.8	8,364	30.7
20332 00	Canned vegetables, n.s.k.....	..do.....	13,311	14.9	13,300	13.2
20333 --	Canned Hominy and Mushrooms.....	..do.....	12,507	89.0	(NA)	51.6
20333 15	Hominy.....	..do.....	2,419	6.8	2,473	5.3
20333 21	Mushrooms.....	1,000 cases of 48.	10,088	82.2	(NA)	46.3
20333 00	Canned hominy and mushrooms, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	-	-
20334 --	Canned Fruit Juices, Nectars, and Concentrates.....		(X)	699.4	(X)	413.5
20334 11	Apple juice.....	1,000 cases...	16,624	58.1	9,358	27.8
20334 22	Grape juice: 22.1 oz. to 27 oz. (24 oz. glass, etc.).....	1,000 cases of 12.	2,556	12.5	6,407	25.6
20334 23	Gallon glass.....	..do.....	1,790	8.6		
20334 24	Other sizes.....	..do.....	9,738	28.6		
20334 28	Pineapple juice.....	1,000 cases...	11,138	31.3	11,960	26.5
20334 31	Grapefruit juice.....	..do.....	27,515	112.0	14,763	39.8
20334 92	Orange juice, single strength.....	..do.....	50,491	177.8	18,288	48.5
20334 51	Grapefruit-orange juice blend.....	..do.....	1,260	5.0	2,839	7.5
20334 53	Grapefruit-pineapple juice blend.....	..do.....	409	1.3	6,562	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by all Producers: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production (pack)			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2033- --	CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Continued					
2033- --	Canned Fruit Juices, Nectars, and Concentrates—Continued					
20334 63	Prune juice: Quart glass.....	1,000 cases of 12.	2,372	11.4	4,690	20.0
20334 65	Other sizes.....	1,000 cases...	4,179	21.3	4,028	20.3
20334 71	Other whole fruit juices and mixtures of whole fruit juices.....	...do.....	15,369	68.7	4,359	13.6
20334 93	Nectars.....	...do.....	4,782	16.7	3,324	10.4
20334 91	Fresh fruit juice, to be kept under refrigeration (orange, grape, etc.).....	...do.....	128,851	117.4	159,304	119.2
20334 94	Fruit juices, concentrated, hot pack.....	...do.....	3,222	15.7	12,457	24.5
20334 00	Canned fruit juices, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	13.0	(X)	12.4
20335 --	Canned Vegetable Juices.....	1,000 cases...	42,617	154.7	32,875	104.2
20335 15	Tomato juice, including combinations containing 70 percent or more tomato juice.....	...do.....	40,367	146.9	31,681	100.8
20335 98	Other vegetable juices.....	...do.....	1,245	4.3	847	2.3
20335 00	Canned vegetable juices, n.s.k.....	...do.....	1,005	3.5	1,347	1.1
20336 --	Catsup and Other Tomato Sauces, Total.....	...do.....	105,705	597.2	96,680	507.7
20336 13	Tomato sauces, except catsup and chili sauce (excluding pulp, puree, or paste): 7.1 oz. to 10 oz. (8 oz. short, 8 oz. tall, etc.).....	1,000 cases of 72.	11,931	69.1	11,355	63.4
20336 19	Other sizes.....	1,000 cases...	15,679	73.2	13,842	67.8
20336 21	Catsup.....	...do.....	44,413	228.8	42,134	200.7
20336 51	Chili sauce.....	...do.....	2,985	15.1	2,758	11.8
20336 81	Barbecue sauce: 7.1 oz. to 10 oz.....	...do.....	8,002	34.5	4,434	18.2
20336 83	Other sizes.....	...do.....				
20336 61	Tomato paste: 4.1 oz. to 7 oz. (6 oz., etc.).....	1,000 cases of 48.	5,335	32.1	3,768	23.3
20336 63	100.1 oz. to 115 oz. (No. 10).....	1,000 cases of 6.	2,056	21.8	2,304	22.7
20336 65	Other sizes.....	1,000 cases...	6,866	76.4	7,627	55.1
20336 91	Tomato pulp and puree.....	...do.....	6,775	36.8	7,233	41.0
20336 00	Catsup and other tomato sauces, n.s.k.....	...do.....	1,663	9.4	1,225	4.4
20338 --	Jams, Jellies, and Preserves.....	.....	(X)	254.7	(X)	245.2
20338 11	Jams and preserves, pure: Strawberry.....	Million lb....	101.8	34.8	118.5	35.1
20338 15	Other.....	...do.....	265.8	76.9	289.7	81.7
20338 21	Jellies, pure: Grape.....	...do.....	185.9	42.7	166.8	38.8
20338 25	Other.....	...do.....	162.3	42.6	146.6	40.0
20338 31	Imitation jellies, jams, and preserves.....	...do.....	48.3	10.1	40.0	6.0
20338 41	Marmalades.....	...do.....	18.3	4.4	14.8	3.8
20338 51	Fruit butter.....	...do.....	24.4	5.2	39.3	6.9
20338 61	Maraschino cherries, excluding glacé and candied.....	Million gal...	4.0	21.7	4.9	21.7
20338 00	Jams, jellies, and preserves, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	16.3	(X)	11.2
20330 00	Canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)....	.....	(X)	109.8	(X)	107.8
20330 02	Canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, jams, and jellies, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.)..	.....	(X)	39.4	(X)	16.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00." or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.  
r Revised.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationship for other products.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2033.--CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	2,203.3	(X)	1,925.6
	Fresh fruit:					
017411	Oranges.....	1,000 s. tons.	1,594.1	85.7	1,820.1	66.2
017511	Apples.....	..do.....	795.5	42.7	704.7	43.2
017515	Apricots.....	..do.....	74.6	9.3	101.3	14.0
017211	Grapes.....	..do.....	238.9	30.0	249.1	22.3
017521	Peaches.....	..do.....	601.0	54.7	682.2	67.4
017525	Pears.....	..do.....	295.3	36.3	249.4	41.4
017911	Pineapples.....	..do.....	717.2	30.6	994.2	33.1
017111	Strawberries.....	..do.....	14.8	5.7	21.3	6.8
017021	Other fresh fruits.....	..do.....	(X)	91.7	(X)	97.7
	Fresh vegetables:					
016151	Cucumbers.....	..do.....	6.0	.7	27.7	2.7
016111	Green peas.....	..do.....	313.3	32.2	343.3	34.7
013411	Irish potatoes.....	..do.....	117.8	4.8	134.9	4.3
016141	Tomatoes.....	..do.....	4,663.4	165.0	4,439.4	185.8
016131	Sweet corn.....	..do.....	1,549.0	36.5	1,399.2	32.5
016121	Snap or wax beans.....	..do.....	350.3	32.1	373.9	37.8
016191	Other fresh vegetables.....	..do.....	(X)	106.2	(X)	80.3
	Other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies:					
203413	Dried beans.....	..do.....	42.6	12.4	43.4	8.8
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	1,000 cwt....	9,819.7	109.7	11,377.2	110.8
207006	Fats and oils, all types.....	Million lb....	54.8	8.3	68.5	8.6
203411	Dried fruit.....	1,000 s. tons.	35.2	17.2	39.3	14.8
201013	Fresh and prepared meats, other than poultry.....	Million lb....	4.0	2.0	7.9	1.9
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
201601	Dressed poultry.....	Million lb....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
203348	Concentrated fruit juices.....	Million gal...	11.8	29.0	8.5	16.7
	Containers:					
265011	Paperboard containers.....	.....	(X)	50.9	(X)	48.0
341101	Metal cans.....	.....	(X)	532.6	(X)	419.0
322102	Glass containers.....	.....	(X)	156.6	(X)	127.7
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, consumed.....	.....	(X)	364.7	(X)	298.1
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	155.7	(X)	100.7

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Included with material code 9700998.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2033, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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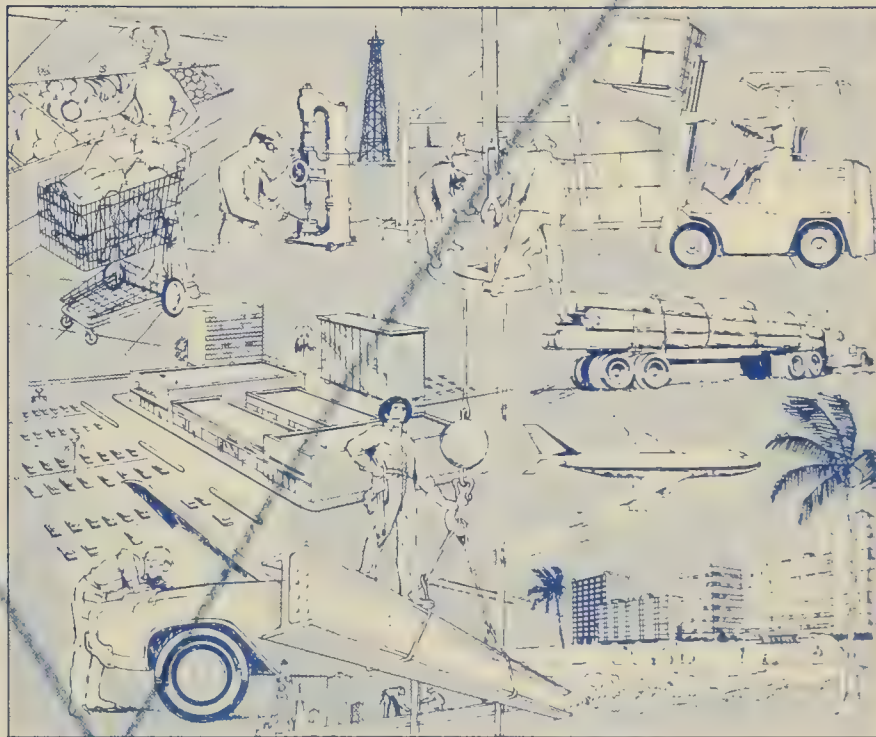
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20C-3

ed February 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, Soups, SIC 2034

The Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, Soups Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in sun-drying or artificially dehydrating fruits and vegetables, or in manufacturing packaged soup mixes from dehydrated ingredients.

Establishments primarily engaged in the grading and marketing of farm dried fruits, such as prunes and raisins, are classified in industry 5049.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, Soups Industry amounted to \$591 million, an increase of 40 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$243 million in 1972 was 49 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an in-

crease of 7 percent from 1967 to a total of 12 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$591 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, Soups Industry, \$24 million were products primary to other industries, and \$22 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of dehydrated fruits, vegetables, soups shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$604 million of which \$544 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2034, Dehydrated Fruits, Vegetables, Soups, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 86 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2034.--DEHYDRATED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SOUPS														
1972 Census.....	176	86	11.9	82.5	10.1	19.1	61.4	243.3	343.0	591.2	18.8	(NA)	140.1	96	90
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	74.5	9.1	17.0	53.8	237.7	301.6	538.3	13.8	182.3	149.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	70.7	9.2	16.9	51.3	221.7	277.1	486.0	17.2	178.4	144.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	67.8	10.0	18.3	50.9	192.0	281.4	463.2	12.3	156.4	133.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	62.8	9.9	17.8	46.8	184.1	269.2	439.3	11.0	144.1	123.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	178	81	11.1	58.0	9.4	18.1	44.0	167.7	255.2	420.8	14.6	140.9	108.6	94	88
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	49.0	8.6	16.9	37.8	161.7	246.2	395.2	14.1	(NA)	100.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	46.3	8.4	16.1	35.0	130.7	230.5	363.7	11.0	(NA)	85.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	42.5	7.8	15.2	32.1	127.6	203.0	321.2	10.4	91.7	91.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	176	80	9.2	41.6	7.8	15.3	31.2	115.8	208.9	318.7	16.2	84.8	89.8	96	88
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.2	*41.2	*7.9	*14.8	*30.3	*125.3	*208.8	320.1	9.8	70.6	85.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	38.4	8.1	15.2	29.2	103.8	208.1	304.4	7.2	(NA)	70.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	36.2	7.4	14.8	27.0	97.9	200.6	288.7	8.0	(NA)	65.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	30.9	6.8	13.2	23.2	79.4	186.7	263.9	7.8	(NA)	53.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	161	67	7.6	28.3	6.6	12.8	21.8	75.5	188.2	273.3	6.7	(NA)	49.8	97	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2034 was 11 thousand employees and \$208 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 2034.--DEHYDRATED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SOUPS												
United States, total..	176	86	11.9	82.5	10.1	19.1	61.4	243.3	343.0	591.2	18.8	11.1	167.7
Northeast Region.....	20	10	1.6	11.9	1.4	2.5	8.9	72.4	44.9	102.1	(D)	.8	30.3
Middle Atlantic Division	17	10	1.6	11.6	1.4	2.5	8.8	72.0	44.6	101.3	(D)	CC	(D)
North Central Region.....	17	10	.7	5.0	.5	1.0	3.1	14.2	14.0	27.4	1.3	.9	15.2
East North Central Div..	10	5	.3	2.9	.2	.4	1.5	6.1	6.8	12.7	(D)	CC	(D)
Illinois.....	4	2	.2	2.0	.1	.3	.9	3.4	3.6	6.9	.1	BB	(D)
West North Central Div..	7	5	.4	2.2	.3	.5	1.6	8.1	7.2	14.8	1.2	BB	(D)
South Region.....	10	3	.1	1.2	.1	.3	.8	3.2	7.1	9.6	(D)	.3	2.8
West Region.....	129	63	9.5	64.4	8.1	15.3	48.6	153.6	276.9	452.0	11.9	9.0	119.4
Mountain Division.....	17	12	2.7	16.4	2.3	4.4	12.4	45.2	48.5	92.6	3.7	2.1	22.5
Pacific Division.....	112	51	6.8	48.0	5.7	10.9	36.2	108.3	228.4	359.5	8.2	6.9	96.9
Washington.....	13	8	.6	3.9	.5	.9	2.7	14.5	17.2	33.5	.6	.6	9.4
Oregon.....	7	2	.2	1.5	.2	.3	1.1	3.6	5.4	8.7	.1	AA	(D)
California.....	89	41	6.0	42.4	5.0	9.6	32.3	90.0	205.4	316.6	7.5	6.0	83.4

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2034- --	DEHYDRATED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND SOUP MIXES, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	1,615.7	603.9	1,442.2	450.9
20341 --	Dried Fruits and Vegetables, Except Soups.....	...do.....	1,442.3	460.0	1,268.8	344.9
	Fruits, dried and dehydrated:					
20341 13	Raisins.....	...do.....	360.6	98.7	402.2	75.9
20341 15	Prunes.....	...do.....	236.1	73.8	288.3	64.9
20341 17	Figs.....	...do.....	11.7	2.7	21.4	4.3
20341 18	Dates.....	...do.....	28.8	10.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20341 21	Apples.....	...do.....	26.2	12.4	33.1	16.9
20341 29	Other dried and dehydrated fruits.....	...do.....	53.3	25.4	50.8	28.1
	Vegetables, dried and dehydrated:					
	Potatoes:					
20341 31	Consumer sizes (1 lb. and under).....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 141.4	49.1	110.6	38.2
20341 35	Commercial sizes (over 1 lb.).....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 364.5	75.5	211.8	41.6
20341 37	Onions.....	...do.....	95.7	46.3	136.0	71.0
20341 39	Other dried and dehydrated vegetables.....	...do.....	93.9	56.1		
20341 00	Dried or dehydrated fruit and vegetables and freeze-dried products (except soup), n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 30.1	9.3	<sup>2</sup> 14.6	4.0
20342 11	Soup mixes, (dried and dehydrated).....	...do.....	124.0	126.6	79.2	76.4
20340 00	Dried and dehydrated food products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 30.3	10.6	<sup>2</sup> 83.3	<sup>2</sup> 26.1
20340 02	Dried and dehydrated food products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 19.1	6.7	<sup>2</sup> 10.9	<sup>2</sup> 3.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

<sup>e</sup>Over 30 percent of the data for this item was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>In 1967, code 20341 18 was combined with code 20341 29 in order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual companies.

<sup>2</sup>Quantity is estimated based on the quantity-value relationship for other products.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2034.--DEHYDRATED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, SOUPS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	320.1	(X)	245.1
016101	Fresh vegetables.....	1,000 s. tons.	2,544.5	66.7	1,322.6	50.7
017011	Fresh fruits.....	...do.....	391.4	16.3	299.4	12.3
203411	Dried fruits.....	...do.....	305.3	120.6	360.2	103.9
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	1,000 cwt.....	82.1	1.0	279.8	2.9
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		X	88.7	(X)	59.2
976000	Materials, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		X	26.8	(X)	16.1

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. Also, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2034, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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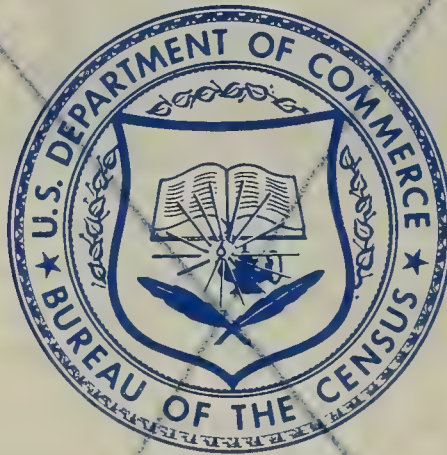


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20C-4

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Pickles, Sauces, and Salad Dressings, SIC 2035**

The Pickles, Sauces, and Salad Dressings Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in pickling and brining fruits and vegetables, and in manufacturing salad dressings, vegetable relishes, sauces, and seasonings.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing catsup and similar tomato sauces are classified in industry 2033, and those packing purchased pickles and olives in trade industries.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Pickles, Sauces, and Salad Dressings Industry amounted to \$1,133 million, an increase of 38 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$423 million in 1972 was 43 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in

the industry showed an increase of 3 percent from 1967 to a total of 20.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,133 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Pickles, Sauces, and Salad Dressings Industry, \$230 million were products primary to other industries, and \$32 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 79 percent of the total manufactured product production, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 81 percent in 1967.

The total value of pickles, sauces, and salad dressings produced by all producers in 1972 was \$1,079 million of which \$871 million, or 81 percent, was produced by plants classified in industry 2035, Pickles, Sauces, and Salad Dressings, while the remainder was produced by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 80 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover- age ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)		
	INDUSTRY 2035.--PICKLES, SAUCES, AND SALAD DRESSINGS														
1972 Census.....	479	181	20.3	142.8	16.2	31.7	99.8	422.7	714.5	1,132.9	43.0	(NA)	208.7	79	81
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.2	140.9	16.6	32.7	100.3	431.2	768.9	1,198.2	29.8	304.7	223.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.9	130.6	16.6	33.1	93.5	415.3	713.6	1,125.3	35.3	285.9	208.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.9	114.1	16.8	32.4	82.9	360.0	574.9	937.2	20.8	226.0	186.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.5	104.9	15.7	29.9	77.0	315.0	536.5	854.0	15.3	204.8	163.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	527	182	19.8	100.5	16.2	31.7	72.0	295.5	526.6	818.9	14.9	196.8	153.2	81	80
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.1	101.1	16.9	33.5	68.2	273.0	546.3	817.5	14.4	(NA)	134.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.7	91.1	15.9	31.1	61.7	280.3	503.3	784.0	11.0	(NA)	120.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*18.7	*87.7	*14.9	*29.8	*60.4	*255.1	*470.6	*726.4	*16.9	213.2	*113.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	588	184	19.0	83.7	15.4	29.9	58.3	249.4	427.6	677.3	11.0	201.8	110.4	79	82
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.5	93.2	17.5	33.7	68.2	243.2	448.5	695.9	13.3	189.6	104.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.7	92.1	17.3	33.7	63.1	237.2	452.6	692.5	*12.5	(NA)	104.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.8	89.7	17.0	32.7	59.0	221.0	403.6	630.2	*13.7	(NA)	87.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.4	77.1	15.2	29.2	51.5	181.4	378.0	564.4	13.1	(NA)	78.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	619	205	19.5	70.5	15.6	29.8	48.5	164.6	361.5	525.3	11.2	(NA)	85.2	81	82

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2035 was 22.0 thousand employees and \$485 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2035.--PICKLES, SAUCES, AND SALAD DRESSINGS												
United States, total.	479	181	20.3	142.8	16.2	31.7	99.8	422.7	714.5	1,132.9	43.0	19.8	295.5
Northeast Region.....	111	34	3.9	31.2	2.9	5.6	21.3	104.5	167.6	273.0	(D)	3.2	69.3
New England Division...	18	5	.5	3.1	.4	.6	1.9	14.0	13.7	27.8	.2	.6	14.2
Middle Atlantic Div....	93	29	3.4	28.1	2.5	5.0	19.3	90.5	153.9	245.2	(D)	2.6	55.2
New York.....	50	17	1.7	14.1	1.2	2.4	9.2	50.5	62.1	113.1	1.0	1.5	31.2
North Central Region....	143	51	6.0	41.7	5.0	9.6	29.6	138.6	199.0	337.6	20.5	6.9	103.2
East North Central Div.	114	42	5.3	36.7	4.4	8.4	26.3	110.6	172.1	282.7	10.3	6.3	79.9
Illinois.....	30	11	1.0	9.1	.8	1.4	5.1	24.7	53.2	77.2	4.5	1.0	10.9
Michigan.....	34	12	2.2	12.8	1.9	3.7	10.4	48.7	45.6	94.6	1.8	2.6	38.1
West North Central Div.	29	9	.7	4.9	.5	1.2	3.3	28.0	26.9	54.8	10.2	.6	23.3
South Region.....	108	50	6.0	37.0	4.8	10.0	24.9	84.2	180.9	267.6	(D)	5.9	58.4
South Atlantic Division.	54	26	2.9	16.0	2.5	5.1	11.7	36.8	70.1	107.1	8.0	3.0	29.2
Maryland.....	13	6	.7	3.6	.6	1.1	2.8	11.2	15.7	26.8	1.0	.6	6.0
Virginia.....	7	3	.1	.7	.1	.2	.5	2.6	3.1	5.7	.1	(NA)	(NA)
North Carolina.....	11	6	.7	4.6	.6	1.4	3.4	7.7	18.8	26.7	2.0	.9	8.0
Florida.....	8	3	.1	1.1	.1	.3	.6	2.6	5.4	8.0	.2	(NA)	(NA)
East South Central Div.	20	11	1.1	7.0	.8	1.8	4.2	17.2	31.3	50.5	1.7	1.1	13.1
Alabama.....	5	4	.4	2.4	.3	.7	1.6	8.5	15.6	24.1	.4	.4	4.6
West South Central Div.	34	13	2.0	13.9	1.5	3.1	9.0	30.2	79.6	110.0	(D)	1.8	16.1
Texas.....	23	5	1.1	8.6	.9	1.9	6.3	13.3	61.1	74.5	.9	1.0	5.6
West Region.....	117	46	4.5	32.9	3.5	6.5	23.9	95.4	166.9	254.8	8.4	3.8	64.5

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production (pack)			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2035- --	PICKLES, SAUCES, AND SALAD DRESSINGS, TOTAL.....	Million gal...	603.0	1,078.7	513.8	792.9
20352 --	Pickles and Other Pickled Products.....	...do.....	230.9	349.8	207.4	260.6
	Finished pickles:					
	Cucumber:					
20352 11	Dill.....	...do.....	62.1	104.6	49.1	63.9
20352 13	Sour.....	...do.....	10.5	17.5	8.1	9.1
20352 15	Sweet.....	...do.....	35.0	76.7	27.3	48.2
20352 18	Overnight pickles (fresh, half sour).....	...do.....	33.0	52.5	52.4	63.8
20352 33	Other finished pickles and pickle products, including mixes, relishes, etc.....	...do.....	22.8	55.9	37.8	53.7
	Unfinished pickled products:					
20352 71	Unfinished pickles (salt stock).....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 54.0	19.2	21.7	8.5
20352 75	Brined cherries.....	...do.....	1.2	3.9	.8	2.2
20352 98	Other bulk pickled products such as mushrooms, sauerkraut, etc.	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 4.3	8.3	5.6	5.6
20352 00	Pickles and other pickled products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 8.0	11.2	4.6	5.6
20353 --	Meat Sauces (Except Tomato).....	.....	94.3	149.7	59.1	98.5
20353 11	Prepared mustard.....	Million gal...	50.5	51.1	36.6	39.4
20353 51	Other sauces (worcestershire, soy, etc.).....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 41.8	95.4	21.7	57.9
20353 00	Meat sauces (except tomato), n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 2.0	3.2	.8	1.2
20354 --	Mayonnaise, Salad Dressings, and Sandwich Spreads:					
	As reported in the Census of Manufactures.....	...do.....	239.8	518.6	207.3	373.9
	As reported on Census annual Form MA-20F.....	...do.....	241.6	518.2	191.0	345.0
	Dressing base:					
	Spoon-type:					
20354 11	Salad dressing.....	...do.....	74.1	106.6	69.4	86.6
20354 23	Mayonnaise.....	...do.....	99.0	209.3	79.0	146.7
20354 25	Sandwich spread.....	...do.....	8.2	18.0	7.5	14.2
20354 27	Refrigerated dressing.....	...do.....	7.3	21.2	2.2	6.8
20354 29	All other spoon-type dressing.....	...do.....	10.2	24.5	5.4	12.4
	Pourable dressings:					
20354 31	French dressing.....	...do.....	15.0	37.8	10.8	22.9
20354 33	Oil and vinegar dressing.....	...do.....	8.0	30.4	6.0	21.3
20354 35	Cheese dressing.....	...do.....	4.7	22.3	1.4	5.1
20354 37	Low calorie and dietetic dressing.....	...do.....	3.1	10.4	2.6	7.1
20354 39	Other pourable-type dressing.....	...do.....	11.9	37.7	6.7	22.0
20350 00	Pickled fruits and vegetables, sauces, and salad dressing products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 18.0	32.8	<sup>1</sup> 33.1	51.0
20350 02	Pickled fruits and vegetables, sauces, and salad dressing products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.)..	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 20.0	27.8	<sup>1</sup> 6.9	8.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>Over 30 percent of the data for this item were estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity was estimated based on the quantity-value relationship for the products in the product class.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2035.--PICKLES, SAUCES, AND SALAD DRESSINGS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	683.4	(X)	500.5
016151	Cucumbers.....	1,000 s. tons.	526.4	66.6	570.9	58.9
016101	Other fresh vegetables.....	..do.....	62.5	7.0	75.9	5.9
017011	Fresh fruits.....	..do.....	10.6	2.5	6.1	1.3
203411	Dried fruits.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	.4	.2
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt.....	(D)	(D)	16.9	.1
204602	Corn sirup.....	Million lb.....	127.5	8.9	37.7	2.4
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	..do.....	2,895.6	34.8	2,293.6	23.2
207006	Fats and oils, all types.....	Million lb.....	1,398.6	186.2	727.7	92.1
322101	Glass containers.....	1,000 gross...	13,702.5	134.9	12,571.7	88.8
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers and supplies consumed.....		(X)	187.3	(X)	188.3
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	54.2	(X)	39.3

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2035, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of production and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of productions) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry produced by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

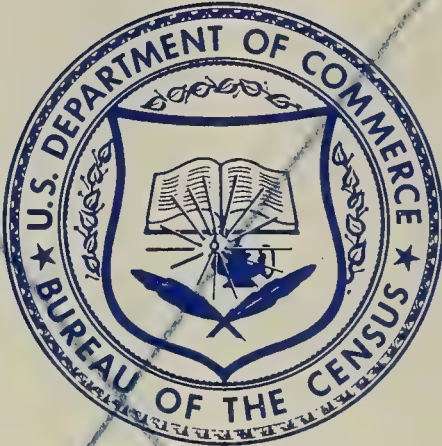


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20C-5

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, SIC 2037**

The Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in freezing and coldpacking (freezing) fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the classification system followed in the 1967 census were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (SIC 2037), and Frozen Specialties (SIC 2038).

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Industry amounted to \$1,825 million. Value added by manufacture was \$684 million, and average employment in the industry was 41.5 thousand employees.

Of the \$1,825 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Frozen Fruits and Vegetables Industry, \$240 million were products primary to other industries, and \$79 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 86 percent of the total manufactured product production, primary and secondary.

The total value of frozen fruits and vegetables produced by all producers in 1972 was \$1,670 million of which \$1,506 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2037, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, while the remainder was produced by plants classified in other industries.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
1972 Census.....	INDUSTRY 2037 (New SIC Basis).--FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES														
	198	182	41.5	255.4	36.5	72.3	204.7	684.1	1,136.5	1,824.6	57.4	(NA)	389.5	86	90
	INDUSTRY 2038 (New SIC Basis).--FROZEN SPECIALTIES														
1972 Census.....	436	214	38.7	265.2	32.2	62.4	191.2	720.8	1,210.5	1,929.4	79.7	(NA)	204.4	96	100
1972 Census..... 1971 ASM ..... 1970 ASM ..... 1969 ASM ..... 1968 ASM .....	INDUSTRY 2037 (Old SIC Basis).--FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INCLUDING FROZEN SPECIALTIES														
	634	396	80.2	520.6	68.7	134.7	395.9	1,404.9	2,347.0	3,754.0	137.1	(NA)	593.9	91	95
	(NA)	(NA)	74.3	437.6	63.2	124.8	331.3	1,236.8	1,855.5	3,087.7	103.9	893.4	517.7	NA	(NA)
	(NA)	(NA)	71.3	393.2	61.2	118.1	299.2	1,043.5	1,748.6	2,799.4	82.2	801.7	448.9	NA	(NA)
	(NA)	(NA)	69.1	359.3	59.5	117.9	278.9	984.0	1,641.1	2,622.7	81.3	722.2	414.9	(NA)	(NA)
	(NA)	(NA)	65.4	322.7	56.9	110.5	251.6	869.6	1,430.0	2,298.6	66.0	677.0	374.3	NA	NA
	607	362	64.3	293.9	56.2	110.3	221.1	759.3	1,306.5	2,066.3	75.1	650.2	361.3	92	90
	(NA)	(NA)	62.3	265.6	54.6	105.9	208.3	679.0	1,207.5	1,884.6	81.9	NA	347.3	NA	(NA)
	(NA)	(NA)	58.8	245.1	50.8	100.2	189.9	627.0	1,186.9	1,816.0	62.9	NA	315.4	(NA)	(NA)
	(NA)	(NA)	53.6	218.5	46.3	91.4	168.8	560.6	1,095.8	1,651.6	50.0	458.9	319.6	(NA)	NA
1967 Census..... 1966 ASM ..... 1965 ASM ..... 1964 ASM .....	650	346	51.8	202.4	44.7	86.7	154.4	550.2	999.5	1,548.7	44.6	409.8	295.8	89	89
(NA)	(NA)	45.4	175.1	38.6	77.4	133.0	428.8	897.9	1,323.7	40.1	352.7	247.9	NA	NA	
(NA)	(NA)	45.1	164.7	38.8	77.1	126.3	403.0	879.4	1,274.6	28.4	NA	235.1	NA	NA	
(NA)	(NA)	43.8	154.5	37.8	75.8	119.9	402.0	801.9	1,206.6	28.7	NA	221.3	NA	NA	
(NA)	(NA)	41.9	140.8	36.0	71.3	107.3	346.0	763.0	1,111.8	23.1	(NA)	219.9	NA	NA	
1958 Census.....	426	263	39.5	126.8	34.1	66.3	96.9	323.8	702.9	1,025.9	21.0	(NA)	200.7	87	91

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2037 (old SIC basis) was 79.0 thousand employees and \$3,702 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2037.--FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES											
United States, total	198	182	41.5	255.4	36.5	72.3	204.7	684.1	1,136.5	1,824.6	57.4
Northeast Region.....	30	26	4.8	31.0	4.0	8.4	23.8	82.5	106.3	187.6	6.6
New England Division..	13	12	2.0	12.0	1.7	3.6	8.9	30.1	38.3	68.4	2.4
Maine.....	9	8	1.8	11.0	1.6	3.4	8.3	28.3	33.9	62.2	2.4
Middle Atlantic Div...	17	14	2.8	19.1	2.3	4.7	15.0	52.5	67.9	119.2	4.2
North Central Region....	34	33	4.6	25.8	3.9	7.8	20.1	74.3	98.8	172.8	6.4
East North Central Div	25	24	2.6	14.2	2.3	3.9	10.5	44.2	67.4	111.3	4.1
West North Central Div	9	9	2.0	11.6	1.8	3.9	9.5	30.1	31.4	61.5	2.3
Minnesota.....	5	5	1.2	7.1	1.1	2.2	6.0	23.5	19.2	42.7	1.3
South Region.....	40	35	8.7	56.4	7.4	16.8	43.7	187.1	494.2	681.6	19.1
Maryland.....	3	3	.3	1.4	.2	.4	1.0	2.4	2.9	5.3	.1
West Region.....	94	88	23.4	142.1	21.1	39.2	117.0	340.1	437.3	782.6	25.3
Mountain Division.....	12	11	5.2	30.3	4.7	9.2	25.2	86.7	103.1	189.8	5.7
Idaho.....	9	9	5.0	29.9	4.5	9.0	24.8	86.1	102.3	188.5	D
Pacific Division.....	82	77	18.4	111.8	16.4	30.1	91.8	253.3	334.1	592.8	19.6
Washington.....	32	28	5.1	31.3	4.5	8.6	25.2	79.4	94.2	175.0	6.5
Oregon.....	19	18	4.8	28.8	4.3	8.1	24.0	61.2	74.4	135.8	4.5
California.....	31	31	8.5	51.7	7.6	13.4	42.6	112.7	165.5	282.0	8.6

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production (pack)			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2037- --	FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, TOTAL.....		(X)	1,670.3	(X)	1,073.2
20371 --	Frozen Fruits, Juices, and Ades.....		(X)	702.4	(X)	419.5
	Frozen fruits:					
20371 35	Strawberries.....	Million lb....	92.7	34.5	152.2	38.6
20371 41	Red sour cherries.....	.....do.....	87.6	14.6	50.9	14.5
20371 51	Peaches.....	.....do.....	22.8	5.3	37.3	5.8
20371 55	Apples and applesauce.....	.....do.....	139.2	14.2	66.8	9.0
20371 61	Red and black raspberries, blueberries, and blackberries.....	.....do.....	46.0	17.4	134.8	30.5
20371 65	Other frozen fruits and berries.....	.....do.....	132.0	21.7		
	Frozen fruit and berry juices, concentrated:					
	Orange juice:					
20371 71	Over 1 gallon.....	Million cases.	5.2	107.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20371 73	16 oz to 1 gallon.....	.....do.....			( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20371 75	10.1 oz to 13 oz.....	Million cases				
		of 24.....	12.6	87.8	10.7	58.9
20371 76	4.1 oz to 7 oz.....	Million cases				
		of 48.....	10.0	81.8	19.9	109.3
20371 78	All other sizes.....	Million cases.	4.0	40.9	7.5	45.2
20371 98	Orange juice, w.s.k.....	.....do.....	<sup>2</sup> 33.3	<sup>2</sup> 165.3	-	-
	Lemonade:					
20371 85	4.1 oz to 7 oz.....	Million cases				
		of 48.....	3.6	15.3	2.6	8.5
20371 86	10.1 oz to 13 oz.....	Million cases				
		of 24.....	1.8	7.6	1.0	3.2
20371 87	Other sizes.....	Million cases.	1.2	5.8	3.2	7.3
	Grape juice:					
20371 91	4.1 oz to 7 oz.....	Million cases	3.4	27.3		
		of 48.....			2.1	12.3
20371 92	10.1 oz to 13 oz.....	Million cases				
		of 24.....			2.1	10.2
20371 93	Other sizes.....	Million cases.	.6	4.2	(X)	( <sup>3</sup> )
20371 95	Other frozen fruit and berry juice, concentrated.....	.....do.....	6.3	37.7	10.2	39.0
20371 00	Other frozen fruits, juices and ades, n.s.k.....	.....do.....	(X)	13.8	(X)	27.2
20372 --	Frozen Vegetables.....		(X)	888.0	(X)	579.9
20372 11	Asparagus.....	Million lb....	28.9	21.4	28.2	14.8
20372 13	Beans, greens, regular and French cut.....	.....do.....	238.7	49.5	243.8	49.3
20372 21	Lima beans—baby emerald and fordhook.....	.....do.....	137.7	28.5	159.4	31.5
20372 25	Broccoli.....	.....do.....	202.5	51.9	153.5	35.3
20372 31	Brussels sprouts.....	.....do.....	44.6	14.6	36.7	12.0
20372 33	Carrots.....	.....do.....	128.4	12.1	94.3	9.6
20372 35	Cauliflower.....	.....do.....	87.1	23.4	45.4	11.5
20372 41	Green peas.....	.....do.....	372.2	58.6	383.5	53.8
20372 42	Spinach.....	.....do.....	172.1	27.3	156.1	17.9
20372 43	Succotash.....	.....do.....	7.0	1.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
20372 44	Peas and carrots.....	.....do.....	27.8	4.8	30.3	4.6
20372 46	Other vegetables combinations (mixed vegetables, peas and onions, etc.).....	.....do.....	191.1	46.2	108.3	22.1
20372 48	French fried potatoes.....	.....do.....	2,268.0	327.9	1,507.6	186.2
20372 49	Other potato products (patties, puffs, etc.).....	.....do.....	306.6	55.9		
20372 53	Sweet cut corn, yellow.....	.....do.....	408.4	48.6	327.8	56.3
20372 55	Sweet cob corn, yellow.....	.....do.....	111.5	13.5		
20372 61	Southern greens—collards, kale, mustard, and turnip.....	.....do.....	57.7	8.8	392.7	61.9
20372 98	Other frozen vegetables.....	.....do.....	402.2	79.6		
20372 00	Frozen vegetables, n.s.k.....	.....do.....	(X)	14.0	(X)	13.1
20370 00	Frozen fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....do.....	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 69.5	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 69.4
20370 02	Frozen fruits, fruit, and vegetables, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....do.....	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 10.4	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 4.4

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

-Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Included with product code 20371 78.

<sup>2</sup>Includes orange juice not specified by size, from producers classified in other industries. Due to an error in our design on the report form, it was not feasible to obtain detailed can-size data for these establishments, mainly canners and bottlers who are also engaged in freezing orange juice.

<sup>3</sup>Included with product code 20371 00.

<sup>4</sup>Included with product code 20372 00.

<sup>5</sup>The n.s.k. for 1972 is estimated based on the total reported amounts for industries 2037 and 2038. Likewise, the n.s.k. for 1967 has been revised to distribute the relative dollar amounts to each respective industry.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2037.--FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	1,126.1
	Fresh fruit:			
017411	Oranges.....	1,000 s. tons.....	4,346.8	290.7
017511	Apples.....	..do.....	153.5	8.0
017521	Peaches.....	..do.....	15.6	1.8
017111	Strawberries.....	..do.....	42.1	16.5
017021	Other fresh fruits.....	..do.....	(X)	84.3
	Fresh vegetables:			
016111	Green peas.....	..do.....	196.1	19.9
013411	Irish potatoes.....	..do.....	3,010.9	123.8
016131	Sweet corn.....	..do.....	639.4	19.6
016121	Snap or wax beans.....	..do.....	109.8	13.4
016191	Other fresh vegetables.....	..do.....	(X)	101.5
	Other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies:			
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	1,000 cwt.....	1,608.0	18.6
207006	Fats and oils, all types.....	Million lb.....	181.2	26.4
201013	Fresh and prepared meats, other than poultry.....	..do.....	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt.....	42.2	.5
201601	Dressed poultry.....	Million lb.....	-	-
	Containers:			
265011	Paperboard containers.....		(X)	79.7
341101	Metal cans.....		(X)	48.6
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	157.1
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	115.7

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Included with code 970099, all other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2037, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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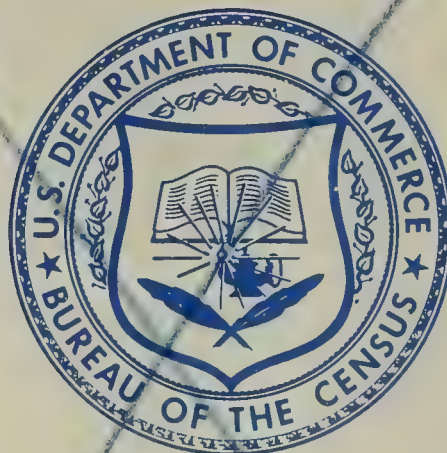


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20C-6

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Frozen Specialties, SIC 2038

The Frozen Specialties Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in freezing and coldpacking (freezing) food specialties such as frozen dinners and pizza.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the classification system followed in the 1967 census were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: Frozen Fruits and Vegetables (SIC 2037) and Frozen Specialties (SIC 2038).

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Frozen Specialties Industry amounted to \$1,929 million. Value added by manufacture was \$721 million in

1972 and average employment in the industry amounted to a total of 38.7 thousand employees.

Of the \$1,929 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Frozen Specialties Industry, \$73 million were products primary to other industries, and \$240 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary.

The total value of frozen specialties produced by all producers in 1972 was \$1,617 million of which \$1,617 million, or 100 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2038, Frozen Specialties.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2038 (New SIC Basis).--FROZEN SPECIALTIES															
1972 Census.....	436	214	38.7	265.2	32.2	62.4	191.2	720.8	1,210.5	1,929.4	79.7	(NA)	204.4	96	100
INDUSTRY 2037 (New SIC Basis).--FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES															
1972 Census.....	198	182	41.5	255.4	36.5	72.3	204.7	684.1	1,136.5	1,824.6	57.4	(NA)	389.5	88	90
INDUSTRY 2037 (Old SIC Basis).--FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES INCLUDING FROZEN SPECIALTIES															
1972 Census.....	634	396	80.2	520.6	68.7	134.7	395.9	1,404.9	2,347.0	3,754.0	137.1	(NA)	593.9	91	95
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	74.3	437.6	63.2	124.8	331.3	1,236.8	1,855.5	3,087.7	103.9	893.4	517.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	71.3	393.2	61.2	118.1	299.2	1,043.5	1,748.6	2,799.4	82.2	801.7	448.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	69.1	359.3	59.5	117.9	278.9	984.0	1,641.1	2,622.7	81.3	722.2	414.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	65.4	322.7	56.9	110.5	251.6	869.6	1,430.0	2,298.6	66.0	677.0	374.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	607	362	64.3	293.9	56.2	110.3	221.1	759.3	1,306.5	2,066.3	75.1	650.2	361.3	92	90
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	62.3	265.6	54.6	105.9	208.3	679.0	1,207.5	1,884.6	81.9	(NA)	347.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	58.8	245.1	50.8	100.2	189.9	627.0	1,186.9	1,816.0	62.9	(NA)	315.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	53.6	218.5	46.3	91.4	168.8	560.6	1,095.8	1,651.6	50.0	458.9	319.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	650	346	51.8	202.4	44.7	86.7	154.4	550.2	999.5	1,548.7	44.6	409.8	295.8	89	89
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	45.4	175.1	38.6	77.4	133.0	428.8	897.9	1,323.7	40.1	352.7	247.9	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	45.1	164.7	38.8	77.1	126.3	403.0	879.4	1,274.6	28.4	(NA)	235.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	43.8	154.5	37.8	75.8	119.9	402.0	801.9	1,206.6	28.7	(NA)	221.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	41.9	140.8	36.0	71.3	107.3	346.0	763.0	1,111.8	23.1	(NA)	219.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	426	263	39.5	126.8	34.1	66.3	96.9	323.8	702.9	1,025.9	21.0	(NA)	200.7	87	91

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2037 (1967 SIC basis) was 79.0 thousand employees and \$3,702 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of production	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2038.--FROZEN SPECIALTIES (New SIC Basis)											
United States, total.	436	214	38.7	265.2	32.2	62.4	191.2	720.8	1,210.5	1,929.4	79.7
Northeast Region.....	110	54	8.1	58.4	6.7	11.8	42.6	159.7	184.2	343.8	14.4
New England Division...	25	7	.5	3.3	.5	1.0	2.6	9.5	9.5	18.9	.6
Massachusetts.....	12	2	.2	1.0	.1	.3	.9	2.2	4.0	6.2	.1
Connecticut.....	7	3	.3	1.7	.3	.6	1.3	6.3	4.4	10.6	.4
Middle Atlantic Div....	85	47	7.6	55.1	6.1	10.9	40.0	150.3	174.6	324.9	14.0
New York.....	35	17	2.5	18.7	2.0	3.8	12.7	59.2	68.3	127.6	2.3
New Jersey.....	25	15	1.6	9.8	1.4	2.6	7.6	22.0	21.2	43.2	.9
Pennsylvania.....	25	15	3.5	26.6	2.7	4.5	19.7	69.1	85.1	154.1	10.8
North Central Region....	140	70	14.6	103.1	11.9	23.5	73.6	298.6	533.3	831.0	42.3
East North Central Div.	103	49	8.1	63.2	6.1	12.1	41.6	191.8	230.8	421.3	19.1
Ohio.....	22	12	1.6	12.0	1.4	2.9	8.8	55.6	51.6	107.4	1.9
Indiana.....	9	5	.4	2.1	.3	.6	1.7	8.8	16.2	25.0	.6
Illinois.....	38	17	3.8	33.2	2.6	5.3	19.6	89.5	97.6	187.1	13.1
Michigan.....	16	6	.8	5.7	.7	1.3	3.9	14.1	26.5	40.5	1.9
Wisconsin.....	18	9	1.2	10.4	1.0	1.8	7.4	29.0	41.7	64.8	1.0
West North Central Div.	37	21	6.6	39.8	6.0	11.7	32.3	101.7	304.3	406.2	23.6
Minnesota.....	13	7	1.9	11.8	1.8	3.4	9.3	27.5	43.6	71.3	2.9
South Region.....	94	51	11.2	67.0	9.7	19.2	49.5	168.4	295.3	463.1	15.6
South Atlantic Division	44	19	5.3	35.0	4.6	9.1	24.8	80.7	154.0	234.7	8.3
Georgia.....	9	5	.6	4.4	.5	.9	2.7	12.2	14.6	26.8	2.1
Florida.....	18	6	.4	3.0	.3	.7	2.1	8.7	23.7	32.3	1.6
Arkansas.....	6	5	2.7	14.4	2.4	4.7	11.9	44.4	79.2	123.0	1.4
Texas.....	17	12	1.4	6.3	1.2	2.3	4.8	17.8	16.5	34.3	.6
West Region.....	92	39	4.9	36.6	4.1	7.8	25.5	93.8	197.7	291.6	7.4
Mountain Division.....	12	5	.3	1.5	.3	.4	1.1	2.8	4.2	6.9	.2
Pacific Division.....	80	34	4.6	35.2	3.7	7.4	24.4	91.0	193.5	284.7	7.2
California.....	53	27	4.0	31.7	3.2	6.4	21.9	79.2	178.1	257.3	(D)

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production (pack)			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2038- --	FROZEN SPECIALTIES.....	Million lb....	3,437.4	1,616.9	2,524.7	947.5
20381 --	Frozen Pies and Other Frozen Baked Goods:.....	...do.....	926.8	379.3	626.0	208.9
20381 11	Frozen pies (fruit and custard).....	...do.....	550.4	159.4	402.0	101.5
20381 15	Other frozen baked goods (waffles, cookies, cakes, pastries, etc.), excluding bread and rolls.....	...do.....	367.6	216.3	224.0	107.4
20381 00	Frozen pies and other frozen baked goods, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 8.8	3.6	(X)	(X)
20382 --	Frozen Dinners, Beef, Pork, Poultry Pies, and Nationality Foods...	...do.....	1,456.9	683.5	1,046.5	433.1
20382 25	Frozen dinners.....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 784.0	384.3	397.9	217.3
20382 31	Frozen beef and pork pies.....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 134.0	60.3	125.4	44.4
20382 35	Frozen poultry pies.....	...do.....	225.2	78.0	193.8	45.0
20382 44	Frozen nationality foods (Chinese, Mexican, Italian, etc.).....	...do.....	293.1	151.1	329.4	126.4
20382 00	Frozen dinners, beef, pork, poultry pies and nationality foods, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 20.6	9.8	(X)	(X)
20383 --	Other Frozen Specialties:.....	...do.....	888.8	476.6	697.3	247.4
20383 11	Other frozen specialties, except seafood, (including soups, etc.)	...do.....	885.3	474.7	552.6	192.4
20383 00	Frozen prepared foods and soups, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 3.5	1.9	144.7	55.0
20380 00	Frozen specialties, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 143.2	<sup>2</sup> 67.3	<sup>1</sup> 145.6	<sup>2</sup> 54.6
20380 02	Frozen specialties, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 21.7	<sup>2</sup> 10.2	<sup>1</sup> 9.3	<sup>2</sup> 3.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup> Over 30 percent of the data for this item was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on the quantity-value relationship for other products in the product class or industry.

<sup>2</sup>The n.s.k. for 1972 is estimated based on the total reported amounts for industries 2037 and 2038; likewise, the n.s.k. for 1967 has been revised to distribute the relative dollar amounts to each respective industry.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2038.--FROZEN SPECIALITIES			
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....		(X)	899.5
	Fresh fruits:			
017411	Oranges.....	1,000 s. tons.....	-	-
017511	Apples.....	...do.....	22.0	9.1
017521	Peaches.....	...do.....	(NA)	11.3
017111	Strawberries.....	...do.....	(X)	17.2
017021	Other fresh fruits.....	...do.....		
	Fresh vegetables:			
016111	Green peas.....	...do.....		
013411	Irish potatoes.....	...do.....		
016131	Sweet corn.....	...do.....	14.6	9.3
016121	Snap or wax beans.....	...do.....		
016191	Other fresh vegetables.....	...do.....		
	Other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies:			
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	1,000 cwt.....	1,602.7	19.6
207006	Fats and oils, all types.....	Million lb.....	283.9	45.1
201013	Fresh and prepared meats, other than poultry.....	...do.....	194.0	134.9
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt.....	5,101.8	31.9
201601	Dressed poultry.....	Million lb.....	243.4	84.9
	Containers:			
265011	Paperboard containers.....	...do.....	(X)	96.5
341101	Metal cans.....	...do.....	(X)	5.0
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	...do.....	(X)	317.3
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	117.4

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2038, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

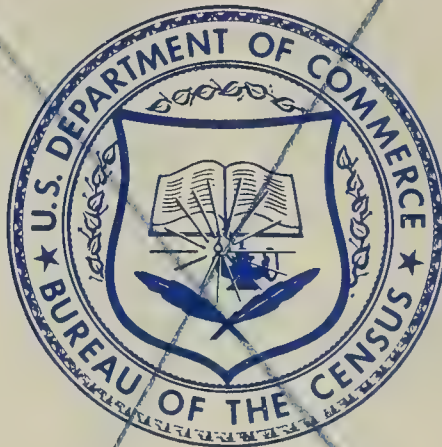


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20D-1

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**Flour and Other Grain Mill Products; Blended and Prepared Flour;  
SIC 2041 and SIC 2045**

The Flour and Other Grain Mill Products Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in milling flour or meal from grain except rice. The products of flour mills may be sold plain or in the form of prepared mixes or doughs for specific purposes.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared flour mixes or doughs from purchased ingredients are classified in industry 2045, and rice milling in industry 2044.

The Blended and Prepared Flour Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of blended flours and flour mixes or doughs from purchased flour.

Establishments primarily engaged in milling flour from grain are classified in industry 2041.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for these industries as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Flour and Other Grain Mill Products Industry amounted to \$2,369 million, a decrease of 4 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$509 million in 1972 was 4 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 22 percent from 1967 to a total of 16.0 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,369 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Flour and Other Grain Mill Products Industry, \$78 million were products primary to other industries, and \$80 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 97 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 93 percent in 1967.

The total value of flour and other grain mill products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,953 million of which \$2,211 million, or 75 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2041, Flour and Other Grain Mill Products, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 78 percent in 1967.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Blended and Prepared Flour Industry amounted to \$660 million, an increase of 21 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$294 million in 1972 was 26 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 4 percent from 1967 to a total of 7.2 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$660 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Blended and Prepared Flour Industry, \$148 million were products primary to other industries, and \$30 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 77 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "spe-



cialization ratio" for the industry, was 78 percent in 1967.

The total value of blended and prepared flour shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$746 million of which \$482 million, or 65 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2045, Blended and Prepared Flour, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This

percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 63 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2041.--FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS															
1972 Census.....	450	177	16.0	151.5	11.8	26.7	107.1	508.7	1,875.1	2,368.8	31.9	(NA)	210.2	97	75
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	18.0	160.9	13.2	29.2	111.9	528.7	1,920.7	2,451.0	24.8	482.6	186.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	19.0	161.7	13.7	30.6	109.8	535.1	1,906.1	2,436.3	36.3	488.5	198.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	20.0	155.9	14.5	32.4	105.4	497.3	1,884.3	2,387.0	31.1	496.8	181.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	19.8	147.3	14.4	32.4	98.7	498.6	1,886.0	2,383.4	26.1	483.9	188.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	541	213	20.5	142.9	14.8	33.2	95.5	491.3	1,966.0	2,457.4	26.3	478.2	192.4	93	78
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	20.1	133.8	14.7	33.3	90.6	433.9	1,914.9	2,344.9	36.0	(NA)	204.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	20.7	133.2	15.1	34.2	90.7	405.8	1,739.4	2,145.5	21.9	(NA)	190.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	21.9	138.5	16.0	36.9	93.3	399.8	1,791.3	2,193.1	21.2	450.7	182.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	618	218	22.4	137.7	16.4	38.4	94.9	373.1	1,804.0	2,176.5	23.5	433.8	232.2	94	78
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.7	149.5	18.9	43.8	100.0	441.3	1,929.4	2,369.4	25.7	410.6	262.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	26.6	151.8	19.4	44.4	100.7	447.1	1,891.9	2,331.4	24.1	(NA)	253.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	27.2	144.9	19.5	44.8	97.0	444.4	1,800.5	2,240.3	28.5	(NA)	218.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	28.5	144.0	20.8	46.5	98.0	410.9	1,758.8	2,166.3	31.1	(NA)	214.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	814	250	28.2	140.1	20.5	44.1	96.2	393.1	1,693.8	2,086.7	22.1	(NA)	210.5	93	85
INDUSTRY 2045.--BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR															
1972 Census.....	130	52	7.2	69.7	5.2	11.3	49.8	294.2	369.7	660.2	12.4	(NA)	42.5	77	65
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.3	59.5	4.7	9.4	40.9	253.2	320.7	574.0	9.3	139.0	36.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	59.4	5.2	10.4	40.3	262.0	319.9	581.6	14.1	142.7	36.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	63.7	5.6	11.8	39.3	275.5	335.3	605.8	*13.2	142.7	44.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	59.1	5.4	11.3	36.3	229.8	322.8	550.3	*9.3	132.7	39.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	148	56	7.5	55.0	5.5	11.3	35.4	233.1	314.9	547.5	10.5	130.9	37.5	78	63
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	51.4	5.1	10.4	31.7	205.7	298.3	502.9	8.9	(NA)	35.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	49.7	5.0	10.4	30.8	205.4	284.6	488.8	9.8	(NA)	38.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	48.8	4.9	10.3	28.2	214.9	291.3	509.5	*8.7	111.0	33.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census (new)....	165	60	7.2	45.4	5.1	10.7	27.4	177.8	255.7	434.0	6.1	107.3	33.5	78	62
1963 Census (old)....	144	43	5.4	35.7	3.7	7.7	20.2	141.0	191.6	333.2	4.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	29.7	3.2	6.6	17.6	122.7	152.0	273.8	4.0	105.2	23.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.4	34.7	4.1	8.1	21.4	145.7	178.2	324.7	3.9	(NA)	81.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.4	34.1	4.0	8.3	21.2	142.0	176.4	327.9	7.7	(NA)	(S)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	32.0	3.9	8.0	19.3	110.7	169.6	279.9	5.0	(NA)	(S)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	117	30	4.9	28.4	3.6	7.5	17.7	118.1	164.2	279.4	8.6	(NA)	67.4	68	50

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 2, respectively for both industry 2041 and industry 2045. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2041 was 17.0 thousand employees and \$490 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 3; and for industry 2045, the estimate was 7.0 thousand employees and \$305 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2041.--FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS													
United States, total..	450	177	16.0	151.5	11.8	26.7	107.1	508.7	1,875.1	2,368.8	31.9	20.5	191.3
Northeast Region.....	64	13	1.3	13.3	1.0	2.2	10.1	40.9	187.8	229.6	2.4	2.0	47.8
New York.....	20	8	.9	10.6	.7	1.5	8.1	30.1	153.5	184.4	1.8	1.4	39.6
North Central Region.....	152	88	8.4	83.5	6.3	14.4	59.6	280.3	1,100.5	1,373.1	21.0	10.4	283.7
East North Central Div..	75	33	4.0	40.6	2.9	6.4	27.4	123.8	392.3	512.3	6.7	5.0	132.6
Ohio.....	21	6	.4	4.1	.3	.7	2.8	6.5	73.5	80.4	.5	.5	14.0
Illinois.....	19	11	1.7	16.8	1.3	2.7	12.2	53.0	154.8	203.9	2.6	2.1	50.2
West North Central Div..	77	55	4.4	42.9	3.4	8.0	32.2	156.5	708.2	860.8	14.3	5.4	151.2
Minnesota.....	17	15	1.0	11.2	.8	1.9	8.4	34.6	190.1	223.2	2.5	1.1	27.9
Missouri.....	13	9	1.1	10.9	.8	1.9	7.8	37.7	170.9	208.0	5.5	EE	(D)
Nebraska.....	9	6	.5	4.9	.4	1.0	4.2	22.7	75.6	99.2	2.4	CC	(D)
Kansas.....	31	21	1.4	12.4	1.1	2.7	9.4	51.0	219.0	267.6	2.9	1.7	41.0
South Region.....	182	48	4.0	30.5	2.9	6.3	20.0	108.1	323.3	426.7	5.9	5.1	83.3
South Atlantic Division..	95	20	1.3	9.3	.9	1.9	5.6	33.3	104.4	136.9	2.9	1.7	18.9
East South Central Div..	55	13	1.4	11.2	1.0	2.2	7.2	46.1	102.5	145.2	1.7	EE	(D)
Tennessee.....	31	10	1.2	9.7	.8	1.9	6.3	42.3	94.7	133.6	1.5	EE	(D)
West South Central Div..	32	15	1.3	10.0	1.0	2.1	7.1	28.7	116.4	144.9	1.3	EE	(D)
Texas.....	23	11	.9	7.0	.7	1.6	5.1	24.6	74.3	99.1	.6	EE	(D)
West Region.....	52	28	2.3	24.2	1.7	3.8	17.4	79.4	263.4	339.1	2.5	3.0	76.5
Mountain Division.....	24	12	.8	7.3	.5	1.2	5.3	24.3	83.2	107.6	.8	1.0	25.8
Montana.....	3	3	.2	1.6	.1	.3	1.2	7.9	14.4	22.2	.1	.2	5.6
Pacific Division.....	28	16	1.6	16.8	1.2	2.6	12.1	55.1	180.2	231.6	1.7	1.9	50.7
Oregon.....	5	4	.2	2.7	.2	.4	2.0	7.2	38.2	44.5	.2	BB	(D)
California.....	15	8	.6	6.8	.5	1.1	4.6	25.9	74.8	99.9	1.0	(NA)	(NA)
INDUSTRY 2045.--BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR													
United States, total..	130	52	7.2	69.7	5.2	11.3	49.8	291.2	369.7	660.2	12.4	7.5	233.1
Northeast Region.....	22	10	1.0	10.4	.8	1.7	7.5	26.6	47.2	72.9	1.4	1.3	31.3
New York.....	9	5	.4	5.4	.3	.7	3.6	16.6	26.3	42.1	.5	BB	(D)
North Central Region.....	54	23	4.1	39.1	3.1	6.7	29.0	167.5	216.6	383.9	7.1	3.6	116.8
Illinois.....	15	10	1.6	12.0	1.1	2.5	8.9	27.2	73.3	99.6	1.6	1.1	20.8
South Region.....	22	7	.9	6.3	.5	1.0	3.7	20.1	31.9	52.0	1.4	1.2	25.5
West South Central Div..	10	5	.6	4.6	.4	.7	2.9	13.8	21.8	35.7	1.3	.7	12.0
West Region.....	32	12	1.2	13.8	.8	2.0	9.6	80.0	74.0	131.4	2.5	1.4	59.5
California.....	18	8	.9	11.0	.7	1.6	8.2	73.1	61.2	132.1	(D)	EF	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2041- -- 2045- --	FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS; BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,953.1	(X)	2,818.8
20411 --	FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,206.7	(X)	2,173.9
	Wheat Flour, Except Flour Mixes <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 sacks (cwt).	253,882	1,596.4	245,703	1,557.7
	White flour:					
	Shipped for export:					
20411 05	Commercial dollar exports, all white flour types.....	...do.....	16,301	97.8	18,337	108.7
20411 07	All other exports of white flour such as under Public Law 480.....	...do.....	5,621	34.5	6,100	35.4
	Domestic shipments:					
	Bakers' and institutional white bread-type flour:					
20411 11	Shipped in bulk cars or trucks.....	...do.....	87,116	519.6	76,608	451.7
20411 13	Shipped in containers, including tote bins.....	...do.....	31,442	197.2	35,171	216.7
	Bakers' and institutional soft wheat flour, including commercial bakery, restaurant, hospital, etc.:					
20411 15	Shipped in bulk cars or trucks.....	...do.....	38,624	213.8	19,957	116.6
20411 17	Shipped in containers, including tote bins.....	...do.....	7,876	48.3	9,874	58.9
	Family white flour:					
	All family flour other than self-rising, such as phosphated, plain, bromated, enriched and all-purpose, including all-purpose purchased by the U.S. Govern- ment for domestic donation:					
20411 21	Shipped in containers of less than 25 lbs.....	...do.....	13,726	129.6	19,752	169.1
20411 23	Shipped in containers of 25 lbs. or more.....	...do.....	5,642	45.1	7,594	60.1
	Self-rising flour:					
20411 24	Shipped in containers of less than 25 lbs.....	...do.....	3,512	38.1	3,928	33.3
20411 25	Shipped in containers of 25 lbs. or more.....	...do.....	1,119	9.8	2,504	20.3
	Flour shipped to blenders or other processors (for further processing and/or packing before resale or shipment):					
20411 26	For blending, use in mixes, refrigerated doughs, etc....	...do.....	10,144	60.6	16,410	99.6
20411 27	For processing into other food products such as soups, etc.....	...do.....	1,065	6.4	537	3.0
20411 28	For use in nonfood products (pet food, industrial, etc.).	...do.....	2,494	11.7	953	4.2
	Other than white flour:					
20411 31	Whole wheat.....	...do.....	1,612	9.9	1,854	10.8
20411 51	Durum flour and semolina.....	...do.....	13,927	88.7	12,671	84.9
20411 61	Bulgur.....	...do.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
20411 98	Other wheat flour, including farina.....	...do.....	6,018	37.3	5,307	34.1
20411 00	Wheat flour, except flour mixes, n.s.k.....	...do.....	37,643	48.0	8,146	50.3
20412 -- 20412 13 20412 17	Wheat Mill Products Other Than Flour.....		(X)	214.6	(X)	204.3
	Wheat mill feed <sup>1</sup> .....	S. tons.....	4,193	202.9	1,242	201.3
	Wheat germ.....	...do.....	111	11.7	46	3.0
20413 --	Corn Mill Products.....		(X)	246.9	(X)	261.8
	Corn products for human consumption:					
20413 11	Whole cornmeal.....	1,000 sacks (cwt).	4,258	30.4	6,543	36.1
20413 15	Degermed cornmeal.....	...do.....	4,073	29.4	9,867	49.9
20413 21	Corn grits and hominy, except for brewer's use.....	...do.....	3,920	25.3	7,154	40.0
20413 23	Corn grits and flakes for brewer's use.....	...do.....	10,882	47.0	13,028	53.1
20413 51	Cornmeal for animal feed.....	...do.....	3,258	9.0	5,700	16.0
20413 61	Hominy feed and other byproducts of dry corn milling (for animal feed).....	S. tons.....	969	38.5	948	12.2
20113 98	Other corn mill products (corn, flour, etc.).....	1,000 sacks (cwt).	8,348	57.5	1,003	23.6
20113 00	Corn mill products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	9.8	(X)	.9
20416 -- 20416 11	Other Grain Mill Products, N.E.C.....		(X)	18.4	(X)	43.4
	Rye flour <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 sacks (cwt).	2,623	10.0	2,403	9.5
20416 23	Other flour (excluding wheat, corn, rye).....	...do.....	2,636	12.5	3,577	17.5
20416 27	Other mill feed (oats, rye, buckwheat, etc.).....	S. tons.....	100	5.6	189	3.9
20416 00	Other grain mill products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	20.3	(X)	12.5
20410 00	Flour and meal, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	70.1	(X)	86.4
20410 02	Flour and meal, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	30.3	(X)	20.3

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2041- -- 2045- --	FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS; BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR PRODUCTS—Continued					
	BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR, INCLUDING REFRIGERATED DOUGHS, TOTAL..		(X)	746.4	(X)	644.9
20415 --	Made chiefly from flour milled in same establishment.....		(X)	143.2	(X)	148.6
20455 --	Made chiefly from purchased flour.....		(X)	603.2	(X)	496.3
	Flour mixes:					
	Pancake and waffle mixes:					
20415 51 20455 51	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	1,000 sacks (cwt).	1,549	31.2	1,768	30.3
20415 52 20455 52	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	1,051	21.1	1,226	18.8
	Cake mixes, including gingerbread:					
20415 53 20455 53	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	do.....	5,656	177.1	7,595	177.4
20415 54 20455 54	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	1,789	45.3	1,710	36.1
	Biscuit mixes:					
20415 56 20455 56	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	do.....	578	10.0	945	16.3
20415 57 20455 57	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	86	1.6	176	3.4
	Pie crust mixes:					
20415 58 20455 58	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	do.....	311	9.8	283	7.2
20415 59 20455 59	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Cookie mixes, doughnut mixes and other sweet yeast goods mixes:					
20415 61 20415 64 20455 61 20455 64	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	do.....	1,678	28.4	1,520	26.8
20415 62 20455 62 20455 65	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	5,610	89.2	4,770	69.1
	Bread and bread-type roll mixes:					
20415 66 20455 66	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	do.....	4,059	69.7	1,348	21.9
20415 67 20455 67	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
	Other prepared flour mixes:					
20415 68 20455 68	Shipped in containers of less than 5 pounds.....	do.....	1,983	38.7	2,669	54.8
20415 69 20455 69	Shipped in containers of 5 pounds or more.....	do.....	2,292	31.3	835	12.8
	Refrigerated doughs:					
20415 71 20455 71	Biscuit dough.....	Million lb. net wt.	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	528.1	71.7
20415 73 20455 73	Cookie dough.....	do.....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
20415 75 20455 75	Bread and bread-type rolls, including dinner, Danish.....	do.....	147.0	43.4	324.5	45.0
20415 79 20455 79	Other refrigerated doughs, including pizza, coffee cake, etc.	do.....	591.4	108.7	73.6	23.8
20415 00 20455 00	Blended and prepared flour, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	40.9	(X)	27.1
20455 02	Blended and prepared flour, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	-	(X)	2.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

Footnotes continued on next page.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

Footnotes for table 3—Continued

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau publishes detailed monthly production data for flour milling products in Current Industrial Reports series M20A, "Flour Milling Products." Because of the reporting of production by individual companies on the CIR report and the reporting of shipments in the census report, the data shown in this report differ from that published in the current survey. The data differ also because of individual companies reporting on a fiscal year basis for the census and a calendar year basis for the current survey. For comparative purposes, the summary figures as published in the monthly current industrial reports series are shown below:

Code	Product	Unit of measure	1972 production as shown in current survey M20A	1972 shipments as shown in census of manufactures
20411 05- 20411 98 except 20411 61	Wheat Flour, except flour mixes and bulgur.	1,000 sacks (cwt).	250,441	253,882
20412 13	Wheat mill feed.....	1,000 short tons	4,303	4,193
20416 11	Rye flour.....	1,000 sacks (cwt).	2,248	2,623

<sup>2</sup>Data for product code 20411 61 are included with product code 20411 98 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>3</sup>Quantity estimated based on the quantity-value relationship for other products in the product class.

<sup>4</sup>Data for product codes 20415 59 and 20455 59 are combined with 20415 58 and 20455 58 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>5</sup>Data for product codes 20415 67 and 20455 67 are combined with 20415 66 and 20455 66 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>6</sup>Data for product codes 20415 71, 20455 71, 20415 73, and 20455 73 are combined with 20415 79 and 20455 79 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2041.--FLOUR AND OTHER GRAIN MILL PRODUCTS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,796.5	(X)	1,854.7
011111	Wheat.....	Million bu....	565.8	1,350.3	531.2	1,328.4
011521	Corn.....	do.....	86.9	120.8	92.8	130.5
011931	Oats.....	do.....	9.1	7.3	19.4	18.4
011913	Barley.....	do.....	3.0	3.8	2.8	3.3
011961	Sorghum grain.....	do.....	4.9	5.9	5.7	6.9
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt....	7,690.6	46.1	7,292.9	40.7
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	do.....	2,115.7	23.9	2,260.1	22.5
283303	Nutrients for enrichment and fortification.....	Kilograms....	(X)	4.9	(NA)	(NA)
207003	Fats and oils for use in flour and prepared flour mixes (pur- chased as such).....	Million lb....	42.2	9.1	107.0	11.3
229921	Burlap bags, new.....	Million bags..	10.7	3.0	21.7	4.3
239301	Cotton bags.....	do.....	(X)	10.2	(X)	13.0
264338	Paper shipping sacks.....	do.....	(X)	27.0	(X)	27.5
265013	Paperboard, folding and corrugated boxes.....	do.....	(X)	7.0	(X)	18.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	do.....	(X)	102.4	(X)	152.9
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	74.8	(X)	76.5
	INDUSTRY 2045.--BLENDED AND PREPARED FLOUR					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	343.9	(X)	284.7
011521	Corn.....	Million bu....	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
011111	Wheat.....	do.....	(Z)	(D)	(Z)	1.8
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt....	10,260.7	66.6	11,787.4	71.4
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	do.....	3,741.1	42.5	3,839.1	38.5
207003	Fats and oils for use in flour and prepared flour mixes (pur- chased as such).....	Million lb....	130.3	21.5	143.6	20.5
264338	Paper shipping sacks.....	do.....	(X)	3.0	(X)	1.5
265013	Paperboard, folding and corrugated boxes.....	do.....	(X)	51.8	(X)	19.5
340001	Metal containers.....	do.....	(X)	(D)	(X)	2.3
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	do.....	(X)	122.8	(X)	123.5
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	30.3	(X)	5.7

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (Z) Less than half the unit of measurement shown. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In both industries 2041 and 2045, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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## Cereal Breakfast Foods, SIC 2043

The Cereal Breakfast Foods Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cereal breakfast foods and related preparations.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cereal Breakfast Foods Industry amounted to \$1,085 million, an increase of 37 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$670 million in 1972 was 42 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 5 percent from 1967 to a total of 12.8 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,085 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establish-

ments classified in the Cereal Breakfast Foods Industry, \$227 million were products primary to other industries, and \$85 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 77 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 81 percent in 1967.

The total value of cereal breakfast foods shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$925 million of which \$773 million or 84 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2043, Cereal Breakfast Foods, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 82 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2043.--CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS														
1972 Census.....	46	25	12.8	139.8	10.8	21.4	110.9	670.0	417.4	1,085.1	25.0	(NA)	78.2	77	84
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	126.4	10.3	21.1	99.4	636.7	417.3	1,048.2	23.0	344.2	77.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	115.1	9.9	20.1	89.7	591.6	366.1	953.1	30.9	323.8	66.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	105.0	9.4	19.5	80.7	532.0	324.5	857.5	20.9	292.2	53.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	95.3	9.3	19.1	72.7	499.6	317.7	816.7	12.1	255.6	55.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	45	28	12.2	93.8	10.1	20.2	71.9	473.3	322.7	793.0	18.4	246.3	54.7	81	82
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	87.5	9.8	20.0	68.2	442.5	300.9	742.9	19.2	(NA)	53.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	84.2	9.9	19.8	65.8	415.6	293.8	707.1	16.2	(NA)	55.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	80.0	9.6	19.4	63.1	390.7	280.0	671.3	21.2	216.3	50.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	48	30	11.4	75.1	9.4	18.8	59.6	365.0	264.7	625.1	15.3	196.9	49.9	80	86
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	77.1	9.6	18.8	55.6	325.8	251.5	577.0	20.9	182.9	44.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.6	73.4	9.0	18.1	52.3	283.8	221.3	503.5	17.5	(NA)	42.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	68.3	8.6	17.9	48.7	266.5	215.5	482.8	14.4	(NA)	38.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	66.0	8.7	17.5	47.9	254.8	206.7	460.5	21.5	(NA)	38.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	43	25	10.9	61.9	8.5	16.8	44.1	243.1	202.0	444.1	17.7	(NA)	36.6	80	81

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2043 was 13 thousand employees and \$681 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)						
	INDUSTRY 2043.--CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS												
United States, total.	46	25	12.8	139.8	10.8	21.4	110.9	670.0	417.4	1,085.1	25.0	12.2	473.3
North Central Region.....	19	14	9.7	108.9	8.1	16.0	86.1	500.5	298.8	797.5	20.5	FF	(D)
East North Central Div.	8	7	6.7	78.8	5.6	11.0	62.3	335.0	178.9	513.8	14.4	7.0	239.5
West North Central Div.	11	7	3.0	30.1	2.5	5.0	23.8	165.5	119.9	283.7	6.1	EE	(D)
West Region.....	16	4	.6	6.6	.6	1.1	5.2	29.4	18.2	47.7	2.4	.5	20.9

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2043- --	CEREAL BREAKFAST FOODS, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	2,235.9	924.6	2,118.5	715.7
20430 --	Cereal Breakfast Foods—					
	Ready to serve:					
20430 11	Corn flakes and other corn breakfast foods.....	...do.....	518.2	235.5	455.5	182.3
20430 12	Wheat flakes and other wheat breakfast foods.....	...do.....	479.7	206.6	458.5	175.6
20430 15	Oat breakfast foods.....	...do.....	(D)	D	434.6	130.3
20430 17	Rice breakfast foods.....	...do.....	212.4	141.3	201.6	105.9
20430 19	Preparations of other grains and mixed grains, including baby cereal.....	...do.....	226.5	113.0	105.4	44.7
	To be cooked before serving:					
20430 52	Farina and other wheat foods.....	...do.....	126.4	36.9	420.2	62.2
20430 53	Rolled oats and oatmeal.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)		
20430 59	Preparations of other grains and mixed grains.....	...do.....	(D)	D		
20430 00	Cereal breakfast foods, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	6.3	2.6	41.2	14.2
20430 02	Cereal breakfast foods, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....			1.5	.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2043.--CEREAL, BREAKFAST FOODS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		X	351.4	(X)	275.8
011913	Barley.....	Million bu....	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.2
011521	Corn.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	9.5	18.1
011931	Oats.....	...do.....	26.7	20.9	(D)	(D)
011111	Wheat.....	...do.....	9.2	20.6	12.6	24.7
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt....	1,728.3	11.1	1,873.1	14.2
204123	Wheat germ.....	1,000 s. tons.	(D)	(D)	3.3	0.8
204135	Corn meal.....	1,000 cwt....	D	D	NA	NA
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	...do.....	4,856.2	49.1	2,919.8	28.1
207003	Fats and oils for use in flour and prepared flour mixes (pur- chased as such).....	Million lb....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
283303	Nutrients for enrichment and fortification.....	1,000 km.....	1,313.6	7.6	(NA)	NA
229921	Burlap bags, new.....	Million bags..	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
239301	Cotton bags.....	.....	.6	.2	(X)	(D)
264338	Paper shipping sacks.....	.....	9.5	2.3	(X)	1.4
265013	Paperboard, folding and corrugated boxes.....	.....	(X)	53.9	(X)	50.9
340001	Metal containers.....	.....	(X)	D	(X)	(D)
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	144.7	(X)	105.7
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	2.9	(X)	2.7

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2043, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

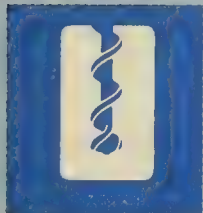
**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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(P)-20D-3  
January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Rice Milling, SIC 2044

The Rice Milling Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in cleaning and polishing rice and in manufacturing rice flour or meal.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Rice Milling Industry amounted to \$679 million, an increase of 24 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$148 million in 1972 was 44 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 5 percent from 1967 to a total of 4.0 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$679 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Rice Milling Industry, \$1 million were products primary to other industries, and \$23 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 100 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was also 100 percent in 1967.

The total value of milled rice and byproducts shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$666 million of which \$655 million or 98 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2044, Rice Milling, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was also 98 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2044.--RICE MILLING														
1972 Census .....	56	34	4.0	30.8	3.0	6.5	19.0	148.2	534.5	679.2	6.4	(NA)	195.5	100	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	27.1	2.8	6.3	16.7	128.9	399.1	518.4	14.5	105.6	141.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	27.3	3.0	6.8	16.4	112.9	452.6	564.8	4.4	98.6	128.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	26.6	3.2	7.1	16.6	126.7	457.6	580.3	5.6	96.7	135.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	25.9	3.2	7.0	15.9	107.6	445.4	556.7	8.4	92.4	132.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	68	46	4.2	24.4	3.2	7.2	15.0	103.8	447.2	548.4	9.8	86.0	123.0	100	98
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	21.0	3.0	6.9	13.3	86.2	371.9	457.6	7.2	(NA)	107.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	20.7	3.2	7.5	13.7	84.5	375.5	456.6	5.0	(NA)	103.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	21.1	3.2	7.3	13.3	70.0	361.0	442.9	4.5	63.2	102.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	74	49	4.3	20.3	3.2	7.3	12.7	80.5	351.1	423.0	3.3	57.8	109.6	100	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.4	18.9	3.3	8.0	11.8	65.8	332.8	399.3	5.0	56.4	84.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.9	17.2	2.8	6.4	9.7	62.8	275.7	329.4	*3.7	(NA)	81.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	15.4	2.8	6.5	9.1	60.0	259.5	315.8	3.0	(NA)	70.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	14.1	2.7	5.8	8.5	52.0	235.7	293.9	1.2	(NA)	60.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	72	51	3.8	14.3	2.9	6.0	9.0	53.2	262.3	312.1	1.4	(NA)	67.2	100	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2044 was 4.0 thousand employees and \$134 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2044.--RICE MILLING													
United States, total..	56	34	4.0	30.8	3.0	6.5	19.0	148.2	534.5	679.2	6.4	4.2	103.8
North Central Region....	6	1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.0	1.2	-	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	35	27	3.3	24.7	2.5	5.6	14.5	123.4	429.3	543.3	6.0	FF	(D)
Texas.....	8	8	1.3	13.0	.9	1.9	6.2	76.8	183.2	253.3	2.9	1.3	40.4
West Region.....	15	6	.5	5.9	.4	.9	4.3	24.7	104.3	134.7	.4	.6	25.0
Pacific Division.....	15	6	.5	5.9	.4	.9	4.3	24.7	104.3	134.7	.4	.6	25.0
California.....	15	6	.5	5.9	.4	.9	4.3	24.7	104.3	134.7	.4	.6	25.0

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2044- --	MILLED RICE, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	6,870.3	666.2	<sup>r</sup> 7,224.2	548.0
20440 --	Milled Rice and Byproducts:					
	Head rice:					
20440 11	Packed in 100 pound bags and over....	...do.....	3,705.3	397.4	4,342.7	365.7
20440 15	Packed in 3 pound containers or less.....	...do.....	587.0	111.8	398.1	53.6
20440 17	Packed in all other containers.....	...do.....	617.6	84.1	564.2	56.2
20440 21	Second heads.....	...do.....	253.9	17.2	448.5	25.9
20440 31	Screenings.....	...do.....	75.0	4.2	150.8	8.9
20440 41	Brewers rice.....	...do.....	180.1	8.9	258.4	12.1
20440 51	Bran.....	...do.....	724.8	12.4	453.3	8.8
20440 98	All other milled rice and byproducts (millfeed, hulls, etc.)....	...do.....	711.3	28.3	<sup>r</sup> 576.6	14.2
20440 00	Milled rice products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 4.1	.4	<sup>1</sup> 18.2	1.5
20440 02	Milled rice products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.2	1.5	<sup>1</sup> 13.4	1.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

<sup>r</sup>Revised.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationship reported for other products.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2044.--RICE MILLING					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	513.0	(X)	132.2
011501	Corn, including sorghum grain.....	Million bu....	-	-	-	-
011241	Rice, rough.....	Million lb....	8,603.3	484.0	7,963.2	103.9
204601	Purchased cornstarch.....	...do.....	-	-	-	-
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	29.0	(X)	28.3

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2044, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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and January 1974

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## Wet Corn Milling, SIC 2046

The Wet Corn Milling Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in milling corn or sorghum grain (milo) by the wet process, and producing starch, sirup, oil, sugar, and byproducts, such as gluten feed and meal. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing starch from other vegetable sources (potato, wheat, etc.) are also included.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing table sirups from corn sirup and other ingredients and those manufacturing starch-base dessert powders are classified in industry 2099.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Wet Corn Milling Industry amounted to \$832 million, an increase of 11 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$331 million

in 1972 was 7 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 14 percent from 1967 to a total of 12.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$832 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified as manufacturers of wet corn milling products, \$52 million were products primary to other industries, and \$10 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 94 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 84 percent in 1967.

The total value of wet corn milling products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$786 million of which \$770 million, or 98 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2046, Wet Corn Milling, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 96 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2046.--WET CORN MILLING															
1972 Census.....	41	27	12.1	137.7	8.4	17.1	88.6	331.1	498.7	832.3	48.1	(NA)	82.8	94	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	134.0	9.0	18.0	86.7	328.4	475.7	807.3	35.8	785.1	82.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.5	143.9	9.3	19.9	89.3	373.5	460.7	830.5	40.5	765.1	95.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.5	129.8	9.4	20.1	82.2	395.9	436.4	828.5	35.2	740.5	76.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.1	120.1	9.9	20.2	78.4	382.8	396.6	781.1	40.4	690.3	75.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	45	23	14.1	116.1	9.8	20.3	75.2	353.6	401.7	751.3	40.5	660.9	77.3	84	96
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.9	106.6	9.9	21.0	73.6	346.6	417.7	755.2	43.7	(NA)	81.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	98.4	9.3	20.4	70.3	302.7	382.1	679.9	47.7	(NA)	68.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	95.3	9.2	19.7	66.0	291.8	345.1	629.5	47.9	522.9	65.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	60	20	13.2	89.7	9.8	20.9	65.3	290.9	335.8	622.4	26.1	489.3	65.5	83	93
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.9	91.8	10.2	22.1	63.0	277.1	321.2	602.0	28.1	470.5	55.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.9	87.4	10.3	21.8	60.2	282.3	307.7	584.7	33.9	(NA)	62.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.7	83.2	10.1	21.7	57.2	277.6	286.3	566.4	27.0	(NA)	53.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	79.5	7.9	21.3	55.6	262.2	293.6	557.8	25.0	(NA)	53.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	59	26	13.8	78.8	10.4	22.2	56.3	249.4	282.0	528.5	18.1	(NA)	54.0	91	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2046 was 12.0 thousand employees and \$323 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2046.--WET CORN MILLING													
United States, total..	41	27	12.1	137.7	8.4	17.1	88.6	331.1	498.7	832.3	48.1	14.1	353.6
North Central Region.....	21	17	11.1	129.2	7.6	15.6	82.9	311.6	462.8	777.5	37.2	FF	(D)
East North Central Div..	11	9	6.8	80.1	4.7	9.7	52.2	203.8	250.4	458.4	19.1	8.4	236.9
West North Central Div..	10	8	4.2	49.0	2.9	5.9	30.7	107.8	212.4	319.0	18.2	FF	(D)
West Region.....	9	5	.3	1.8	.2	.5	1.3	4.1	5.2	9.3	(D)	.4	3.4

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2046--	WET CORN MILLING PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	786.0	(X)	646.6
	Corn sirup, unmixed <sup>1</sup> :					
20460 03	Type I (20 dextrose equivalent up to 38).....	Million lb....	385.2	14.4	210.5	10.5
20460 04	Type II (38 dextrose equivalent up to 58).....	..do.....	1,592.6	60.3	1,598.0	74.9
20460 05	Type III (58 dextrose equivalent up to 73).....	..do.....	1,630.4	68.1	871.4	43.2
20460 07	Type IV (73 dextrose equivalent and above).....	..do.....	519.9	22.4	60.6	2.8
	Corn sugar (crude and refined):					
20460 16	Hydrous dextrose (including crude type).....	..do.....	1,349.5	92.0	1,227.9	81.6
20460 17	Anhydrous dextrose.....	..do.....				
20460 18	Corn sirup solids (dried corn sirup).....	..do.....		7.8	127.1	10.4
	Cornstarch, including milo:					
20460 31	In packages larger than 5 pounds.....	..do.....	3,588.3	208.8	3,119.0	199.5
20460 33	In packages of 5 pounds or less.....	..do.....				
	Other starches:					
20460 41	Potato, Irish.....	..do.....	185.5	20.9	121.3	11.0
20460 43	Other starches (wheat, rice, etc.).....	..do.....				
20460 51	Dextrin (corn, tapioca, and other).....	..do.....	83.3	11.5	168.7	16.0
20460 61	Crude corn oil.....	..do.....	(2)	84.9	(2)	76.4
20460 65	Refined corn oil.....	..do.....				
	Wet process corn byproducts:					
20460 71	Steepwater concentrate (50-percent solids basis).....	..do.....	99.8	2.3	78.0	1.5
20460 75	Corn gluten feed.....	..do.....	3,050.8	76.4	2,365.9	55.1
20460 77	Corn gluten meal.....	..do.....	783.0	51.3	875.2	36.6
20460 79	Other wet process corn byproducts.....	..do.....	1,076.0	50.5	341.4	16.9
20460 00	Other wet corn milling products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	12.7	(X)	9.9
20460 02	Other wet corn milling products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	1.7	(X)	.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For 1972, the definitions of the dextrose equivalent are changed in the following manner:

1972 Code	Description	1967 Code	Description
20460 03	Type I (20 dextrose equivalent up to 38)....	20460 08	Low (28 to 37 dextrose equivalent)
20460 04	Type II (38 dextrose equivalent up to 58)....	20460 12	Regular (38 to 47 dextrose equivalent)
20460 05	Type III (58 dextrose equivalent up to 73)...	20460 13	Intermediate (48 to 57 dextrose equivalent)
20460 07	Type IV (73 dextrose equivalent and above)...	20460 14 (pt)	High (58 to 67 dextrose equivalent)
		20460 15 (pt)	Extra high (68 and over dextrose equivalent)

<sup>2</sup>Quantity data are withheld due to duplication arising from shipment between establishments in the same industry classification.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2046.--WET CORN MILLING					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	451.7	(X)	375.9
011501	Corn, including sorghum grain.....	Million bu....	261.8	337.0	224.1	289.1
011241	Rice, rough.....	Million lb....	-	-	-	-
204601	Purchased cornstarch.....	..do.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	107.5	(X)	81.1
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	7.2	(X)	2.4

-Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Included in material code 970099.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2046, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

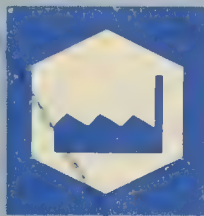
**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20D-5

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food; Prepared Feeds, N.E.C.;**  
SIC 2047 and SIC 2048

The Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dog, cat, and other pet food from cereal, meat, and other ingredients. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in slaughtering animals for pet food.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing feed for animals other than pets are classified in industry 2048, Prepared Feeds, N.E.C. The Prepared Feeds, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared feeds and feed ingredients and adjuncts for animals and fowls, not elsewhere classified. This industry includes poultry and livestock feed and feed ingredients, such as alfalfa meal, feed supplements and concentrates and feed premixes.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the classification system followed in the 1967 census were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: 2047, Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food; and 2048, Prepared Feeds, N.E.C.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food; and Prepared Feeds, N.E.C., Industries

amounted to \$6,312 million, an increase of 32 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,673 million in 1972 was 36 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 7 percent from 1967 to a total of 57.2 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$6,312 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food; and Prepared Feeds, N.E.C., Industries, \$99 million were products primary to other industries, and \$485 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 98 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of dog, cat, and other pet food; and prepared feeds, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$6,105 million of which \$5,728 million, or 94 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industries 2047 and 2048, Dog, Cat, and Other Pet Food; and Prepared Feeds, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 94 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
1972 Census.....	INDUSTRY 2047.--DOG, CAT, AND OTHER PET FOOD <sup>1</sup>														
	204	106	13.7	129.5	10.5	22.7	91.9	597.3	763.4	1,359.3	59.5	(NA)	86.3	(NA)	(NA)
	Industry 2048.--PREPARED FEEDS, N.E.C. <sup>1</sup>														
1972 Census.....	2,087	633	43.5	335.4	27.1	59.5	185.1	1,075.6	3,895.1	4,952.2	72.7	(NA)	266.5	(NA)	(NA)
1972 Census.....	INDUSTRIES 2047 AND 2048.--DOG, CAT, AND OTHER PET FOOD; PREPARED FOODS, N.E.C. <sup>2</sup>														
	2,291	739	57.2	464.9	37.6	82.2	277.0	1,672.9	4,658.5	6,311.5	132.2	(NA)	352.8	98	94
	(NA)	(NA)	54.3	412.3	36.4	75.2	248.9	1,550.4	4,254.4	5,810.7	174.2	1,255.4	318.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	57.1	403.6	38.2	79.9	243.6	1,541.8	4,039.8	5,556.7	111.0	1,194.6	317.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	55.4	371.0	35.9	77.2	215.7	1,407.4	3,685.1	5,088.5	99.3	1,087.6	284.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	53.1	340.3	34.4	74.4	195.4	1,276.6	3,479.7	4,761.0	90.0	100.7	264.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	2,355	721	53.3	325.9	34.6	75.3	187.1	1,226.8	3,579.5	4,796.9	75.6	976.5	277.6	97	94
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	51.4	298.4	32.0	71.5	164.5	1,031.9	3,411.7	4,438.4	62.1	(NA)	256.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	51.2	281.9	32.1	71.8	158.2	971.6	3,015.9	3,987.1	66.3	(NA)	231.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	52.8	281.7	33.6	74.3	159.5	978.1	2,892.7	3,869.6	50.4	(NA)	227.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	2,590	711	54.6	278.7	34.6	75.7	159.1	983.7	2,903.6	3,880.1	53.4	(NA)	231.4	96	93
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	56.2	279.9	36.4	79.5	159.2	881.4	2,772.9	3,652.2	56.7	(NA)	199.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	55.8	271.2	36.4	80.4	157.1	861.4	2,611.1	3,478.4	44.7	(NA)	187.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	56.4	263.2	36.9	80.1	152.7	807.7	2,446.0	3,262.4	49.6	(NA)	187.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	56.9	256.1	37.3	80.6	150.7	804.0	2,465.9	3,265.0	56.3	(NA)	209.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	2,379	715	57.3	252.3	38.0	81.4	151.8	798.9	2,444.9	3,238.4	55.0	(NA)	192.0	97	91

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufactures establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for the combined industry 2042 (1967 classification) was 57.0 thousand employees and \$6,429 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 3.

Data prior to 1968 appear in Volume II, 1967 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Comparable data for prior years not available.

<sup>2</sup>Comparable data to SIC 2042, Prepared Feeds for Animals and Fowls, as classified in the 1967 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2047.--DOG, CAT, AND OTHER PET FOOD											
United States, total.	204	106	13.7	129.5	10.5	22.7	91.9	597.3	763.4	1,359.3	59.5
Northeast Region.....	31	22	2.2	20.2	1.8	3.7	14.4	82.2	124.2	203.8	11.0
New Jersey.....	4	3	.2	2.0	.2	.4	1.2	6.5	10.0	16.6	.3
North Central Region.....	95	49	7.0	71.0	5.5	12.2	52.7	365.8	412.0	781.4	40.6
East North Central Div.	45	32	4.8	50.2	3.8	8.1	37.2	253.3	271.3	522.6	26.7
Ohio.....	11	8	1.2	10.7	1.0	1.7	7.9	54.8	72.6	127.4	11.8
Illinois.....	15	12	2.5	29.2	1.9	4.5	21.5	125.6	130.7	254.3	13.6
Wisconsin.....	14	9	.6	4.6	.4	1.0	3.4	33.3	45.5	79.0	(D)
West North Central Div.	50	17	2.2	20.8	1.7	4.0	15.5	112.5	140.7	258.9	13.8
South Region.....	32	19	2.2	17.2	1.5	3.2	9.9	57.4	106.3	163.8	3.9
West South Central Div.	10	6	.6	4.6	.4	.9	2.7	14.2	26.0	40.6	1.5
Arkansas.....	3	1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.9	1.3	2.2	-
West Region.....	46	16	2.3	21.1	1.7	3.7	15.0	91.9	120.8	210.1	4.0
Mountain Division.....	13	3	.3	1.5	.1	.4	1.0	3.6	5.2	8.4	.2
Pacific Division.....	33	13	2.0	19.7	1.5	3.3	14.0	88.3	115.6	201.7	3.8
California.....	26	9	1.6	16.9	1.3	2.9	12.3	76.2	99.1	173.2	3.0
INDUSTRY 2048.--PREPARED FEEDS, N.E.C.											
United States, total.	2,087	633	43.5	335.4	27.1	59.5	185.1	1,075.6	3,895.1	4,952.2	72.7
Northeast Region.....	216	53	4.5	38.1	2.9	6.2	21.3	95.3	446.5	539.1	7.7
New England Division...	47	13	1.0	7.8	.7	1.4	4.9	24.0	121.1	145.2	1.5
New Hampshire.....	4	3	.1	.6	.1	.1	.5	1.8	10.6	12.4	.1
Vermont.....	11	4	.4	3.6	.3	.6	2.1	9.8	52.0	61.7	1.0
Massachusetts.....	11	2	.1	1.2	.1	.2	.5	2.3	14.1	16.4	.1
Middle Atlantic Div.....	169	40	3.6	30.3	2.2	4.8	16.4	71.3	325.3	393.9	6.2
New York.....	61	10	1.3	11.3	.8	1.7	6.4	23.3	148.2	171.5	2.2
New Jersey.....	18	■	.7	5.0	.5	1.1	3.3	7.4	42.0	49.2	1.4
Pennsylvania.....	90	22	1.6	14.0	.9	2.1	6.7	40.6	135.1	173.2	2.6
North Central Region.....	803	248	17.8	150.0	10.5	23.5	77.6	523.5	1,329.3	1,839.2	31.7
East North Central Div.	284	94	6.7	60.4	4.2	8.9	33.0	244.6	582.0	821.2	12.6
Ohio.....	55	18	1.1	8.6	.7	1.6	4.8	32.0	92.6	124.4	.9
Indiana.....	56	23	1.7	13.8	1.1	2.3	8.6	56.9	108.8	162.4	5.5
Illinois.....	92	37	2.7	23.4	1.7	3.6	14.3	110.6	270.2	379.4	4.4
Michigan.....	28	3	.2	5.8	.1	.3	1.1	9.2	19.5	28.6	.5
Wisconsin.....	53	13	1.0	8.7	.5	1.1	4.0	35.9	90.9	126.4	1.3
West North Central Div.	519	154	11.1	89.6	6.3	14.6	44.6	278.9	747.3	1,018.0	19.1
Minnesota.....	67	18	1.6	13.1	.9	2.2	6.8	38.6	112.4	152.0	3.5
Iowa.....	152	55	3.6	31.7	1.7	3.9	12.3	102.9	225.3	320.7	4.5
Missouri.....	71	24	1.9	13.4	1.2	2.5	7.6	44.2	151.4	195.1	2.7
North Dakota.....	10	3	.1	1.1	.1	.2	.5	2.3	8.7	11.0	.2
Nebraska.....	134	32	2.3	17.8	1.4	3.6	10.5	55.1	140.5	195.2	3.6
South Region.....	744	238	15.7	105.5	10.3	22.6	61.3	323.2	1,626.5	1,948.2	24.6
South Atlantic Div.....	303	89	5.5	37.5	3.6	7.9	21.7	133.2	650.3	781.8	8.6
Virginia.....	32	10	.6	4.1	.4	.9	2.5	12.8	64.2	76.5	.6
North Carolina.....	90	26	1.5	9.1	.9	2.0	5.5	38.1	193.0	230.8	1.9
South Carolina.....	23	6	.4	2.4	.2	.6	1.3	7.2	25.4	32.6	.4
Georgia.....	90	23	1.7	12.0	1.1	2.4	6.9	45.0	227.5	271.4	4.2
Florida.....	47	15	.9	6.8	.6	1.3	3.5	15.4	68.0	83.5	1.2
East South Central Div.	173	48	3.7	27.2	2.3	5.3	15.0	73.4	412.4	485.3	4.6
Kentucky.....	33	9	.5	3.4	.4	.8	2.2	8.2	41.5	49.7	.7
Mississippi.....	33	11	.6	4.2	.4	1.1	2.9	11.0	65.0	76.2	1.0
West South Central Div.	269	102	6.5	40.8	4.4	9.4	24.5	116.7	563.8	681.1	11.4
Arkansas.....	52	19	1.3	7.9	.8	1.7	4.3	27.5	206.6	234.4	2.8
Louisiana.....	28	11	.6	3.6	.4	.9	2.3	10.6	45.0	56.7	.6
Oklahoma.....	36	15	.9	6.1	.6	1.3	3.7	16.5	71.9	88.6	1.5
Texas.....	152	56	3.7	23.2	2.6	5.5	14.2	62.1	240.3	301.4	6.5
West Region.....	324	94	5.4	45.7	3.3	7.3	24.8	133.6	492.8	625.8	8.6
Mountain Division.....	117	31	1.7	12.2	1.1	2.4	6.6	34.0	109.4	143.6	1.4
Idaho.....	18	4	.3	2.2	.2	.4	1.0	5.8	18.9	24.5	.6
Colorado.....	42	13	.6	4.8	.4	.9	2.6	9.3	36.6	46.7	2.2
Utah.....	11	2	.1	.7	.1	.2	.5	4.9	11.4	16.2	.1
Pacific Division.....	208	63	3.7	33.5	2.2	4.9	18.2	99.6	383.4	482.2	4.2
Washington.....	35	5	.5	4.1	.3	.7	2.3	21.4	45.8	65.7	.3
California.....	144	47	2.7	24.9	1.6	3.6	13.5	65.5	288.3	354.9	3.7

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2047- --	DOG, CAT, AND OTHER PET FOOD, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	1,431.7	(X)	806.7
20471 --	Dog and Cat Food.....	Million lb....	(X)	1,291.8	5,498.6	699.9
	Dog food:					
	Canned:					
20471 21	Ration type.....	...do.....	2,171.6	308.0	1,516.7	160.2
20471 23	Other.....	...do.....	533.4	123.8	384.1	77.9
	Dry dog food:					
20471 25	Shipped in packages of under 25 pounds.....	...do.....	1,501.5	173.1	972.6	113.7
20471 27	Shipped in packages of 25 pounds or over.....	...do.....	2,498.0	247.7	1,157.7	106.7
	Semimoist dog food:					
20471 31	Shipped in packages of 1 pound or less.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20471 33	Shipped in packages of more than 1 pound.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20471 35	Fresh and frozen horsemeat <sup>2</sup> .....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-
20471 37	Canned animal feed, containing 20 percent or more meat <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-
	Cat food:					
	Canned:					
20471 41	Fish base.....	...do.....	219.2	32.6	294.9	41.9
20471 43	Meat base.....	...do.....	251.9	46.5	244.5	44.1
20471 45	Other (ration meal base).....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-
	Dry cat food:					
20471 53	Shipped in packages of under 25 pounds.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20471 55	Shipped in packages of 25 pounds or over.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Semimoist cat food:					
20471 56	Shipped in packages of 1 pound or less.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-	-
20471 58	Shipped in packages of more than 1 pound.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20471 00	Dog and cat food, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>4</sup> 395.2	66.4	359.3	45.8
20472 --	Other Pet and Specialty Feed.....	.....	(X)	139.9	(X)	106.8
20472 51	Pet food other than dog or cat food.....	Million lb....	249.6	21.5	183.8	16.4
	Specialty feeds:					
20472 61	Laboratory (mouse, guinea pig, etc.).....	1,000 s. tons.	56.5	8.2	54.0	6.8
20472 63	Fur (mink, fox, etc.).....	...do.....	78.5	9.4	251.0	29.1
20472 65	Birds (wild, tame, pigeon, game).....	...do.....	188.8	19.9	86.0	8.7
20472 67	Rabbit.....	...do.....	162.7	16.2	123.0	10.6
20472 69	Other.....	...do.....	286.6	41.1	197.0	16.7
20472 00	Other prepared animal feeds, n.s.k., including other feed materials and special feed, n.e.c.....	.....	<sup>4</sup> 208.8	23.6	249.0	18.5
20470 00	Prepared animal feeds, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more.....	.....	(X)	( <sup>5</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>5</sup> )
20470 02	Prepared animal feeds, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees.....	.....				
2048- --	PREPARED FEEDS, N.E.C., TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	4,673.1	(X)	3,591.2
20481 --	Egg-Type Feed, Including Starter-Grower and Layer-Breeder:					
	Complete poultry feeds.....	1,000 s. tons.	6,841	562.3	7,699	590.0
20481 11	Starter-grower.....	...do.....	1,939	163.2	2,135	169.9
20481 15	Layer-breeder.....	...do.....	4,902	399.1	5,564	420.1
	Poultry feed supplements and concentrates.....	...do.....	980	111.3	1,327	133.0
20481 13	Starter-grower.....	...do.....	146	16.4	268	26.2
20481 17	Layer-breeder.....	...do.....	834	94.9	1,059	106.8
20482 --	Broiler Feed:					
20482 11	Complete poultry feeds, broiler.....	...do.....	5,151	457.5	5,660	472.6
20482 13	Poultry feed supplements and concentrates, broiler.....	...do.....	332	46.5	234	24.6
20483 --	Turkey Feed:					
20483 11	Complete poultry feeds, turkey.....	...do.....	1,421	128.0	1,808	145.2
20483 13	Poultry feed supplements and concentrates, turkey.....	...do.....	179	21.7	333	35.3
20484 --	Dairy Cattle Feed:					
20484 21	Complete livestock feeds, dairy cattle.....	...do.....	7,331	559.7	5,492	386.1
20484 23	Livestock feed supplements and concentrates, dairy cattle.....	...do.....	1,098	189.4	1,309	118.3
20485 --	Swine Feed:					
20485 11	Complete livestock feeds, swine.....	...do.....	3,334	296.1	2,591	221.1
20485 13	Livestock feed supplements and concentrates, swine.....	...do.....	3,584	445.5	3,008	344.2
20486 --	Beef Cattle Feed:					
20486 11	Complete livestock feeds, beef cattle.....	...do.....	2,922	217.9	2,435	168.1
20486 13	Livestock feed supplements and concentrates, beef cattle.....	...do.....	3,619	307.7	1,936	179.7
20487 --	Horse and Mule Feed:					
20487 11	Complete livestock feeds, horse and mule.....	...do.....	1,039	84.2	689	54.2
20487 13	Livestock feed supplements and concentrates, horse and mule.....	...do.....	69	7.2	87	8.4

See footnotes at end of the table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	PREPARED FEEDS, N.E.C.--Continued					
20488 --	Other Poultry and Livestock Feed:					
20488 11	Other complete poultry and livestock feeds (duck, sheep, mineral, etc.).....	...do....	1,098	75.3	453	34.9
20488 13	Other poultry and livestock feeds, including supplements and concentrates (duck, sheep, mineral, etc.).....	...do....	565	53.2	236	30.2
20489 --	Other Prepared Animal Feeds:					
20489 11	Grain ground, rolled, pulverized, chopped, or crimped, excluding corn meal.	Million sacks cwt.	14.0	63.0	18.4	59.4
20489 22	Mineral mixtures, including oyster shells prepared for feed use.....	Million lb....	440.1	26.2	747.3	22.1
	Alfalfa meal:					
20489 32	Sun cured.....	1,000 s. tons.	278	12.2	321	12.4
20489 34	Cubed.....	...do....				
20489 35	Dehydrated.....	...do....				
			1,367	63.6	1,739	74.6
20480 00	Prepared animal feeds, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	<sup>6</sup> 784.8	4,077	<sup>7</sup> 538.3
20480 02	Prepared animal feeds, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	<sup>6</sup> 159.8	(X)	<sup>6</sup> 71.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Included under product code 20471 total to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. In some cases figures which are otherwise publishable are withheld to avoid indirect disclosure by subtraction from higher-level totals or from related figures.

<sup>2</sup>In 1967, classified in product code 20110 13.

<sup>3</sup>In 1967, classified in product codes 20118 15 and 20138 15.

<sup>4</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationships of other products in the product class or industry.

<sup>5</sup>Generally, data for these establishments were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. However, separate information on pet food manufacturers were not collected in this manner and, therefore, were not separately available. Data for these establishments are included in product codes 20480 00 and 20480 02.

<sup>6</sup>Includes an unknown amount for pet food manufacturers.

<sup>7</sup>The 1967 data for old product codes 20421 00 and 20422 00 were included in the n.s.k. category. Product class n.s.k. data were not available for 1972 because of the restructuring of the product classes for this industry. Additionally, these data included estimates for pet food manufacturers classified in industry 2047 who did not completely identify their products.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2047.--DOG, CAT, AND OTHER PET FOOD, and INDUSTRY 2048.--PREPARED FEEDS, N.E.C. <sup>1</sup>					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	<sup>1</sup> 4,199.2	(X)	3,254.8
011111	Wheat.....	Million bu....	34.8	55.7	30.3	51.5
011521	Corn.....	...do.....	430.3	565.4	369.0	500.8
011931	Oats.....	...do.....	66.2	62.7	59.1	53.1
011913	Barley.....	...do.....	48.2	61.4	32.2	38.6
011961	Sorghum grain.....	...do.....	122.0	151.7	137.7	173.1
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt....	9,121.5	30.5	8,234.4	23.3
204123	Wheat germ.....	1,000 s. tons.	131.9	6.7	160.7	8.8
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	6,091.9	37.8	2,112.4	12.3
209003	Fats and oils for use in flour and prepared flour mixes (purchased as such).....	Million lb....	50.4	3.8	15.2	1.0
207004	Fats and oils used in animal feeds.....	...do.....	920.8	67.7	1,071.1	62.0
207441	Cottonseed cake and meal.....	1,000 s. tons.	1,108.2	101.0	635.3	51.8
207521	Soybean cake and meal.....	...do.....	6,774.2	753.0	6,007.2	511.2
207631	Other oilseed cake and meal.....	...do.....	225.4	17.4	207.5	16.4
204243	Alfalfa meal excluding alfalfa hay.....	...do.....	1,449.9	74.8	1,615.6	73.2
204135	Corn meal.....	1,000 cwt....	14,822.5	49.2	8,284.0	20.6
204133	Hominy feed and meal.....	1,000 s. tons.	548.5	30.3	642.2	32.0
207736	Fish meal and solubles.....	...do.....	396.1	67.7	543.9	75.0
204607	Corn gluten feed and meal.....	...do.....	803.1	68.0	699.4	54.1
204121	Millfeed and screenings.....	...do.....	2,605.6	137.2	2,665.6	120.0
207721	Meat meal and tankage.....	...do.....	1,829.3	233.1	1,521.6	142.2
283303	Nutrients for enrichment and fortification.....	Kilograms....	(NA)	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
208249	Brewers' and distillers' grains.....	1,000 s. tons.	556.9	36.4	418.3	25.5
287321	Urea.....	...do.....	301.6	18.3	270.3	21.8
283391	Microingredients (vitamins, antibiotics, drugs, trace minerals, etc.).....		(X)	162.7	(X)	147.9
204801	Supplements and concentrates (mixture of feed ingredients).....		(X)	59.1	(X)	77.9
229921	Burlap bags, new.....	Million bags..	35.9	10.3	81.6	18.5
239301	Cotton bags.....	...do.....	3.4	1.1	12.3	3.8
264338	Paper shipping sacks.....	...do.....	641.4	61.8	475.8	39.6
265013	Paperboard, folding and corrugated boxes.....	...do.....	(X)	33.0	(X)	19.1
340001	Metal containers.....	...do.....	(X)	110.0	(X)	66.6
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	...do.....	(X)	602.3	(X)	520.1
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	<sup>3</sup> 528.0	(X)	293.0

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Cost of materials and ingredients, etc. for industries 2047 and 2048 were not separately available at this time. Separate information for materials consumed in these industries will be published in the final industry report.<sup>2</sup>For 1967, included with "All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed," code 970099.<sup>3</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report materials data including a large number of small feed manufactures. For 1972 and 1967, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industries 2047 and 2048, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 3 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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## INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20E-1

ed January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

### Bread, Cake, and Related Products, SIC 2051

The Bread, Cake, and Related Products Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bread, cakes, and other "perishable" bakery products. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing bakery products for sale primarily for home-service delivery or through one or more nonbaking retail outlets.

Establishments primarily engaged in producing "dry" bakery products, such as biscuits, crackers, and cookies are classified in industry 2052. Establishments producing bakery products primarily for direct sale on the premises to household consumers are classified in Retail Trade, industry 5462.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Bread, Cake, and Related Products Industry amounted to \$6,151 million, an increase of 20 percent compared with 1967.

Value added by manufacture at \$3,460 million in 1972 was 26 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 12 percent from 1967 to a total of 195.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$6,151 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Bread, Cake, and Related Products Industry, \$358 million were products primary to other industries, and \$971 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 93 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of bread, cake, and related products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$4,998 million of which \$4,822 million, or 97 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2051, Bread, Cake, and Related Products, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 99 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
INDUSTRY 2051.--BREAD, CAKE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS															
1972 Census.....	3,302	1,366	195.4	1,712.0	109.7	220.7	884.0	3,460.4	2,658.2	6,151.1	157.6	(NA)	141.0	93	97
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	195.7	1,633.8	111.0	223.2	831.8	3,208.8	2,507.1	5,716.7	169.2	1,809.8	131.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	202.9	1,572.2	117.0	235.1	792.1	3,090.5	2,459.8	5,549.0	149.5	1,734.6	141.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	221.0	1,548.7	126.2	255.4	790.9	3,041.7	2,467.8	5,508.3	137.4	1,707.8	147.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	215.5	1,456.8	122.3	250.8	740.2	2,878.8	2,357.4	5,234.6	133.9	1,592.7	142.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	4,042	1,608	221.7	1,414.0	125.3	252.3	710.8	2,753.0	2,349.5	5,102.6	127.9	1,553.8	139.1	97	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	231.8	1,419.6	127.9	266.1	698.8	2,658.4	2,349.0	5,007.2	148.6	(NA)	130.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	235.5	1,355.6	130.0	266.4	671.6	2,500.0	2,209.4	4,709.1	142.0	(NA)	129.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	234.2	1,330.7	127.3	272.5	658.0	2,492.2	2,159.0	4,618.2	115.0	1,402.6	131.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	5,010	1,904	237.0	1,330.3	129.9	267.6	645.7	2,403.8	2,103.1	4,506.0	95.3	1,318.9	130.1	BE	BE
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	254.2	1,321.0	137.2	286.6	641.4	2,333.5	2,106.6	4,446.3	92.6	1,246.5	126.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	255.5	1,276.8	140.5	292.8	631.0	2,284.9	2,076.5	4,365.2	96.4	(NA)	132.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	260.4	1,271.6	144.0	300.5	629.6	2,266.2	2,059.1	4,332.9	101.9	(NA)	132.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	260.7	1,222.9	146.6	299.3	607.6	2,236.4	2,027.5	4,266.6	*127.2	(NA)	132.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	6,026	2,161	257.8	1,158.1	145.9	297.5	574.7	2,119.8	1,995.0	4,098.6	104.1	(NA)	144.2	BE	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2051 was 183.0 thousand employees and \$3,325 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2051.--BREAD, CAKE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS													
United States, total.	3,302	1,366	195.4	1,712.0	109.7	220.7	884.0	3,460.4	2,658.2	6,151.1	157.6	221.7	2,753.0
Northeast Region.....	1,167	392	52.3	462.6	31.5	61.6	253.9	906.5	723.5	1,643.3	34.9	66.3	822.2
New England Division...	321	96	13.6	124.0	7.8	15.8	63.7	238.7	212.7	454.4	12.2	16.9	212.3
Maine.....	32	9	1.4	12.6	.9	1.7	6.0	27.5	24.0	51.5	1.8	1.8	23.7
Middle Atlantic Div....	846	296	38.7	338.6	23.7	45.8	190.2	667.8	510.8	1,188.9	22.7	49.4	609.9
New York.....	395	127	16.7	151.2	10.0	19.4	80.6	273.6	223.3	502.5	9.1	21.9	267.4
New Jersey.....	161	58	7.8	68.8	5.1	9.9	43.0	153.0	113.7	266.3	5.3	7.6	98.9
Pennsylvania.....	290	111	14.2	118.6	8.6	16.5	66.6	241.2	173.8	420.1	8.3	19.9	243.6
North Central Region....	875	374	56.0	504.2	31.8	63.9	265.8	1,013.2	739.5	1,753.3	34.3	63.4	758.0
East North Central Div.	599	258	40.7	372.0	23.2	46.6	196.1	743.9	546.4	1,291.5	24.3	46.0	550.0
Ohio.....	177	76	12.9	114.8	7.0	14.4	57.1	224.9	178.0	403.0	6.9	13.4	163.5
Illinois.....	161	69	12.0	116.2	6.9	13.8	63.8	227.5	155.5	383.9	8.1	FF	(D)
Michigan.....	137	49	7.3	70.3	4.5	8.8	38.6	147.9	104.1	252.1	5.0	8.7	103.2
West North Central Div.	276	116	15.3	132.2	8.6	17.3	69.8	269.3	193.1	461.8	10.0	17.4	208.0
Iowa.....	48	19	2.4	20.3	1.3	2.4	9.1	40.6	31.0	71.5	1.1	2.8	34.3
Missouri.....	71	33	5.5	49.2	3.1	6.3	27.9	101.3	70.4	171.5	3.9	6.5	80.6
South Region.....	748	395	58.0	458.8	31.3	65.8	221.3	962.9	818.9	1,799.9	55.5	60.8	717.9
South Atlantic Division.	366	202	30.0	236.3	16.8	35.4	118.5	497.9	419.1	917.7	28.7	31.4	380.4
West Virginia.....	28	16	1.8	14.5	1.0	2.0	6.7	34.0	33.4	67.4	1.1	2.1	28.9
North Carolina.....	59	40	6.6	46.8	3.5	7.5	22.5	96.4	84.1	180.5	5.1	6.3	68.8
South Carolina.....	15	10	1.6	11.5	.9	1.9	6.2	25.2	20.5	45.8	2.2	1.8	19.5
Georgia.....	50	27	4.5	37.8	2.6	5.7	17.1	74.8	62.4	137.3	6.4	4.6	60.7
East South Central Div.	139	80	11.5	92.0	6.1	12.7	43.4	196.8	161.6	358.0	10.7	12.1	133.4
Mississippi.....	25	13	1.4	10.3	.7	1.5	4.5	25.2	24.5	49.7	1.0	EE	(D)
West South Central Div.	243	113	16.5	130.5	8.4	17.7	59.4	268.2	238.2	524.2	16.1	17.3	204.0
West Region.....	512	205	29.1	286.4	15.1	29.4	143.0	577.8	376.3	954.6	32.9	31.3	777.7
New Mexico.....	18	6	.7	4.8	.3	.6	1.7	11.4	8.4	19.9	.5	.7	7.5
California.....	269	112	18.3	185.0	9.4	17.8	92.1	385.0	235.7	621.1	25.4	20.1	308.1

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees	EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees
BB 250 to 499 employees	FF 2,500 employees and over
CC 500 to 999 employees	

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2051- --	BREAD, CAKE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	4,998.1	(X)	4,320.6
20511 --	Bread, White, Wheat, and Rye.....	Million lb. baked wt.	11,193.1	2,365.5	11,815.1	2,180.9
20511 11	White, pan.....	...do.....	8,295.1	1,647.6	8,807.9	1,527.3
20511 13	White, hearth including French, Italian, etc.....	...do.....	518.8	146.5	508.9	109.8
20511 15	Whole wheat, cracked wheat, and other dark wheat breads.....	...do.....	781.2	194.4	566.6	122.3
20511 17	Rye, including pumpernickel.....	...do.....	424.9	117.4	461.0	101.9
	Specialty breads:					
20511 21	Raisin.....	...do.....	112.8	33.5	128.3	32.4
20511 29	Other specialty breads (potato, salt-rising, salt-free, canned, etc.).....	...do.....	212.4	65.0	176.8	60.6
20511 00	Bread, white, wheat and rye, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 847.9	161.1	1,165.6	226.6
20512 --	Rolls, bread stuffing, bread crumbs.....	...do.....	3,383.1	902.8	2,556.3	612.6
	Rolls, bread-type, including brown and serve rolls:					
20512 33	Hamburger and weiner rolls.....	...do.....	2,296.0	563.7	1,845.7	416.4
20512 35	Brown and serve rolls.....	...do.....	358.8	103.7	275.1	76.5
20512 39	Other bread-type rolls (kaiser, parkerhouse, English muffins, etc.).....	...do.....	587.8	192.3	356.9	103.3
20512 41	Bread stuffing and bread crumbs.....	...do.....	112.5	33.9	78.6	16.4
20512 00	Rolls, bread-type, including brown and serve rolls, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 28.0	9.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
20513 --	Sweet Yeast Goods.....	...do.....	876.6	411.7	1,025.1	393.0
20513 13	Yeast-raised doughnuts.....	...do.....	252.1	90.0	374.5	137.9
20513 98	All other types of sweet yeast goods including sweet rolls and coffee cake.....	...do.....	543.8	289.4	537.4	211.7
20513 00	Sweet yeast goods, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 80.7	32.3	113.2	43.4
20514 11	Soft cakes, all types including pound, layer, fruit, etc.....	...do.....	1,062.2	527.5	1,229.1	478.6
20515 11	Pies (fruit and custard) except frozen.....	...do.....	569.1	224.5	673.7	226.7
20516 11	Pastries, all types of baking-powder leavened only, including cream puffs, eclairs, ladyfingers, french pastry, puff pastries, etc.....	.....	(X)	43.4	(X)	51.2
20517 11	Doughnuts, cake type (baking-powder leavened).....	Million lb. baked wt.	376.4	177.2	437.7	164.0
20510 00	Bread and other bakery products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	230.0	(X)	145.5
20510 02	Bread and other bakery products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	115.5	(X)	68.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on the quantity-value relationship for other products of the product class or industry.

<sup>2</sup>For 1967, product code 20512 00 was included in code 20511 00.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

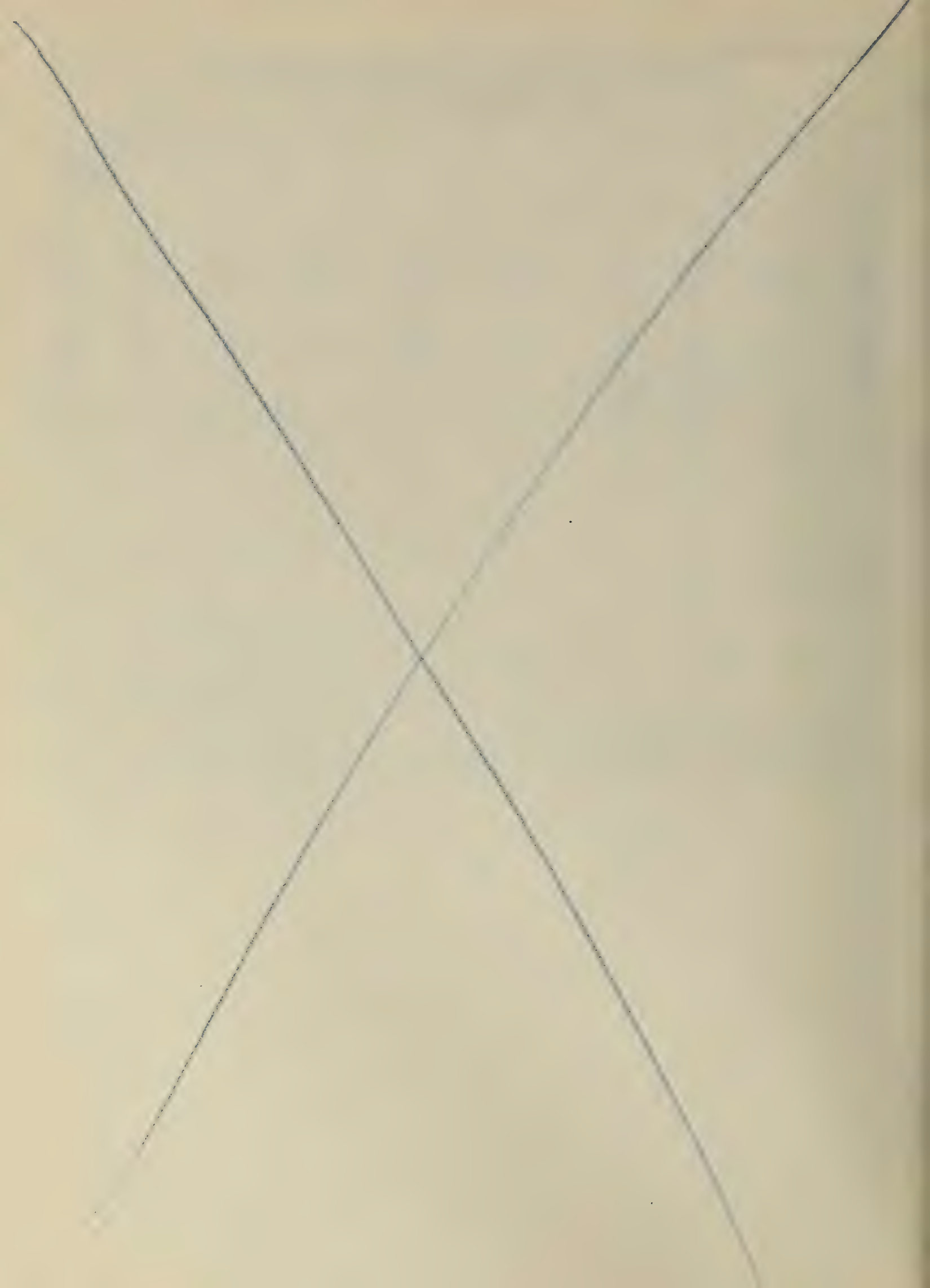
(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2051.--BREAD, CAKE, AND RELATED PRODUCTS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,895.0	(X)	1,856.3
204110	Wheat flour.....	Million lb....	9,489.6	614.3	10,213.0	602.2
204554	Prepared flour mixes.....	..do.....	515.3	70.0	642.6	72.0
206011	Sugar (cane and beet).....	..do.....	1,781.0	160.2	1,386.1	129.2
207911	Shortening.....	..do.....	498.0	78.9	397.4	59.5
201151	Lard.....	..do.....	222.8	30.7	266.0	28.0
207901	Margarine and puff paste.....	..do.....	58.8	10.5	51.1	8.7
283303	Nutrients for enrichment and fortification.....	Kilograms....	33.1	13.5	(X)	(X)
207014	Other fats and oils.....	Million lb....	148.0	30.4	128.4	24.5
202311	Dried milk.....	..do.....	184.6	40.3	206.4	39.4
201721	Frozen and liquid eggs.....	..do.....	147.3	36.1	160.2	41.7
970005	Containers and wrapping materials.....		(X)	257.6	(X)	256.4
970099	All other materials, ingredients, and supplies.....		(X)	333.1	(X)	394.0
976000	Materials, ingredients, etc., n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	219.3	(X)	200.7

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2051, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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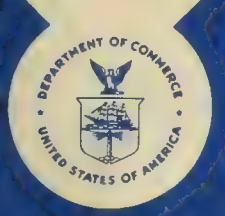
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MC72(P)-20E-2

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## **Cookies and Crackers, SIC 2052**

The Cookies and Crackers Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cookies, crackers, pretzels, and similar "dry" bakery products.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing "perishable" bakery products are classified in industry 2051. Biscuit mixes and refrigerated doughs made from flour milled in the same establishment and from purchased flour are included in industry codes 2041 and 2045, respectively.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cookies and Crackers Industry amounted to \$1,762 million, an increase of 29 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,018 million in 1972 was 37 percent above the value added

in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 4 percent from 1967 to a total of 41 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,762 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Cookies and Crackers Industry, \$66 million were products primary to other industries, and \$104 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of cookies and crackers shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,692 million of which \$1,592 million, or 94 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2052, Cookies and Crackers, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 93 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, row	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover- ratio
	Total	With 20 employ- ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2052.--COOKIES AND CRACKERS														
1972 Census.....	311	174	41.0	336.3	32.9	65.3	244.5	1,017.7	741.4	1,761.5	36.5	(NA)	89.5	96	94
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	41.2	298.0	32.5	63.6	208.5	932.0	714.6	1,640.5	24.4	489.1	90.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.4	287.6	34.0	66.9	201.9	871.4	667.8	1,532.7	21.7	474.0	82.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	43.8	275.7	35.7	68.7	194.5	791.0	658.2	1,453.0	19.5	468.8	76.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.2	261.3	34.1	67.7	189.7	785.0	636.6	1,421.4	26.8	457.2	74.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	348	200	42.5	250.8	34.2	67.8	180.7	741.6	623.7	1,363.8	24.0	454.5	74.0	97	93
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.5	234.4	34.1	67.5	167.2	712.7	620.2	1,327.3	33.2	(NA)	73.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.4	220.0	33.9	66.8	158.5	673.4	563.7	1,235.6	30.9	(NA)	64.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.2	215.3	33.4	67.2	154.0	656.0	540.8	1,197.8	15.3	385.6	61.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	356	208	43.2	213.0	34.1	68.0	150.9	627.0	523.3	1,150.1	26.4	373.4	61.6	97	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.4	204.8	33.2	66.8	143.1	618.2	516.1	1,134.1	38.0	354.1	63.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.8	193.5	33.4	66.5	132.8	591.8	483.0	1,073.9	14.2	(NA)	59.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	43.4	189.7	33.8	67.5	130.5	576.5	478.4	1,051.3	12.7	(NA)	60.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	44.0	182.3	33.8	66.8	123.9	542.4	458.7	998.0	14.5	(NA)	59.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	339	206	44.5	179.8	34.3	68.5	122.7	523.3	456.8	982.5	15.5	(NA)	58.6	97	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2052 was 41.0 thousand employees and \$1,009 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2052.--COOKIES AND CRACKERS													
United States, total..	311	174	41.0	336.3	32.9	65.3	244.5	1,017.7	711.4	1,761.5	36.5	12.5	741.6
Northeast Region.....	123	58	11.9	102.7	10.0	20.7	78.8	311.0	211.2	520.9	8.5	12.5	224.7
New England Division....	14	6	.7	5.5	.6	1.1	3.7	12.4	9.2	21.5	.2	.8	6.9
Middle Atlantic Div.....	109	52	11.2	97.3	9.5	19.6	75.1	298.6	201.9	499.3	8.2	11.8	222.0
New York.....	37	15	1.3	10.7	.9	1.7	5.7	22.2	18.8	40.9	.6	1.4	17.8
New Jersey.....	26	14	4.8	42.5	4.3	9.1	31.1	139.1	95.5	234.3	2.3	5.9	112.3
Pennsylvania.....	46	23	5.1	44.0	4.3	8.8	35.4	137.3	87.6	224.1	5.2	4.5	91.7
North Central Region.....	83	55	13.3	106.3	11.2	22.5	85.1	340.5	250.3	595.1	7.8	11.4	200.9
East North Central Div..	62	40	11.0	90.5	9.5	18.9	72.9	291.1	209.7	505.5	6.8	12.1	222.0
Ohio.....	13	9	2.4	20.1	2.2	4.4	17.7	66.6	53.1	119.5	2.6	2.9	56.8
Illinois.....	25	18	6.5	56.7	5.5	11.7	45.8	193.3	119.8	317.5	3.1	8.8	100.0
Michigan.....	10	7	1.4	9.2	1.1	1.8	6.9	20.4	24.9	15.5	.8	1.6	22.5
West North Central Div..	21	15	2.3	15.7	1.9	3.5	12.2	49.3	10.6	89.5	.9	2.3	37.9
Iowa.....	3	3	.7	3.7	.6	1.0	2.8	6.6	9.8	16.3	.4	.6	5.2
Missouri.....	11	7	.8	5.5	.7	1.2	4.3	22.3	14.9	37.2	.2	.8	14.1
South Region.....	51	33	11.2	86.7	7.8	15.1	51.0	230.1	187.1	416.7	17.8	10.3	160.6
South Atlantic Division..	26	18	7.8	60.9	5.2	10.0	34.5	153.4	125.8	278.7	14.7	6.8	109.3
North Carolina.....	7	5	3.2	27.5	1.5	2.9	8.3	41.7	36.3	77.3	(D)	2.5	31.9
Georgia.....	9	7	3.4	26.1	2.9	5.5	21.4	93.7	68.5	162.0	(D)	3.1	59.2
East South Central Div..	12	7	1.9	15.3	1.4	2.7	8.2	38.9	36.7	75.6	2.2	1.7	18.6
West South Central Div..	13	8	1.4	10.4	1.3	2.4	8.3	37.9	24.5	62.4	.6	1.8	32.7
West Region.....	54	28	4.7	40.6	3.7	7.0	29.4	136.3	92.7	224.1	2.8	5.3	96.5
California.....	33	18	2.5	22.2	1.8	3.5	14.5	69.2	52.5	122.1	1.8	2.9	17.4
Hawaii.....	4	2	.1	.6	.1	.1	.3	.9	1.5	2.4	-	(NA)	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2052- --	COOKIES AND CRACKERS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	1,692.2	(X)	1,349.5
20521 --	Crackers and Pretzels.....	Million lb. baked wt.	1,668.7	687.5	1,496.8	494.0
20521 23	Graham crackers.....	...do.....	149.8	52.8	224.8	74.4
20521 25	Saltines.....	...do.....	562.8	205.5	576.6	162.6
20521 33	Cracker meal and crumbs.....	...do.....	89.5	20.2	78.4	20.6
20521 35	Cracker sandwiches made from crackers produced in the reporting establishment.....	...do.....	116.3	64.2	75.0	29.8
20521 98	Other crackers and biscuits (sponge, sprayed varieties low-sugar content biscuits, melba toast, etc.) <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	552.7	272.5	404.3	157.5
20521 51	Pretzels.....	...do.....	147.3	66.2	136.7	48.8
20521 00	Crackers and pretzels, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 12.3	6.1	1.0	.3
20522 --	Cookies and Ice Cream Cones.....	.....	(X)	985.9	(X)	832.2
20522 13	Sandwich cookies, made from cookies made in the reporting establishment.....	Million lb. baked wt.	646.9	241.7	698.4	221.6
20522 15	Marshmallow cookies.....	...do.....	166.6	73.5	155.0	53.6
20522 19	All other cookies and wafers, except wafers for making ice cream sandwiches.....	...do.....	1,401.8	586.4	1,448.6	508.8
20522 35	Wafers for making ice cream sandwiches.....	...do.....	62.4	15.3	56.1	14.1
20522 31	Ice cream cones and cups.....	Millions of cones.	( <sup>3</sup> )	35.9	3,614.9	28.3
20522 21	Toaster pastries.....	Million lb....	62.5	28.1	(X)	-
20522 00	Other dry bakery products, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	5.0	(X)	5.8
20520 00	Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	12.1	(X)	20.3
20520 02	Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	6.7	(X)	3.0

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Biscuit mixes, made from flour milled in same establishment and made from purchased flour are classified in product codes 20415 56 and 20455 56, respectively. Likewise, refrigerated doughs made from flour milled in same establishment and from purchased flour are classified in product codes 20415 71 and 20455 71, respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationship of other product in the product class or industry.

<sup>3</sup>The quantity data are withheld, due to significant reporting problems primarily the result of inconsistencies in the unit of measure listed.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2052.--COOKIES AND CRACKERS					
	Total cost of materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies. ....		(X)	652.8	(X)	561.3
204110	Wheat flour.....	Million lb....	2,428.5	139.3	2,392.9	135.8
204554	Prepared flour mixes.....	...do.....	74.1	1.7	38.3	2.9
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	...do.....	710.4	81.2	611.0	64.3
207911	Shortening.....	...do.....	265.6	38.2	260.6	35.6
201151	Lard.....	...do.....	204.0	23.1	199.9	17.5
207901	Margarine and puff paste.....	...do.....	2.9	.5	2.6	.1
283303	Nutrients for enrichment and fortification.....	Kilograms....	(X)	2.8	(X)	(NA)
207014	Other fats and oils (cooking oils, butter, etc.).....	Million lb....	120.9	19.4	52.5	9.3
202311	Dried milk.....	...do.....	18.9	3.5	19.4	3.1
201721	Frozen and liquid eggs.....	...do.....	15.1	5.4	10.2	1.0
970005	Containers and wrapping materials.....		(X)	162.1	(X)	139.1
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	155.0	(X)	139.5
976000	Materials, ingredients, etc., n.s.k.....		(X)	11.6	(X)	9.8

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2052 these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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## Raw Cane Sugar, SIC 2061

The Raw Cane Sugar Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing raw sugar, sirup, or finished (granulated or clarified) cane sugar from sugarcane.

Establishments primarily engaged in refining sugar from purchased raw cane sirup or sugar sirups are classified in industry 2062.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Raw Cane Sugar Industry amounted to \$424 million, an increase of 15 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$161 million in 1972 was 20 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 5 percent from 1967 to a total of 7.5

thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$424 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Raw Cane Sugar Industry, \$3 million were products primary to other industries, and \$3 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967.

The total value of raw cane sugar and by-products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$436 million of which \$418 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2061, Raw Cane Sugar, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 100 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2061.--RAW CANE SUGAR														
1972 Census.....	76	62	7.5	64.5	5.6	13.1	47.1	161.2	268.9	424.0	34.7	(NA)	43.4	99	56
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	57.5	5.7	13.3	41.4	196.8	214.1	407.7	20.2	416.4	46.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	51.6	5.6	12.7	36.5	159.9	203.2	364.4	23.2	405.9	37.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	48.2	5.6	12.3	34.2	154.3	196.2	347.9	13.9	377.0	42.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	49.5	6.1	14.2	36.2	147.0	241.1	383.0	14.6	353.6	39.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	83	74	7.9	48.5	6.2	14.5	35.4	133.8	238.7	368.5	21.4	353.5	33.6	100	100
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	45.2	6.2	14.3	33.0	121.1	187.1	313.5	24.6	(NA)	20.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	42.7	6.4	14.5	31.1	107.6	182.0	294.4	17.6	(NA)	20.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	42.2	6.5	15.4	30.3	106.2	216.0	325.2	24.4	347.7	19.5	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	74	73	8.3	38.8	6.3	14.6	37.9	135.7	251.9	378.7	19.3	326.1	24.3	99	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	31.2	5.3	12.1	22.2	77.2	154.6	232.5	20.8	311.2	3.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	31.5	5.7	13.2	22.7	74.4	156.2	229.3	*10.5	(NA)	5.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	28.5	5.6	12.7	20.7	81.8	118.6	200.4	*7.8	(NA)	5.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	29.7	6.0	13.3	21.8	78.9	118.7	198.0	*8.4	(NA)	6.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	76	70	7.3	28.7	5.6	12.8	19.5	67.8	109.7	178.0	8.0	(NA)	8.5	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2061 was 8.0 thousand employees and \$197 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

<sup>1</sup>Based on an extensive review of reports, there appears to be a discrepancy of approximately 7 to 10 percent in the total "cost of materials" figure. This error is the result of several respondents underreporting the cost assigned to sugarcane. Corrections will be shown in a later report after a thorough investigation of this problem.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2061.--RAW CANE SUGAR													
United States, total.	76	62	7.5	64.5	5.6	13.1	47.1	161.2	268.9	424.0	34.7	7.9	133.8
South Region.....	53	43	3.7	30.9	2.9	7.5	24.4	83.3	147.9	225.2	(D)	4.1	61.7
South Atlantic Division.	9	7	1.4	14.9	1.0	2.6	12.0	44.5	69.0	111.3	8.1	EE	(D)
Florida.....	8	7	1.4	14.9	1.0	2.6	12.0	44.5	69.0	111.3	8.1	EE	(D)
West South Central Div.	44	36	2.3	16.0	1.9	4.9	12.4	38.9	78.9	113.9	(D)	2.7	32.9
West Region.....	19	19	3.8	33.5	2.7	5.6	22.7	77.4	120.7	198.1	19.5	3.8	71.3
Pacific Division.....	19	19	3.8	33.5	2.7	5.6	22.7	77.4	120.7	198.1	19.5	3.8	71.3
Hawaii.....	19	19	3.8	33.5	2.7	5.6	22.7	77.4	120.7	198.1	19.5	3.8	71.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2061- --	RAW CANE SUGAR AND BYPRODUCTS, TOTAL.....	1,000 s. tons.	(NA)	436.1	(NA)	363.5
20610 11	Raw cane sugar.....	...do.....	2,263.3	379.9	2,243.5	325.2
	Other sugarcane mill products and byproducts:					
20610 31	Sugar for consumer use without further processing.....	...do.....	(NA)	5.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
20610 52	Sugarcane sirup and molasses, except blackstrap.....	...do.....	(NA)	3.3	(NA)	3.9
20610 71	Blackstrap molasses (except refiners' blackstrap).....	...do.....	567.6	14.3	655.3	16.7
20610 81	Bagasse.....	...do.....	263.4	2.4	483.3	3.1
20610 00	Raw cane sugar and byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 174.3	17.6	143.7	14.4
20610 02	Raw cane sugar and byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 134.3	13.3	2.0	.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>1967 data for product code 20610 31 are included with product code 20610 00 in order to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>2</sup>Quantity estimated based on the reported quantity-value relationship for other products of the industry.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2061.--RAW CANE SUGAR					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	250.2	(X)	228.9
013321	Sugarcane.....	1,000 s. tons.	20,503.0	219.2	19,998.3	185.5
206101	Raw cane sugar (convert to 96° basis).....		(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
970099	All other materials, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	22.3	(X)	35.3
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	8.7	(X)	8.1

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>1967 and 1972 data for material code 206101 are included with material code 970099 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2061, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 3 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

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## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

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## Cane Sugar Refining, SIC 2062

The Cane Sugar Refining Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in refining purchased raw cane sugar and sugar sirup.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cane Sugar Refining Industry amounted to \$1,742 million, an increase of 27 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$384 million in 1972 was 25 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 5 percent from 1967 to a total of 10.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,742 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments

classified as manufacturers of refined cane sugar, \$24 million were products primary to other industries, and \$16 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967.

The total value of refined cane sugar products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,743 million of which \$1,702 million, or 98 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2062, Cane Sugar Refining, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 100 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2062.--CANE SUGAR REFINING															
1972 Census.....	32	27	10.9	119.3	8.1	18.0	83.6	384.4	1,363.1	1,742.0	23.6	(NA)	203.2	99	98
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	108.6	7.9	17.6	76.2	364.6	1,289.1	1,640.6	20.0	439.1	213.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	101.7	7.8	16.7	71.5	385.7	1,200.4	1,589.3	19.1	419.0	188.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	98.2	8.4	17.8	71.3	332.9	1,172.2	1,502.1	16.8	409.3	157.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.0	94.0	8.4	18.2	69.7	294.7	1,129.1	1,425.1	22.3	390.2	177.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	34	27	11.5	92.7	8.7	18.7	69.2	308.5	1,081.0	1,375.7	24.1	378.5	165.5	100	100
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	88.1	8.4	17.8	64.7	262.8	961.0	1,219.9	25.6	(NA)	128.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	85.0	8.5	17.9	62.5	268.0	914.1	1,181.6	18.6	(NA)	126.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	87.6	9.1	19.2	64.2	204.5	944.3	1,185.1	22.7	337.8	130.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	25	25	12.4	90.8	9.5	20.7	66.9	254.4	1,048.1	1,271.2	16.2	335.3	214.6	100	100
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	89.0	10.0	21.7	66.5	234.0	910.9	1,139.7	11.4	322.5	132.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.9	89.0	10.6	22.5	66.7	211.4	858.5	1,076.2	14.7	(NA)	122.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.9	91.6	11.5	24.4	69.0	224.5	841.3	1,067.6	23.3	(NA)	122.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.4	88.7	12.1	25.2	67.3	189.2	847.3	1,025.4	19.4	(NA)	124.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	28	25	15.2	84.0	11.8	25.3	63.4	184.8	812.6	997.3	26.8	(NA)	101.5	100	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2062 was 11.0 thousand employees and \$402 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2062.--CANE SUGAR REFINING													
United States, total.	32	27	10.9	119.3	8.1	18.0	83.6	384.4	1,363.1	1,742.0	23.6	11.5	308.5
Northeast Region.....	9	8	4.1	45.6	2.9	6.3	29.6	139.1	438.7	577.2	6.0	FF	(D)
South Region.....	13	12	4.9	51.8	3.8	8.8	38.4	175.8	658.7	827.7	14.4	FF	(D)
Florida.....	3	3	.3	4.6	.3	.7	2.9	14.9	44.6	55.0	1.5	AA	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
 BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
 CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2062- --	REFINED CANE SUGAR AND BYPRODUCTS, TOTAL.....		(X)	1,743.4	(X)	1,336.2
	Refined cane sugar:					
	Granulated cane sugar:					
20620 09	Shipped in individual services (small paper packets).....	1,000 s. tons.	41.8	20.0	37.1	17.2
20620 11	Shipped in consumer units (cartons and sacks of 25 pounds or less).....	...do.....	1,446.9	362.2	1,873.3	398.4
20620 13	Shipped in commercial units (bags and other containers more than 25 pounds).....	...do.....	1,408.0	323.4	1,227.0	232.5
20620 15	Shipped in bulk (rail cars, trucks, or bins).....	...do.....	1,771.6	371.3	1,326.9	249.0
20620 21	Cube or tablet sugar.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Confectioners' powdered sugar:					
20620 31	Shipped in consumer units (containers of 10 pounds or less)...	...do.....	72.4	23.7	128.3	36.6
20620 35	Shipped in commercial units (containers of more than 10 pounds).....	...do.....	227.0	58.3	205.4	41.9
	Soft or brown sugar:					
20620 41	Shipped in consumer units (containers of 10 pounds or less)...	...do.....	78.7	25.3	111.0	31.0
20620 45	Shipped in commercial units (containers of more than 10 pounds).....	...do.....	156.1	38.0	91.8	18.2
	Liquid sugar or sugar sirup:					
20620 53	Sucrose type.....	1,000 s. tons, sugar solids.	860.6	197.3	742.5	134.1
20620 56	Invert and/or partially invert type.....	...do.....	1,313.7	306.1	790.5	149.4
20620 75	Other cane sugar refining products and byproducts, including refiners' blackstrap and sirup.....	1,000 s. tons.	(NA)	9.4	(NA)	14.5
20620 00	Refined cane sugar and byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	}	(X)	18.4	(X)	13.4
20620 02	Refined cane sugar and byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....					

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>1972 and 1967 data for product code 2062021 were included in product code 2062000 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2062.--CANE SUGAR REFINING					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,323.3	(X)	1,049.3
013321	Sugarcane.....		1,448.9	13.2	887.6	9.0
206101	Raw cane sugar (convert to 96° basis).....	1,000 s. tons.	6,891.5	1,248.6	6,839.5	982.4
260091	Paper and paperboard containers and shipping sacks.....	...do.....	(NA)	28.9	(NA)	17.2
970099	All other materials, parts, containers, and supplies consumed....	...do.....	(X)	32.6	(X)	37.5
976000	Materials, parts, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	-	(X)	3.2

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2062, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

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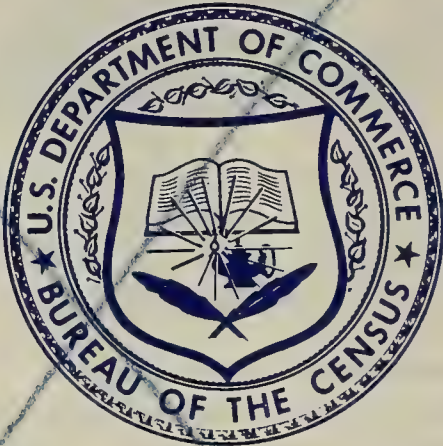


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20F-3

Issued January 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Beet Sugar, SIC 2063

The Beet Sugar Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sugar from sugar beets.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Beet Sugar Industry amounted to \$880 million, an increase of 57 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$310 million in 1972 was 48 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry was unchanged from the 1967 figure of 11.5 thousand employees.

Of the \$880 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Beet Sugar Industry, \$7 million were products primary to other industries, and \$9 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967.

The total value of beet sugar shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$864 million of which \$864 million or 100 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2063, Beet Sugar. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was also 100 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2063.--BEET SUGAR														
1972 Census.....	61	54	11.5	92.3	10.4	21.2	78.4	310.5	566.5	880.1	35.9	(NA)	254.4	99	100
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	89.1	10.3	22.4	77.1	308.5	512.2	808.7	26.2	498.7	270.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	86.4	11.6	23.4	73.8	282.9	451.6	726.6	17.3	469.3	256.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	86.7	11.7	24.0	74.3	235.5	442.1	669.1	35.7	461.9	260.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	77.0	10.6	21.7	65.3	276.5	394.8	619.5	*33.5	412.1	246.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	65	61	11.5	68.4	10.1	20.3	56.3	209.7	343.0	560.7	35.7	398.4	192.3	100	100
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	67.7	10.0	20.2	54.7	220.3	350.8	579.5	17.5	(NA)	205.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	67.6	11.0	22.1	57.3	198.5	353.3	531.2	22.0	(NA)	215.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	67.8	10.7	23.6	58.1	191.5	380.4	545.8	54.9	349.5	191.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	65	62	11.3	59.6	10.1	21.4	50.9	200.7	373.5	564.1	38.1	308.6	164.2	100	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.9	55.3	9.7	20.9	47.1	166.9	296.7	456.4	22.3	283.2	159.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	55.2	9.7	21.3	46.9	144.4	269.5	417.5	17.0	(NA)	149.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.2	52.0	9.0	20.6	44.2	151.8	261.2	409.8	13.1	(NA)	150.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.5	50.0	9.2	20.7	42.2	131.7	264.9	383.5	10.6	(NA)	144.1	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	55	66	10.3	49.2	9.0	20.9	41.2	130.4	255.0	392.2	8.0	(NA)	130.6	100	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2063 was 12.0 thousand employees and \$314 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 2063. --BEET SUGAR												
United States, total.	61	54	11.5	92.3	10.4	21.2	78.4	310.5	566.5	880.1	35.9	11.5	209.7
West Region.....	39	36	8.6	67.1	7.8	15.2	57.1	229.0	437.8	672.4	30.2	FF	(D)
Mountain Division.....	26	23	4.5	36.8	4.1	8.8	31.1	116.1	208.8	329.1	9.1	4.5	82.6
Pacific Division.....	13	13	4.1	30.3	3.7	6.5	26.0	112.9	229.1	343.4	21.1	FF	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2063- --	BEET SUGAR, TOTAL.....	1,000 s. tons.	6,081.4	863.5	<sup>r</sup> 4,537.2	550.8
20630 --	Refined Beet Sugar and Byproducts.....	...do.....	3,482.8	764.4	2,627.4	487.1
	Granulated beet sugar:					
20630 07	Shipped in individual services (small paper packets) and in consumer units (cartons and sacks of 25 pounds or less).....	...do.....	502.4	114.6	451.4	87.8
20630 13	Shipped in commercial units (bags and other containers more than 25 pounds).....	...do.....	819.0	177.5	774.6	142.5
20630 15	Shipped in bulk (rail cars, trucks or bins).....	...do.....	1,630.6	356.8	1,066.0	193.8
20630 33	Confectioners' powdered sugar.....	...do.....	108.7	25.0	63.6	12.9
	Liquid sugar or sugar sirup:					
20630 51	Sucrose type.....	1,000 s. tons, sugar solids..	217.0	46.8	208.8	38.4
20630 55	Invert and/or partially invert type.....	...do.....	205.1	43.7	63.0	11.7
	Other beet sugar factory products and byproducts.....	1,000 s. tons.	2,585.8	96.3	<sup>r</sup> 1,909.8	63.7
20630 75	Whole or straighthouse molasses.....	...do.....	578.8	17.0	234.0	7.2
20630 81	Discard molasses.....	...do.....	206.1	7.7	358.1	10.9
20630 83	Molasses beet pulp.....	...do.....	1,374.9	62.3	850.2	34.7
20630 85	Dried beet pulp, plain.....	...do.....	189.6	7.4	239.0	9.1
20630 87	Wet beet pulp (dry weight basis).....	...do.....	236.4	1.9	<sup>r</sup> 228.5	1.8
20630 00	Beet sugar products n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	12.8	2.8	-	-
20630 02	Beet sugar products n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	-	-	-	-

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. <sup>r</sup> Revised.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2063.--BEET SUGAR					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	522.8	(X)	313.7
013311	Sugar beets.....	1,000 s. tons.	25,234.7	431.8	19,305.9	262.4
260091	Paper and paperboard containers and shipping sacks.....	...do.....	15.9	5.8	12.8	5.1
970099	All other materials, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	85.2	(X)	46.2

(X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2063, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

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**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20F-4

Issued February 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

### Confectionery Products; Chocolate and Cocoa Products;

SIC 2065 and SIC 2066

The Confectionery Products Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing candy, including chocolate candy, salted nuts, other confections, and related products.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing solid chocolate bars are classified in industry 2066 and chewing gum in industry 2067. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing confectionery for direct sale on the premises are classified in industry 5441, and those primarily engaged in shelling and roasting nuts are classified in industry 5145.

The Chocolate and Cocoa Products Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in shelling, roasting, and grinding cocoa beans for the purpose of making chocolate liquor from which cocoa powder and cocoa butter are derived, and in the further manufacture of solid chocolate bars and chocolate coatings.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products, except candy, from purchased chocolate and cocoa are classified in industry 2099, and chocolate candy in industry 2065 (see above).

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for these industries, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code numbers 2065 and 2066 from code numbers 2071 and 2072, respectively, in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Confectionery Products Industry amounted to \$2,472 million, an increase of 32 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,123 million in 1972 was 30 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 11 percent from 1967 to a total of 60.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,472 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Confectionery Products Industry, \$116 million were products primary to other industries, and \$139 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of confectionery products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,336 million of which \$2,216 million, or 95 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2065, Confectionery Products, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 94 percent in 1967.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Chocolate and Cocoa Products Industry amounted to \$735 million, an increase of 41 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$282 million in 1972 was 44 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 20 percent from 1967 to a total of 10.1 thousand employees in 1972.



Of the \$735 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Chocolate and Cocoa Products Industry, \$50 million were products primary to other industries, and \$13 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 93 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of chocolate and cocoa products shipped by all producers in 1972

was \$886 million of which \$672 million, or 76 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2066, Chocolate and Cocoa Products, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 75 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2065.--CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS															
1972 Census.....	993	386	60.3	420.0	48.7	95.3	297.7	1,122.6	1,359.6	2,472.0	52.4	(NA)	288.3	95	95
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	64.0	411.4	51.3	102.2	286.0	1,103.4	1,260.4	2,358.6	56.7	680.2	296.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	68.7	406.7	56.0	107.7	282.6	1,073.9	1,231.6	2,285.2	62.7	644.0	292.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	67.8	375.4	56.0	109.1	272.6	919.0	1,154.3	2,063.9	61.2	619.3	274.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	67.3	358.7	55.8	107.8	260.4	899.5	1,100.6	1,988.9	64.7	578.2	267.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,183	424	67.9	338.7	57.1	109.3	246.4	861.5	1,019.5	1,870.2	53.0	523.4	229.7	97	94
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	66.6	313.4	55.6	106.5	224.3	756.1	938.8	1,681.5	48.1	(NA)	214.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.3	295.3	54.6	106.2	212.6	721.0	866.8	1,583.1	41.2	(NA)	195.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.6	291.6	54.5	105.2	206.0	691.7	865.9	1,552.6	35.7	374.0	192.5	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,211	411	63.6	269.7	52.7	102.4	193.0	635.4	824.1	1,454.5	28.1	345.3	191.5	95	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.7	275.6	53.0	105.6	192.2	600.3	796.4	1,395.1	29.3	323.8	173.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.5	266.0	52.9	105.2	187.5	590.6	776.4	1,362.0	22.2	(NA)	165.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	64.5	253.2	52.0	102.9	176.5	566.3	758.0	1,318.0	22.6	(NA)	162.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	64.7	243.6	52.4	103.6	170.3	530.8	735.7	1,268.2	22.7	(NA)	154.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,390	421	66.5	237.0	54.3	104.9	168.3	512.5	727.4	1,229.3	24.9	(NA)	162.2	96	96
INDUSTRY 2066.--CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS															
1972 Census.....	18	30	10.1	83.7	8.0	15.4	60.4	281.9	455.3	735.1	26.1	(NA)	122.8	93	76
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	73.4	7.3	14.6	52.9	234.5	414.5	654.8	14.4	201.5	107.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	63.4	6.7	13.4	45.5	216.8	387.6	601.5	9.4	189.6	122.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	60.3	6.6	13.3	42.9	212.5	394.8	606.8	9.1	191.8	123.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	56.4	6.9	13.4	40.6	206.4	354.9	556.3	7.6	184.8	124.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	34	23	8.4	53.9	6.6	13.4	39.2	196.2	330.3	520.5	9.3	178.2	102.1	96	75
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	51.0	6.6	13.4	37.6	179.7	282.6	471.0	21.7	(NA)	93.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	47.2	6.4	12.8	34.5	165.6	286.0	452.7	11.9	(NA)	94.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	49.5	6.7	13.8	36.3	167.9	302.3	477.4	9.6	121.1	109.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	28	23	8.7	49.3	7.0	14.0	35.9	184.8	302.7	479.1	8.4	118.8	118.4	99	82
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	47.6	6.9	14.0	34.2	174.3	288.5	462.0	6.7	113.4	124.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	46.2	6.9	13.9	33.0	168.2	282.3	445.9	5.2	(NA)	107.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	42.5	6.7	13.5	31.0	158.1	289.2	450.6	4.4	(NA)	85.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.3	40.0	6.6	13.3	29.2	144.1	304.5	446.5	5.7	(NA)	83.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	28	25	8.3	38.4	6.5	13.2	27.5	135.1	318.6	447.2	4.1	(NA)	88.8	98	87

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 2, respectively, for industry 2065 and 2 and 1, respectively, for industry 2066. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2065 was 62 thousand employees and \$1,112 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 2. The 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2066 was 10 thousand employees and \$281 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume 11, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, 1966	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2065.--CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS													
United States, total.	993	386	60.3	120.0	18.7	95.3	297.7	1,122.6	1,359.6	2,472.0	52.4	67.9	861.5
Northeast Region.....	321	118	18.0	121.9	11.1	27.7	84.4	318.6	343.7	664.6	18.2	FF	D
New England Division...	65	28	5.0	29.3	1.0	7.3	20.5	78.9	85.7	162.8	1.7	FF	D
Massachusetts.....	15	22	3.6	20.9	2.9	5.4	14.9	54.9	63.7	116.9	1.2	FF	D
Middle Atlantic Div....	256	90	13.0	95.6	10.4	20.4	63.9	239.7	258.0	501.8	16.5	19.5	250.6
New York.....	87	29	3.8	26.2	3.1	5.9	18.5	63.3	55.1	120.3	3.5	7.7	87.1
New Jersey.....	49	17	3.2	32.2	2.1	4.2	16.1	77.7	85.4	163.5	4.0	3.8	63.6
Pennsylvania.....	120	44	6.0	37.2	5.2	10.3	29.3	98.7	117.5	218.0	9.0	8.0	99.9
North Central Region....	259	125	23.2	183.8	19.3	39.0	137.2	490.3	515.7	1,001.2	20.2	24.9	335.9
East North Central Div.	202	98	19.3	159.2	15.8	32.4	118.2	424.5	428.1	847.7	18.1	20.0	282.5
Ohio.....	63	22	2.0	13.0	1.6	2.9	8.1	24.2	39.4	63.8	1.2	EE	D
Indiana.....	13	6	1.5	9.9	1.2	2.1	7.8	23.2	35.7	58.7	1.1	1.3	18.0
Illinois.....	89	56	14.6	127.5	12.1	25.3	96.7	360.3	330.2	685.4	15.2	15.6	234.7
Michigan.....	19	5	.5	4.2	.3	.6	2.5	5.9	8.9	14.8	.3	CC	D
Wisconsin.....	18	9	.7	4.6	.6	1.2	3.1	10.9	13.9	25.0	.3	.6	5.6
West North Central Div.	57	27	3.9	24.6	3.5	6.6	19.0	65.8	87.6	133.5	2.1	FF	D
South Region.....	216	75	11.8	66.0	9.8	19.0	16.1	198.8	363.0	556.1	10.1	FF	D
South Atlantic Div....	102	39	7.4	12.0	6.2	12.2	29.2	135.6	267.3	102.0	7.9	6.1	76.7
Maryland.....	20	7	.5	2.3	.4	.7	1.5	4.6	6.5	11.1	.3	BB	D
Florida.....	20	5	.5	2.3	.3	.6	1.1	6.7	5.8	12.8	.4	.1	4.2
Alabama.....	11	6	.6	3.3	.6	1.2	2.8	12.1	24.9	34.8	.7	CC	D
Louisiana.....	9	1	.2	1.0	.2	.1	.7	2.5	2.3	4.8	.1	.3	2.8
West Region.....	197	68	7.3	45.3	5.2	9.6	30.0	114.9	137.2	250.1	3.9	7.2	87.7
California.....	113	44	1.8	30.1	3.3	5.9	19.9	77.6	100.6	176.1	2.9	4.8	61.4
INDUSTRY 2066.--CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS													
United States, total.	48	30	10.1	83.7	8.0	15.4	60.4	281.9	435.3	735.1	26.1	8.4	196.2
Northeast Region.....	26	16	7.9	63.8	6.4	11.8	47.0	197.5	315.7	510.8	22.5	FF	D
Pennsylvania.....	12	7	5.9	49.1	4.9	9.3	37.0	140.7	220.5	357.6	17.9	4.5	85.5
North Central Region....	11	8	1.3	10.7	.9	2.0	6.4	44.8	79.3	123.8	1.3	CC	D

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

D Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2065- --	CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	Million lb....	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 2,336.0	4,176.5	<sup>2</sup> 1,812.7
20651 00	Bar goods (except solid chocolate).....	...do.....	821.9	431.2	890.1	351.1
20652 00	5-cent and 10-cent specialties.....	...do.....	437.9	213.9	431.0	203.2
20653 00	Package goods (except solid chocolate).....	...do.....	1,510.8	724.3	1,215.1	551.6
20654 00	Bulk goods (except solid chocolate).....	...do.....	105.6	133.5	454.2	136.3
20655 11	Penny goods including all goods other than bars retailing in units of 4 cents or less.....	...do.....	174.3	67.5	214.8	66.8
20657 81- 87	Confectionery-type chocolate (solid bars and other molded confections) made from purchased chocolate.....	...do.....	148.4	108.2	118.5	68.0
20658 --	Salted Nuts and Other Confectionery-Type Products.....	...do.....	(X)	525.9	586.5	316.8
20658 11	Nuts (salted, roasted, cooked, or blanched), sold in bulk.....	...do.....	265.5	136.0	203.8	91.4
20658 21	Cough drops.....	...do.....	15.1	21.5	36.7	21.7
20658 31	Canned nutmeats, including peanuts.....	...do.....	227.5	172.1	135.5	90.7
20658 51	Other packaged nutmeats, including peanuts.....	...do.....	297.9	166.0	112.4	64.1
20658 73	Glaçe, candied and crystallized fruits and nuts:					
	Cherries.....	...do.....	13.4	7.5	56.9	22.8
20658 75	Pineapple.....	...do.....	3.6	1.7		
20658 77	Fruit peel.....	...do.....	15.9	6.0		
20658 79	Other glaçe, candied and crystallized fruits and nuts.....	...do.....	22.1	10.9		
20658 00	Salted nuts and other confectionery-type products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	4.2	41.2	23.1
20650 00	Candy and other confectionery products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	(X)	56.3	207.1	89.9
20650 02	Candy and other confectionery products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	(X)	45.2	59.2	25.7
2066- --	CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	1,878.5	885.8	1,723.5	666.6
20661 --	Chocolate Coatings.....	...do.....	492.5	165.2	443.6	137.8
20661 12	Sweet.....	...do.....	68.7	23.7	68.1	24.0
20661 22	Milk.....	...do.....	221.4	85.2	235.8	81.9
20661 32	Liquor.....	...do.....	37.6	17.6	18.9	6.6
20661 52	Confectionery (cocoa) coatings, including ice cream coatings (made chiefly from cocoa powder and fat other than cocoa butter).....	...do.....	164.8	38.7	120.8	25.3
20662 --	Confectionery-Type Chocolate and Cocoa Products (Solid Bars and					
20656 pt.	Other Molded Confections), Total.....	...do.....	526.8	397.0	199.2	273.1
	Made from purchased chocolate <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	148.4	108.2	118.5	68.0
	Made by chocolate manufacturers.....	...do.....	378.4	288.8	380.6	205.1
20656 81	Bar Goods:					
20662 32	Dark chocolate.....	...do.....	351.3	266.6	22.1	12.9
20656 82	Milk chocolate, plain.....	...do.....			108.3	59.5
20662 35	Milk chocolate with nuts <sup>4</sup> .....	...do.....			181.1	104.9
20656 84	Package goods.....	...do.....	134.2	109.9	113.3	62.3
20662 12	Other (bulk, etc.).....	...do.....	16.5	10.9	60.7	27.7
20656 85	Molded confections, chocolate type (made from cocoa and fats other than cocoa butter).....	...do.....	24.8	14.6	13.7	5.8
20662 47						
20656 87						
20662 51						
20668 --	Other Chocolate and Cocoa Products.....	...do.....	843.5	316.2	748.3	245.0
20998 --	Made from purchased chocolate <sup>5</sup> .....	...do.....	173.8	55.1	172.2	52.2
	Made by chocolate manufacturers.....	...do.....	669.7	261.1	576.1	192.8
20998 11	Chocolate (except coatings) for baking, cooking, etc.:					
20668 11	Unsweetened.....	...do.....	34.6	17.1	19.1	19.0
20998 21	Sweetened.....	...do.....	131.9	75.8	136.0	54.1
20668 21						
20998 61	Cocoa, powdered:					
20668 61	Unsweetened:					
20998 65	In cans or packages of 2-1 2 pounds or less.....	...do.....	154.8	46.1	126.1	31.6
20668 65	In other containers and in bulk (barrels, drums, bags, etc.)	...do.....				
20998 71	Sweetened or mixed with other substances:					
20668 71	In cans or packages of 2-1 2 pounds or less.....	...do.....	207.6	86.5	168.6	69.7
20998 75	In other containers and in bulk (barrels, drums, bags, etc.)	...do.....	63.1	25.9	23.6	6.3
20668 75						

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967--Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments".)

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2066- --	CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS--Continued					
20668 --	Other Chocolate and Cocoa Products--Continued					
20998 --						
20668 81	Cocoa butter.....	Million lb....	20.2	12.7	25.3	15.6
	Chocolate sirups:					
	Chocolate liquor base:					
20998 92	In cans or packages of 16 ounces or less.....	...do.....	14.0	4.9	5.8	1.9
20668 92						
20998 93	In other containers or in bulk.....	...do.....	22.2	4.6	61.2	14.6
20668 93						
	Cocoa powder base:					
20998 94	In cans or packages of 16 ounces or less.....	...do.....	181.3	37.3	123.7	22.8
20668 94						
20998 96	In other containers or in bulk.....	...do.....				
20668 96						
20998 00	Chocolate and cocoa products, except confectionery type, n.s.k.	...do.....	13.5	5.0	28.6	9.4
20668 00						
20660 00	Chocolate and cocoa products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	15.7	7.1	32.5	10.7

Note: In the census of manufactures data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Certain data for confectionery products are collected and published monthly, with Annual Summary, in Current Industrial Reports Series M20C. Corresponding data for the 1972 M20C survey and the 1972 census are shown below:

Product Class	Item	MA-20D		1972 census	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(mil.lb.)	(mil.dol.)	(mil.lb.)	(mil.dol.)
	Total Confectionery Sales.....	3,793.4	1,977.0	3,877.3	1,997.4
20651 pt.	Bar goods.....	962.7	562.6	1,173.2	692.8
20657 pt.					
20662 pt.					
20652 --	Five cent and ten cent specialties.....	338.3	198.3	437.9	243.9
20653 pt.	Package goods.....	1,414.3	761.1	1,669.8	848.8
20657 pt.					
20662 pt.					
20654 pt.	Bulk goods, including penny goods.....	446.5	156.9	596.4	211.9
20655 pt.					
20657 pt.					
20662 pt.					
2065- --	Candy and other confectionery products, n.s.k....	611.5	298.1	(X)	(X)

<sup>4</sup>Excludes confectionery-type chocolate made by chocolate manufacturers (see product class 20662) and chocolate and cocoa products.

<sup>5</sup>The data for confectionery-type chocolate made from purchased chocolate are included in both product classes 20657 and 20662.

<sup>6</sup>Includes an unknown amount of milk chocolate with rice.

<sup>7</sup>The data for "Other Chocolate and Cocoa Products" made from purchased chocolate are included in both product classes 20668 and 20998.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2065.--CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS						
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		X	1,230.5	(X)	938.0
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	13,070.1	156.3	12,961.1	128.1
206611	Chocolate coatings, including cocoa powder composition coatings..	...do.....	3,668.4	128.7	3,506.4	117.6
017915	Cocoa beans.....	...do.....	185.5	6.3	180.2	5.7
010012	Nuts in shells, including peanuts.....	Million lb....	525.6	126.6	236.5	46.9
206583	Nut meats, including peanuts (purchased as such).....	...do.....	661.2	263.2	518.7	154.1
265015	Paperboard containers and converted flexible packaging materials.	.....	X	179.6	(X)	125.7
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	X	310.0	(X)	235.3
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	X	59.8	(X)	124.6
INDUSTRY 2066.--CHOCOLATE AND COCOA PRODUCTS						
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		X	439.1	X	325.1
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solid.....	1,000 cwt....	6,834.2	81.7	5,595.3	54.9
017915	Cocoa beans.....	...do.....	5,569.1	162.2	5,393.7	132.2
206611	Chocolate coatings, including cocoa powder composition coatings..	...do.....	402.1	11.9	79.6	2.8
010012	Nuts in shells, including peanuts.....	Million lb....	40.3	16.9	27.7	12.1
206583	Nut meats, including peanuts purchased as such <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....				
265015	Paperboard containers and converted flexible packaging materials.	.....	X <sup>1</sup>	44.1	X	26.1
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	X <sup>1</sup>	118.2	X	97.0
976000	Materials, containers and supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	X	4.1	X	X

X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2065, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Corresponding figures for small establishments in industry 2066 were 0 percent in each case. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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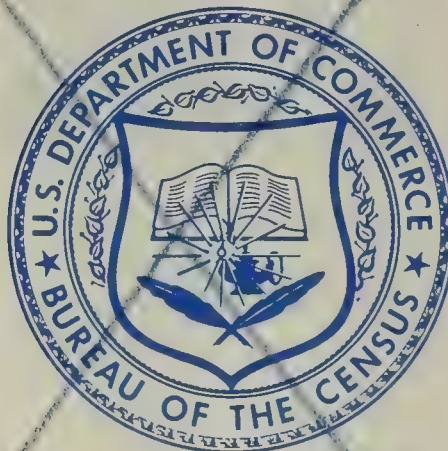


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MC72(P)-20F-5

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## Chewing Gum, SIC 2067

The Chewing Gum Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chewing gum or chewing gum base.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2067 from code number 2073 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Chewing Gum Industry amounted to \$383 million, an increase of 26 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$228 million in 1972 was 20 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 1 percent from 1967 to a total of 6.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$383 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Chewing Gum Industry, \$39 million were products primary to other industries, and \$6 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 90 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 86 percent in 1967.

The total value of chewing gum shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$385 million of which \$337 million or 88 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2067, Chewing Gum, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2067.--CHEWING GUM															
1972 Census.....	19	16	6.9	53.6	5.8	11.5	41.3	228.4	150.5	382.6	19.0	(NA)	72.2	90	88
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	55.1	5.8	11.4	38.7	287.6	152.2	428.9	26.3	142.4	65.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	50.9	5.6	11.2	35.4	262.0	143.7	406.7	12.9	116.8	64.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	49.6	6.0	11.5	36.4	251.1	139.9	387.9	7.3	104.9	74.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	43.5	5.6	10.9	32.5	188.2	131.0	318.4	6.8	106.4	59.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	23	16	6.8	41.6	4.9	9.7	26.5	190.3	115.1	303.7	13.3	102.3	63.6	86	95
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	40.8	4.7	9.5	25.1	176.7	110.0	281.7	12.9	(NA)	59.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.1	37.1	4.4	8.4	22.8	158.2	103.2	260.3	6.4	(NA)	54.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	32.7	3.9	7.5	18.3	146.1	97.6	241.8	6.7	67.5	48.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	24	17	5.6	31.0	3.9	7.4	17.8	135.8	89.3	224.8	2.9	61.5	45.2	■	96
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	30.0	3.9	7.7	17.5	129.7	82.5	212.3	4.4	61.1	36.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	28.6	3.9	7.6	16.6	121.8	82.1	203.9	3.2	(NA)	36.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	27.7	3.9	7.5	16.0	117.9	82.6	200.4	3.1	(NA)	33.7	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	26.6	3.8	7.5	15.5	110.6	81.7	192.3	2.6	(NA)	32.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	27	16	5.6	25.3	3.9	7.6	14.9	104.8	80.0	185.1	3.4	(NA)	31.5	91	96

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2067 was 8 thousand employees and \$300 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2067.--CHEWING GUM													
United States, total.	19	16	6.9	53.6	5.8	11.5	41.3	228.4	150.5	382.6	19.0	6.8	190.3

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2067- --	CHEWING GUM, TOTAL.....		483.4	384.8	(X)	271.9
	Chewing Gum and Chewing Gum Base:					
	Chewing gum, not medicated:					
20670 12	Nondietetic.....	Million lb....	395.3	313.9	325.2	236.0
20670 13	Dietetic.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	3.2	6.8
20670 15	Chewing gum base.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(NA)	24.3
20670 00	Chewing gum, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		-	-	}	(X) 4.8
20670 02	Chewing gum, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		-	-		

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2067.--CHEWING GUM					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	142.0	(X)	110.8
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	2,106.0	24.7	1,754.8	17.4
265015	Paperboard containers and converted flexible packaging materials..		(X)	36.8	(X)	15.4
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	80.8	(X)	78.0

(X) Not applicable.



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The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2067, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-20G-1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued March 1974

### Cottonseed Oil Mills SIC 2074

The Cottonseed Oil Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cottonseed oil and byproduct cake, meal, and linters.

Establishments primarily engaged in refining cottonseed oil into edible cooking oils are classified in industry 2079.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2074 from code number 2091 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cottonseed Oil Mills Industry amounted to \$459 million, an increase of 13 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$88 million in 1972 was 35 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 4 percent from 1967 to a total of 5.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$459 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Cottonseed Oil Mills Industry, \$63 million were products primary to other industries, and \$31 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 85 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 85 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of cottonseed oil mills products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$406 million of which \$365 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2074, Cottonseed Oil Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 85 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2074.--COTTONSEED OIL MILLS															
1972 Census.....	115	84	5.6	34.2	4.5	9.8	24.0	88.0	367.9	458.7	9.7	(NA)	99.7	85	90
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	4.9	29.5	3.8	8.6	19.6	83.2	333.3	419.5	7.3	171.3	107.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	4.7	27.6	3.7	8.3	18.5	82.7	291.5	371.1	6.8	166.1	94.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	31.1	4.4	9.9	21.2	61.5	319.8	387.8	*6.5	175.7	92.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	26.5	4.1	8.9	17.5	51.5	307.9	361.4	-5.1	178.3	95.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	150	112	5.4	26.5	4.2	9.4	17.1	65.4	338.8	405.9	4.9	178.7	99.4	85	85
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	33.9	5.6	13.7	22.2	104.0	465.3	560.6	*2.4	(NA)	126.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	37.3	6.5	16.1	25.7	103.5	455.4	555.4	6.4	(NA)	126.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	38.6	6.2	16.6	26.5	72.1	434.5	526.6	*12.1	191.7	140.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	188	153	8.4	38.2	6.6	16.6	26.0	100.8	464.7	555.2	12.5	187.7	153.0	88	91
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	35.0	6.6	16.4	23.5	76.7	415.2	511.7	26.0	174.4	126.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	34.0	6.4	16.2	22.4	89.4	396.8	478.4	6.0	(NA)	135.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	33.3	6.8	16.7	21.8	78.2	360.4	443.3	4.9	(NA)	100.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	33.6	7.0	17.3	22.1	66.4	360.7	429.3	*5.0	(NA)	93.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	214	163	8.4	31.2	6.3	14.9	20.0	63.6	348.6	420.6	6.6	(NA)	99.6	92	92

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2074 was 5 thousand employees and \$110 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 6 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2074.--COTTONSEED OIL MILLS													
United States, total.	115	84	5.6	34.2	4.5	9.8	24.0	88.0	367.9	458.7	9.7	5.4	65.4
South Region.....	95	73	4.5	26.8	3.7	8.3	19.4	65.6	298.6	364.5	8.9	FF	(D)
South Atlantic Div.....	16	10	.5	2.6	.4	.8	1.9	2.2	23.5	26.3	.5	.5	3.6
Georgia.....	5	5	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.9	1.2	10.4	11.7	(D)	.2	3.0
East South Central Div.	29	24	1.5	8.6	1.2	2.7	6.3	12.2	94.1	109.4	3.4	1.2	7.8
Mississippi.....	17	16	.8	1.7	.7	1.6	3.5	7.2	53.9	63.9	2.5	.7	6.3
West South Central Div.	50	39	2.5	15.6	2.1	4.8	11.2	51.2	181.0	228.8	5.0	FF	(D)
Arkansas.....	10	9	.7	4.1	.6	1.5	3.0	11.7	49.6	58.8	1.0	BB	(D)
Texas.....	30	23	1.5	9.7	1.2	2.7	8.8	33.8	112.2	145.4	2.5	1.9	23.5
Pacific Division.....	10	5	.6	5.0	.1	.8	3.0	19.1	45.6	65.8	.3	.6	16.7

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees EF 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967				
			Production for all pur- poses in- cluding fur- ther manu- facture (quantity)	Total product shipments in- cluding interplant transfers		Production for all pur- poses in- cluding fur- ther manu- facture (quantity)	Total product shipments in- cluding interplant transfers		Commercial shipments	
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)		Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2074- --	COTTONSEED OIL MILL PRODUCTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	(X)	405.5	(X)	(X)	365.7	(X)	(NA)
	Cottonseed Oil:									
20741 11	Crude.....	Mil. lb.	1,292.6	1,017.6	125.6	1,106.7	911.8	114.8	774.1	97.2
20742 11	Once refined.....	...do...	1,127.0	477.0	69.5	1,128.0	415.7	56.2	261.1	34.1
20743 00	Cotton linters.....	...do...	726.0	718.5	29.2	631.1	603.4	38.3	(X)	(X)
20744 --	Cottonseed Cake, Meal, and Other Byproducts.....	.....	(X)	(X)	173.9	(X)	(X)	150.0	(X)	(X)
20744 13	Guaranteed low gossypol content.....	1,000 s. tons.	360.0	364.4	26.7	1,636.6	1,624.3	129.3	(X)	(X)
20744 15	Other cake and meal.....	...do...	1,587.9	1,550.7	125.0					
20744 51	Hulls.....	...do...	1,013.7	1,019.6	21.1	780.2	830.5	19.0	(X)	(X)
20744 98	Other cottonseed byproducts.....	.....	52.1	54.5	1.1	(X)	(X)	1.7	(X)	(X)
20740 00	Cottonseed oil mill products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	4.3	(X)	(X)	7.5	(X)	(X)
20740 02	Cottonseed oil mill products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	3.0	(X)	(X)	.9	(X)	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau publishes detailed monthly production data for cottonseed oil mill products in the Current Industrial Reports series M-20J, "Fats and Oils—Oilseed Crushings," and additional information in monthly series M-20K, "Fats and Oils—Production, Consumption, and Factory and Warehouse Stocks." Because of reporting differences by individual companies, fiscal year reporting rather than calendar periods, etc., the data shown in this report differ from that published in the current survey. For comparative purposes, the summary figures as published in the monthly Current Industrial Reports series are shown below:

Code	Product	Unit of measure	1972 total production as shown in current surveys M-20J/M-20K	1972 total production as shown in census of manufactures
20741 11	Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Million lb.....	1,355.2	1,292.6
20742 11	Cottonseed, once refined.....	...do.....	1,133.5	1,127.0
20743 00	Cotton linters.....	...do.....	760.6	726.0
20744 15	Cottonseed cake and meal.....	1,000 s. tons...	1,923.8	1,947.9
20744 51	Cottonseed hulls.....	...do.....	1,054.5	1,013.7



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2074.--COTTONSEED OIL MILLS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	331.3	(X)	297.4
013111	Cottonseed.....	1,000 s. tons.	3,906.5	259.6	2,970.1	223.1
011611	Soybeans.....	..do.....	257.8	26.8	289.9	25.8
010015	Other seeds, nuts, and beans (excluding cottonseed, soybean, copra, and flaxseed).....	..do.....	73.9	9.7	114.2	9.9
207411	Cottonseed oil:					
	Crude.....	Million lb....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	107.1	14.1
	Once refined.....	..do.....	-	-	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	33.3	(X)	20.2
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	1.9	(X)	1.3

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Data are included with data for code 970099, All other materials, to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2074, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

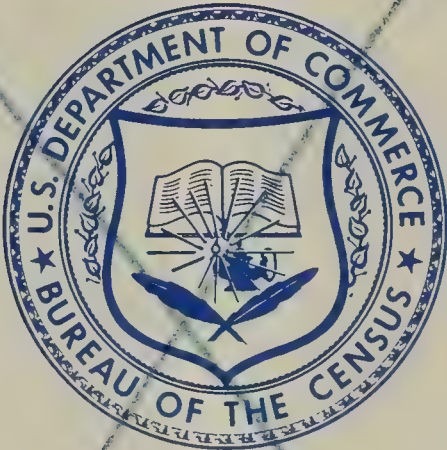


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
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OFFICIAL BUSINESS







# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20G-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ued February 1974

### Soybean Oil Mills, SIC 2075

The Soybean Oil Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soybean oil and byproduct cake and meal.

Establishments primarily engaged in refining soybean oil into edible cooking oils are classified in industry 2079.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2075 from code number 2092 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Soybean Oil Mills Industry amounted to \$3,351 million, an increase of 56 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$346 million in 1972 was 61 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 13 percent from 1967 to a total of 9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,351 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Soybean Oil Mills Industry, \$448 million were products primary to other industries, and \$355 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 88 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 86 percent in 1967.

The total value of soybean oil mill products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,643 million of which \$2,547 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2075, Soybean Oil Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 96 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover- ratio
	Total	With 20 employ-ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2075.--SOYBEAN OIL MILLS															
1972 Census.....	94	74	9.0	80.9	6.5	14.5	53.7	345.9	3,063.2	3,350.7	41.2	(NA)	577.9	88	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	68.7	5.5	12.5	43.7	334.8	2,548.6	2,860.9	56.8	466.5	438.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	65.5	5.5	12.5	41.3	410.7	2,263.1	2,619.1	50.7	424.6	443.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	58.0	5.1	11.4	36.3	239.1	1,825.4	2,030.7	29.7	364.4	307.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	54.4	5.0	11.4	33.7	254.1	1,691.9	1,919.0	40.7	362.6	309.0	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	102	78	8.0	54.9	5.5	12.2	34.4	215.4	1,933.4	2,148.3	21.2	339.2	347.7	88	96
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	47.3	5.0	11.0	30.4	209.5	1,815.7	2,009.8	13.7	(NA)	256.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	42.6	4.6	10.1	27.1	157.4	1,552.8	1,731.8	17.7	(NA)	255.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	41.0	4.5	9.7	25.9	170.2	1,454.3	1,585.5	10.8	261.2	352.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	102	71	6.5	39.9	4.6	10.1	25.7	152.1	1,334.6	1,473.4	10.2	251.4	279.0	89	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	41.3	5.1	11.0	26.4	147.7	1,199.9	1,345.7	14.2	236.7	210.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	43.4	5.4	11.8	27.3	166.1	1,138.8	1,284.1	14.8	(NA)	193.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	42.3	5.6	12.3	27.0	131.6	1,001.5	1,132.7	13.8	(NA)	193.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	42.7	6.1	13.5	28.8	147.5	1,008.0	1,146.9	*26.6	(NA)	183.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	117	83	8.1	41.9	5.7	12.8	27.1	139.6	947.0	1,080.8	14.7	(NA)	161.9	87	94

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2075 was 8 thousand employees and \$343 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2075.--SOYBEAN OIL MILLS													
United States, total..	91	74	9.0	80.9	6.5	14.5	53.7	345.9	3,063.2	3,350.7	41.2	8.0	215.4
West North Central Div....	31	24	1.9	17.9	1.3	2.9	12.3	86.4	902.1	973.7	11.4	1.8	49.2
Iowa.....	16	11	.8	7.5	.5	1.1	5.0	38.7	358.2	392.0	4.6	.9	21.9
Kansas.....	4	4	.2	2.1	.2	.5	1.5	21.8	129.4	139.5	4.4	.2	8.1
South Region.....	33	28	3.1	22.1	2.4	5.9	16.2	129.7	1,088.8	1,186.4	13.4	2.2	64.4
South Atlantic Division..	13	11	1.4	9.1	1.1	2.7	6.6	52.9	335.2	374.5	3.1	.5	8.8
East South Central Div..	14	11	1.1	9.2	.8	1.9	6.4	48.1	543.3	581.8	9.0	1.3	29.5
West South Central Div..	6	6	.6	3.9	.5	1.3	3.2	28.7	210.3	230.1	1.3	111.7	61.1

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			
			Production for all purposes including further manufacture (quantity)	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)	
2075- --	SOYBEAN OIL MILL PRODUCTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	(X)		2,643.0
20751 --	Soybean Oil.....	Million lb.....	14,454.9	6,771.0		797.3
	Crude.....	...do.....	7,999.6	6,016.1		700.6
20751 13	Degummed.....	...do.....	5,132.3	3,956.7		466.8
20751 15	Not degummed.....	...do.....	2,867.3	2,059.4		233.8
20751 21	Once refined <sup>2</sup> .....	...do.....	6,455.3	754.9		96.7
20751 31	Processed for inedible purposes <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....				
20752 --	Soybean Cake, Meal, and Other Byproducts.....	.....	(X)	(X)		1,840.1
20752 11	Meal.....	1,000 s. tons...	16,869.5	17,086.3		1,728.7
20752 31	Soy flour and grits.....	Million lb.....	473.7	454.2		53.7
20752 51	Lecithin.....	...do.....	66.5	69.1		9.5
20752 61	Millfeed (hull meal).....	1,000 s. tons...	507.9	464.1		19.1
20752 98	Other soybean byproducts.....	Million lb.....	200.3	199.2		29.1
20750 00	Soybean oil mill products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)		2.0
20750 02	Soybean oil mill products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)		3.6
		Unit of measure	1967			
			Production for all purposes including further manufacture (quantity)	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Commercial product shipments
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity (million dollars)
2075- --	SOYBEAN OIL MILL PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	(X)	1,740.8	(X)
20751 --	Soybean Oil.....	Million lb.	10,966.1	5,666.5	594.3	5,327.9
	Crude.....	...do.....	6,005.0	5,040.9	522.5	4,808.6
20751 13	Degummed.....	...do.....	3,886.6	3,050.1	317.6	2,942.3
20751 15	Not degummed.....	...do.....	2,118.4	1,990.8	204.9	1,866.3
20751 21	Once refined <sup>2</sup> .....	...do.....	4,961.1	625.6	71.8	519.3
20751 31	Processed for inedible purposes <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
20752 --	Soybean Cake, Meal, and Other Byproducts.....	.....	(X)	(X)	1,143.4	(X)
20752 11	Meal.....	1,000 s. tons.	13,212.6	12,843.6	1,072.4	11,681.7
20752 31	Soy flour and grits.....	Million lb.	460.8	575.4	38.2	(X)
20752 51	Lecithin.....	...do.....	46.7	57.7	5.9	(X)
20752 61	Millfeed (hull meal).....	1,000 s. tons.	353.0	310.5	14.9	251.7
20752 98	Other soybean byproducts.....	Million lb.	90.0	94.3	12.0	(X)
20750 00	Soybean oil mill products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	2.5	(X)
20750 02	Soybean oil mill products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	.6	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau publishes detailed monthly production data for soybean oil mill products in Current Industrial Reports series M20J, "Fats and Oils—Oilseed Crushings," and additional information in monthly series M20K, "Fats and Oils—Production, Consumption, and Factory and Warehouse Stocks." Because of reporting differences by individual companies, such as fiscal-year reporting rather than calendar periods, the data shown in this report differ from that published in the current survey. For comparative purposes, the summary figures as published in the monthly current industrial reports series are shown below:

Code	Product	Unit of measure	1972 production as shown in current surveys M20J/M20K	1972 production as shown in census of manufactures
2075113 2075115	Soybean oil, crude....	Million lb..	8,083.7	7,999.6
2075121	Soybean oil, once re-fined.....	...do.....	6,464.0	6,455.3
2075211	Soybean meal.....	1,000 s. tons	16,993.1	16,869.5
2075261	Soybean millfeed.....	...do.....	537.8	507.9

<sup>2</sup>Oil treated by alkali or caustic wash. Shipments figures exclude amounts of refined oil which have been further processed at the refining establishment by bleaching, deodorizing, and/or winterizing. Such oils are classified as shortening or cooking oils and are included in the report for industry 2079, Shortening and Cooking Oils.

<sup>3</sup>Includes acid refined, boiled, blown, heat treated, or chemically modified oil.

<sup>4</sup>Data for code 2075131 are included with code 2075121 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measurement	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2075.--SOYBEAN OIL MILLS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	2,685.6	(X)	1,725.8
013111	Cottonseed.....	1,000 s. tons.	188.0	12.0	654.4	57.9
011611	Soybeans.....	...do.....	21,615.7	2,397.1	10,112.0	1,504.1
	Soybean oil:					
207511	Crude.....	Million lb....	418.9	48.9	420.1	37.6
260091	Paper and paperboard containers.....		(X)	3.5	(X)	2.2
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	220.4	(X)	120.6
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	3.7	(X)	3.4

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2075, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20G-3

ued March 1974

U S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**Vegetable Oil Mills, N.E.C., SIC 2076**

The Vegetable Oil Mills, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing vegetable oils and byproduct cake and meal, except corn, cottonseed, and soybean.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing corn oil and its byproducts are classified in industry 2046; those which are refining vegetable oils into edible cooking oils are classified in industry 2079; and those refining these oils for medicinal purposes in industry 2833.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2076 from code number 2093 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Vegetable Oil Mills, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$272 million, an increase of 15 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$46 million in

1972 was 9 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 24 percent from 1967 to a total of 1.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$272 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Vegetable Oil Mills, N.E.C., Industry, \$13 million were products primary to other industries, and \$88 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 93 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 80 percent in 1967.

The total value of vegetable oil mill products, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$273 million of which \$170 million or 62 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2076, Vegetable Oil Mills, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 74 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	INDUSTRY 2076.--VEGETABLE OIL MILLS, N.E.C.														
1972 Census.....	32	18	1.3	10.3	.9	1.8	7.5	45.6	236.8	271.5	2.9	(NA)	39.8	93	62
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.6	16.9	1.2	3.2	12.3	68.3	238.6	304.4	2.1	53.0	42.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	13.8	1.1	2.3	10.1	53.4	192.3	247.6	1.3	47.9	36.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	11.5	1.4	3.4	8.6	40.2	194.4	240.7	1.4	47.8	42.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.5	10.4	1.2	2.8	7.5	43.3	199.7	245.1	3.1	49.7	44.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	41	18	1.7	10.8	1.4	3.1	7.9	41.8	198.2	236.7	1.9	47.8	51.0	80	74
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	11.6	1.5	3.3	8.4	37.5	226.4	265.7	2.5	(NA)	46.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*2.0	*12.7	*1.5	*3.4	*8.9	*41.8	*226.5	*265.7	*3.9	(NA)	*50.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	12.6	1.5	3.3	8.6	43.8	203.3	251.9	1.4	42.4	46.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	47	22	2.0	11.5	1.5	3.2	8.1	42.7	194.4	234.2	1.6	41.1	52.2	84	83
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	9.9	1.4	3.0	7.0	34.3	274.0	308.6	1.2	37.6	41.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.9	9.6	1.4	2.9	6.8	42.2	289.7	327.6	.5	(NA)	41.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.9	9.9	1.5	3.0	6.9	34.1	294.3	331.7	1.1	(NA)	39.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	12.6	1.8	3.9	9.7	46.3	311.3	357.7	*1.7	(NA)	46.1	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	46	20	2.3	12.5	1.8	3.9	9.5	42.1	270.7	314.7	2.0	(NA)	44.3	80	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 7 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2076 was 1 thousand employees and \$69 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 9 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 2076.--VEGETABLE OIL MILLS, N.E.C.												
United States, total..	32	18	1.3	10.3	.9	1.8	7.5	45.6	236.8	271.5	2.9	1.7	41.8
East North Central Div....	12	6	.3	2.0	.2	.6	1.3	8.1	44.1	51.2	.3	.7	10.6

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Production for all purposes including further manufacture (quantity)	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)
				1972	
2076- --	VEGETABLE OIL MILL PRODUCTS, N.E.C., TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	(X)	272.6
20761 --	Linseed Oil.....	Million lb.....	(X)	501.7	44.4
20761 13	Raw and boiled.....	...do.....	482.8	341.3	29.1
20761 33	Processed (refined, blown, heat treated, or chemically modified)..	...do.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	160.4	15.3
20762 --	Vegetable Oils (Other Than Cottonseed, Soybean, and Linseed).....	.....	(X)	1,052.5	166.3
20762 21	Coconut oil:	.....	.....	.....	.....
20762 23	Crude.....	Million lb.....	(D)	(D)	(D)
20762 23	Once-refined <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	646.5	169.4	21.2
20762 52	Peanut oil:	.....	.....	.....	.....
20762 57	Crude.....	...do.....	230.7	184.7	29.8
20762 57	Once-refined <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	166.6	(D)	(D)
20762 61	Other vegetable oils, including safflower oil, castor oil, tung- oil, etc.:	.....	.....	.....	.....
20762 64	Crude.....	...do.....	282.6	228.1	35.9
20762 64	Other vegetable oils, once-refined <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	454.6	184.1	30.1
20762 73	Processed for inedible purposes (dehydrated castor oil, etc.)..	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)
20762 00	Vegetable oils (other than cottonseed, soybean, and linseed), n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	<sup>4</sup> 2.7	.5
20763 --	Other Vegetable Oil Mill Products, Except Cottonseed and Soybean...	.....	879.4	913.5	59.7
20763 11	Linseed cake and meal.....	1,000 s. tons...	448.6	483.1	34.7
20763 41	Copra cake and meal.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)
20763 51	Peanut cake and meal.....	...do.....	114.6	114.8	11.0
20763 98	Other oil seed cake and meal.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)
20760 00	Vegetable oil mill products, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	1.6
20760 02	Vegetable oil mill products, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	.6
				1967	
2076- --	VEGETABLE OIL MILL PRODUCTS, N.E.C., TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	(X)	205.9
20761 --	Linseed Oil.....	Million lb.....	(X)	338.7	48.2
20761 13	Raw and boiled.....	...do.....	370.6	97.3	12.3
20761 33	Processed (refined, blown, heat treated, or chemically modified).	...do.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	241.4	35.9
20762 --	Vegetable Oils (Other Than Cottonseed, Soybean, and Linseed).....	.....	(X)	787.0	113.4
20762 21	Coconut oil:	.....	.....	.....	.....
20762 23	Crude.....	Million lb.....	350.5	(D)	(D)
20762 23	Once-refined <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	565.1	151.3	24.0
20762 52	Peanut oil:	.....	.....	.....	.....
20762 57	Crude.....	...do.....	176.4	126.4	15.0
20762 57	Once-refined <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	165.3	(D)	(D)
20762 61	Other vegetable oils, including safflower oil, castor oil, tung- oil, etc.:	.....	.....	.....	.....
20762 64	Crude.....	...do.....	227.4	187.1	34.2
20762 64	Other vegetable oils, once-refined <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	376.1	(D)	(D)
20762 73	Processed for inedible purposes (dehydrated castor oil, etc.)..	...do.....	(D)	(D)	(D)
20762 00	Vegetable oils (other than cottonseed, soybean, and linseed), n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	<sup>4</sup> 5.0	.7
20763 --	Other Vegetable Oil Mill Products, Except Cottonseed and Soybean...	.....	(X)	(X)	41.8
20763 11	Linseed cake and meal.....	1,000 s. tons...	331.8	300.8	21.6
20763 41	Copra cake and meal.....	...do.....	99.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
20763 51	Peanut cake and meal.....	...do.....	117.6	91.3	7.6
20763 98	Other oil seed cake and meal.....	...do.....	200.9	214.9	7.1
20763 00	Other vegetable oil mill products, except cottonseed and soybean, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	(X)	5.5
20760 00	Vegetable oil mill products, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	2.2
20760 02	Vegetable oil mill products, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	.3

See footnotes on next page.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

Footnotes for table 3.

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the text are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code 4 (digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>The Census Bureau publishes detailed monthly production data for vegetable mills, n.e.c., in Current Industrial Reports series, M20J "Fats and Oils, Oilseeds Crushings," and additional information in monthly series M20K, "Fats and Oils, Production, Consumption, and Factory and Warehouse Stocks." Because of reporting differences by individual companies, fiscal year reporting rather than calendar periods, etc., the data shown in this report differ from that published in the current survey. A thorough review of the data reported for coconut oil, once refined, linseed oil, raw and boiled, and linseed cake and meal indicates some companies are not reporting these data on the current report. These companies' data will be corrected in the future. For comparative purposes, the summary figures as published in the monthly Current Industrial Reports series are shown below:

Code	Product	Unit of measure	1972 total production as shown in current surveys M20J/M20K	1972 total production as shown in census of manufactures
20761 13	Linseed oil, raw and boiled	Million lb.	439.7	482.8
20762 21	Coconut oil, crude.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)
20762 23	Coconut oil, once refined.	...do.....	593.0	646.5
20762 52	Peanut oil, crude.....	...do.....	256.5	230.7
20762 57	Peanut oil, once refined..	...do.....	170.9	166.6
20762 61	Other oil, crude.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)
20762 73	Other oil, once refined...	...do.....	(D)	(D)
20763 11	Linseed cake and meal.....	1,000 s. tons.	406.0	448.6
20763 41	Copra cake and meal.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)
20763 51	Peanut cake and meal.....	...do.....	169.1	114.6
20763 98	Other cake and meal.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)

<sup>2</sup>Total production not available. In the census of manufactures, data are not collected for the production of refined oil, from plants making soap, paint, or other inedible products where the refining was an integral part of soap or paintmaking process.

<sup>3</sup>Oil treated by alkali or caustic wash. Shipments figures exclude amounts of refined oil, oils which have been further processed at the refining establishments by bleaching, deodorizing, and/or winterizing. Such oils are classified as shortening or cooking oil and are included in industry 2079, Shortening and Cooking Oils.

<sup>4</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationship of other products in the product class.

<sup>5</sup>Product code 20763 41 included in code 20763 00 to prevent disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2076.--VEGETABLE OIL MILLS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	149.3	(X)	154.7
013111	Cottonseed.....	1,000 s. tons.	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )	47.5	2.9
011611	Soybeans.....	...do.....	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )
017925	Copra.....	...do.....	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )
011911	Flaxseed.....	...do.....	605.1	48.9	371.6	48.3
010015	Other seeds, nuts and beans (exclude cottonseed, soybean, copra)..	...do.....	285.3	30.9	325.2	29.9
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	68.2	(X)	72.0
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	1.3	(X)	1.6

X. Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Included with material code 970099 to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2076, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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## **Animal and Marine Fats and Oils, SIC 2077**

The Animal and Marine Fats and Oils Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing animal oils, including fish oil and other marine animal oils and fish and animal meal; and those rendering inedible grease and tallow from animal fat, bones, and meat scrap.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lard and edible tallow and stearin are classified in SIC group 201; those refining marine animal oils for medicinal purposes in industry 2833; and those manufacturing fatty acids in industry 2899.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2077 from code number 2094 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Animal and Marine Fats and Oils Industry amounted to \$755 million, an increase of 35 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at

\$292 million in 1972 was 42 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 17 percent from 1967 to a total of 11.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$755 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Animal and Marine Fats and Oils Industry, \$46 million were products primary to other industries, and \$52 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 93 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of animal and marine fats and oils shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$965 million of which \$656 million or 68 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2077, Animal and Marine Fats and Oils, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 67 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2077.--ANIMAL AND MARINE FATS AND OILS															
1972 Census.....	503	193	11.4	104.1	8.4	18.3	67.1	292.5	465.0	754.9	30.6	(NA)	29.1	93	68
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.4	111.9	9.0	19.5	68.6	278.1	580.4	865.9	43.4	289.5	30.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	108.6	9.4	21.2	66.1	291.0	531.9	822.5	28.5	251.6	32.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	99.5	9.4	21.1	63.7	231.1	373.8	608.7	*19.5	245.5	24.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	92.8	9.2	20.1	58.7	192.8	318.0	515.1	*18.7	239.0	24.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	588	226	13.7	91.8	9.5	21.7	58.2	206.0	349.1	557.9	21.7	227.8	28.9	94	67
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	89.3	8.7	19.8	50.6	306.6	460.0	765.3	22.6	(NA)	38.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.2	90.2	10.2	23.7	56.5	248.4	425.8	669.2	12.7	(NA)	39.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.2	84.5	10.4	23.9	54.7	210.7	347.3	550.4	14.7	237.1	36.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	615	211	14.3	78.3	10.3	22.7	51.3	193.3	280.4	474.0	13.7	228.4	29.9	94	66
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	74.2	9.8	21.2	50.0	168.2	232.0	400.6	20.5	222.1	25.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	69.0	9.4	20.5	46.5	164.0	219.0	376.3	15.3	(NA)	27.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.7	69.9	10.0	21.8	46.9	129.1	190.3	318.0	*13.9	(NA)	-	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.0	67.0	10.6	21.8	45.9	140.3	222.7	353.1	*19.2	(NA)	-	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	617	210	14.6	67.9	10.9	23.6	46.4	151.6	238.5	389.3	12.7	(NA)	25.4	93	61

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 8, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2077 was 10 thousand employees and \$326 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 10 and 12.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2077.--ANIMAL AND MARINE FATS AND OILS													
United States, total.	503	193	11.4	104.1	8.4	18.3	67.1	292.5	465.0	754.9	30.6	13.7	206.0
Northeast Region.....	94	35	2.5	23.3	1.7	3.4	13.7	54.5	93.5	147.5	7.4	2.7	42.9
New England Division...	25	10	.8	6.8	.5	.9	3.2	16.0	20.9	36.5	1.5	.9	11.7
Maine.....	6	3	.2	1.2	.2	.3	.8	2.7	4.4	6.9	.2	AA	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	69	25	1.7	16.5	1.2	2.5	10.5	38.5	72.6	111.0	5.9	1.8	31.2
New York.....	20	8	.5	4.8	.3	.7	3.3	11.2	13.1	24.4	1.6	.6	12.2
North Central Region....	160	60	3.2	32.2	2.5	5.4	20.2	81.3	143.7	224.4	11.6	4.5	61.4
East North Central Div.	80	35	2.0	21.2	1.5	3.1	12.4	54.7	90.1	144.7	5.3	2.7	33.6
Ohio.....	20	12	.6	6.1	.4	.8	3.0	15.8	20.1	36.5	2.2	.7	8.4
Indiana.....	21	8	.4	3.1	.3	.6	2.0	8.1	14.6	22.5	1.3	.4	4.0
Illinois.....	20	7	.5	6.0	.3	.7	3.0	14.5	34.9	49.1	1.1	.8	7.0
West North Central Div.	80	25	1.2	11.0	1.0	2.3	7.8	26.6	53.6	79.7	6.4	1.8	27.8
Minnesota.....	20	9	.4	3.2	.3	.7	2.5	7.9	8.8	16.5	1.0	.4	5.8
Iowa.....	20	4	.2	2.3	.2	.4	1.6	7.1	15.3	22.2	1.6	.6	7.8
Missouri.....	9	3	.1	1.2	.2	.3	.8	2.4	6.2	8.6	3.0	.2	2.0
Kansas.....	9	3	.2	1.3	.1	.2	.7	3.0	8.3	11.3	.2	.2	1.9
South Region.....	158	69	3.8	28.9	2.8	6.6	20.0	96.6	118.3	213.1	9.3	4.4	57.5
North Carolina.....	18	9	.6	4.7	.5	1.2	3.9	13.8	18.7	32.1	1.0	.6	8.2
Florida.....	9	7	.3	3.0	.2	.4	1.5	11.2	6.5	17.6	1.9	.3	5.0
Tennessee.....	13	2	.2	1.4	.1	.3	.6	4.7	12.6	17.0	.1	AA	(D)
Alabama.....	10	5	.3	1.7	.2	.4	1.0	5.2	7.4	12.5	.4	.2	3.1
Louisiana.....	11	8	.5	3.2	.4	.9	2.7	12.7	9.2	21.6	1.0	.6	8.0
Oklahoma.....	11	2	.1	.8	.1	.2	.5	1.7	2.2	3.9	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Texas.....	31	8	.5	3.7	.3	.8	2.3	13.3	14.0	27.0	(D)	.8	7.4
West Region.....	91	29	1.9	19.7	1.4	2.9	13.2	60.1	109.5	169.9	2.2	2.1	44.2
Mountain Division.....	29	11	.5	3.9	.4	.8	2.9	12.0	18.6	30.6	(D)	.4	5.4
Colorado.....	5	4	.2	1.8	.2	.3	1.3	5.0	10.3	15.2	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pacific Division.....	62	20	1.4	15.9	1.0	2.1	10.3	48.1	90.9	139.3	(D)	1.7	38.8
California.....	42	14	1.1	13.6	.8	1.8	8.8	41.6	83.5	125.7	1.1	1.2	31.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2077- --	ANIMAL AND MARINE FATS AND OILS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	964.7	(X)	709.4
20771 12	Grease and Inedible Tallow <sup>2</sup> .....	Million lb....	5,968.3	418.2	5,381.3	302.6
20772 --	Meat Meal and Tankage <sup>2</sup> .....	1,000 s. tons..	4,112.5	380.7	3,797.0	277.8
20772 17	Meat meal and tankage (including meat meal, meat and bone meal poultry byproduct meal, digester tankage, or any mixture of these, excluding pure blood meal, feather meal, and pure bone meal).....	...do.....	3,368.1	306.0	3,156.2	225.7
20772 33	Bone meal.....	...do.....	304.6	28.0	220.7	17.2
20772 37	Feather meal.....	...do.....	146.1	16.3	145.0	12.2
20772 49	Other feed and fertilizer, including dried blood, etc.....	...do.....	264.4	27.7	235.0	19.8
20772 00	Feed and fertilizer, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>3</sup> 29.3	2.7	<sup>3</sup> 40.1	2.9
20773 --	Animal and Marine Oil Products, Including Foots.....	.....	(X)	121.5	(X)	96.3
20773 11	Foots, animal, vegetable, and fish and acidulated soap stock....	.....	(NA)	35.7	(NA)	33.3
20773 45	Animal oil mill products, including inedible animal stearin and all other animal oil except fatty acids.....	Million lb....	195.9	20.0	109.7	11.4
	Marine animal oil products:					
20773 61	Fish and marine animal oil.....	.....	214.4	20.5	(NA)	15.9
20773 66	Fish scrap and meal.....	.....	280.3	36.0	(NA)	30.1
20773 79	Other fish and marine animal oil products.....	.....	178.1	5.3	(NA)	3.6
20773 00	Animal oils, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	4.0	(X)	2.0
20770 00	Animal and marine fats and oils, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	28.8	(X)	26.2
20770 02	Animal and marine fats and oils, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	15.5	(X)	6.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Edible tallow is shown in the report for industry 2011, slaughtering and meatpacking plants.

<sup>2</sup>Production and other related data are collected on a monthly basis and published in Current Industrial Reports series M20K, Fats and Oils--Production, Consumption, and Warehouse Stocks. Production data as reported in the 1972 Census of Manufactures and as reported in the M20K are shown below for comparative purposes. The difference between the data shown for grease and inedible tallow in the census of manufactures and the M20K is accounted for by the large increase in slaughtering operators reporting production of grease and inedible tallow. A large number of these slaughtering houses are not on the mailing panel of the census survey, M20K.

Code	Item	Unit of measure	1972 produc- tion as shown in 1972 Census of Manufactures	1972 produc- tion as shown in 1972 M20K
20771	Grease and inedible tallow....	Million lb..	5,830.2	4,834.3
20772	Meat meal and tankage.....	...do.....	3,547.4	3,686.3

<sup>3</sup>Quantity estimated based on the average quantity-value relationship of other products in the product class.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2077, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20G-5

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Shortening and Cooking Oils, SIC 2079

The Shortening and Cooking Oils Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing shortening, table oils, margarine, and other edible fats and oils, not elsewhere classified, by further processing of purchased animal and vegetable oils.

Establishments primarily engaged in producing corn oil are classified in industry 2046.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to SIC code number 2079 from SIC code number 2096 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Shortening and Cooking Oils Industry amounted to \$2,061 million, an increase of 19 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$512 million in 1972 was 31 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed a decrease of 15 percent from 1967 to a total of 12.8 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,061 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Shortening and Cooking Oils Industry, \$226 million were products primary to other industries, and \$72 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 89 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 87 percent in 1967.

The total value of shortening and cooking oils shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,266 million of which \$1,762 million, or 78 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2079, Shortening and Cooking Oils, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 86 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2079.--SHORTENING AND COOKING OILS														
1972 Census.....	107	86	12.8	133.6	9.0	19.6	87.5	512.3	1,543.7	2,061.3	35.0	(NA)	166.7	83	78
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	121.8	8.7	18.0	81.9	493.3	1,541.0	2,026.8	29.7	403.9	163.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.5	120.4	9.5	20.3	79.2	490.2	1,429.8	1,903.5	34.2	385.8	158.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.1	125.8	10.5	22.4	82.2	494.9	1,298.2	1,799.4	30.1	470.0	153.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.8	119.0	10.3	21.9	76.5	469.5	1,228.2	1,706.4	34.7	461.7	155.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	115	92	15.0	113.2	10.5	22.7	74.0	390.7	1,325.0	1,725.6	29.3	437.7	164.3	87	86
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.6	99.4	10.2	20.5	64.2	350.4	1,352.9	1,687.6	17.3	(NA)	173.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	90.5	8.6	18.6	56.5	295.0	1,188.7	1,489.1	20.3	(NA)	139.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	83.2	7.6	17.0	51.7	272.3	1,050.6	1,325.7	22.7	370.5	147.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	115	88	13.5	88.6	8.9	19.0	54.8	264.5	1,061.9	1,324.4	19.5	356.8	165.9	88	89
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*13.8	*90.9	*9.4	*20.3	*56.8	*290.2	*1,391.6	*1,672.1	*21.4	344.4	*149.9	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.8	81.1	8.8	18.4	50.5	222.4	1,070.2	1,285.3	20.3	(NA)	134.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	73.0	8.2	17.9	47.2	226.5	833.6	1,051.5	17.6	(NA)	117.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.4	73.2	8.6	18.5	45.4	229.5	958.8	1,189.6	*12.5	(NA)	110.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	105	80	12.5	71.0	8.6	18.4	44.2	221.5	1,016.5	1,239.1	12.4	(NA)	101.7	82	90

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2079 was 12 thousand employees and \$481 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2079.--SHORTENING AND COOKING OILS													
United States, total.	107	86	12.8	133.6	9.0	19.6	87.5	512.3	1,543.7	2,061.3	35.0	15.0	390.7
Northeast Region.....	21	15	2.0	21.2	1.3	3.2	14.3	75.3	168.3	244.5	4.3	3.6	84.3
North Central Region.....	27	24	4.6	50.1	3.3	7.0	33.8	212.8	543.4	755.6	14.2	5.1	145.1
East North Central Div.	23	20	4.3	46.7	3.0	6.5	31.4	203.8	513.4	716.5	14.0	4.6	136.9
Illinois.....	13	12	2.0	22.3	1.4	3.2	14.7	90.8	305.7	393.7	8.3	2.1	59.6
West North Central Div.	4	4	.3	3.4	.3	.5	2.4	9.0	30.0	39.1	.2	.5	8.2
South Region.....	35	29	4.5	42.3	3.3	6.8	26.2	127.4	614.0	744.8	10.2	4.5	105.3
South Atlantic Div.....	17	12	1.2	11.4	.8	1.8	5.6	43.2	134.8	179.3	3.8	1.1	26.6
Georgia.....	5	5	.5	4.4	.4	.9	3.0	14.8	69.1	84.7	3.2	.6	14.4
East South Central Div.	5	5	1.3	12.6	.9	2.0	8.1	28.4	241.3	268.4	2.0	1.3	22.1
West South Central Div.	13	12	2.0	18.3	1.6	3.0	12.5	55.8	237.9	297.1	4.4	2.1	56.6
Louisiana.....	3	3	.4	3.5	.3	.7	2.3	5.9	69.1	76.6	2.0	BB	(D)
Texas.....	8	7	1.3	12.0	1.0	2.0	8.4	45.8	145.4	193.0	2.3	1.5	43.5
West Region.....	24	18	1.7	20.0	1.1	2.6	13.2	96.8	218.0	316.4	6.3	1.8	55.9

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Production for all purposes including further manufacture	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value
			(quantity)		(million dollars)
			1972		
2079- --	SHORTENING AND COOKING OILS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	(X)	2,265.5
20791 --	Shortening and Cooking Oils.....		(X)	(X)	1,679.2
	Shortening (baking and frying fats including bulk shipments of hydrogenated oils to bakers and fryers).....	Million lb.....	4,176.9	4,193.4	766.3
	100-percent vegetable oil shortening:				
20791 12	Consumer sizes (containers 3 lb. or less).....	...do.....	766.2	759.6	188.6
20791 17	Commercial sizes (containers more than 3 lb. and bulk).....	...do.....	2,126.2	2,192.0	387.3
	100-percent animal fat or blends of vegetable oil and animal fat:				
20791 18	Consumer sizes (containers 3 lb. or less).....	...do.....	229.3	221.2	39.5
20791 19	Commercial sizes (containers more than 3 lb. and bulk).....	...do.....	1,055.2	1,020.6	150.9
20791 42	Hydrogenated oils other than baking or frying fats (for confec- tionery fats, mellorine fats, whipped topping, etc.).....	...do.....	1,409.7	1,560.6	240.9
	Salad or cooking oil (fully refined and deodorized oil), pro- duced at this plant.....	...do.....	4,054.2	3,901.7	655.2
	Soybean cooking or salad oil:				
20791 63	Consumer sizes (1 gallon or less).....	...do.....	606.6	596.0	140.4
20791 65	Commercial sizes (more than 1 gallon).....	...do.....	2,473.1	2,300.3	313.3
	All other cooking or salad oil:				
20791 67	Consumer sizes (1 gallon or less).....	...do.....	330.5	342.8	83.5
20791 68	Commercial sizes (more than 1 gallon).....	...do.....	644.0	662.6	118.0
20791 71	Vegetable oil winter stearin.....	...do.....	49.9	39.9	4.7
20791 00	Shortening and cooking oils, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	9.7
20791 02	Shortening and cooking oils, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	2.4
20792 01	Margarine.....	Million lb.....	2,373.7	2,391.4	586.3
			1967		
2079- --	SHORTENING AND COOKING OILS, TOTAL.....		(X)	(X)	1,690.4
20791 --	Shortening and Cooking Oils.....		(X)	(X)	1,233.9
	Shortening (baking and frying fats including bulk shipments of hydrogenated oils to bakers and fryers).....	Million lb.....	3,426.7	3,468.8	558.3
	100-percent vegetable oil shortening:				
20791 12	Consumer sizes (containers 3 lb. or less).....	...do.....	746.6	745.2	151.7
20791 17	Commercial sizes (containers more than 3 lb. and bulk).....	...do.....	1,359.8	1,409.0	222.0
	100-percent animal fat or blends of vegetable oil and animal fat:				
20791 18	Consumer sizes (containers 3 lb. or less).....	...do.....	458.2	420.1	63.7
20791 19	Commercial sizes (containers more than 3 lb. and bulk).....	...do.....	862.1	894.5	120.9
20791 42	Hydrogenated oils other than baking or frying fats (for confec- tionery fats, mellorine fats, whipped topping, etc.).....	...do.....	1,220.0	1,205.3	173.6
	Salad or cooking oil (fully refined and deodorized oil), pro- duced at this plant.....	...do.....	3,204.7	3,178.5	483.7
	Soybean cooking or salad oil:				
20791 63	Consumer sizes (1 gallon or less).....	...do.....	878.2	884.8	137.8
20791 65	Commercial sizes (more than 1 gallon).....	...do.....	1,351.9	1,297.6	173.8
	All other cooking or salad oil:				
20791 67	Consumer sizes (1 gallon or less).....	...do.....	357.2	364.8	74.6
20791 68	Commercial sizes (more than 1 gallon).....	...do.....	617.4	631.3	97.5
20791 71	Vegetable oil winter stearin.....	...do.....	75.3	44.1	6.0
20791 00	Shortening and cooking oils, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	12.0
20791 02	Shortening and cooking oils, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	.3
20792 01	Margarine.....	Million lb.....	2,125.6	2,231.4	456.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

Footnotes continued on next page.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

Footnotes for table 3--Continued

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Production data for shortening and cooking oils with a detailed breakdown by type of oil and end use are collected on a monthly basis and published in Current Industrial Reports series M20K, Fats and Oils--Production, Consumption, and Stocks. Because of reporting differences by individual companies, filing on a fiscal year basis rather than calendar periods, and omission of a few establishments, the data shown in this report differ from that published in the current survey. The summary figures as published in Current Industrial Reports series M20K and as shown in the census of manufactures are shown below for comparative purposes.

Code	Product	Unit of measure	1972 production as shown in M20K	1972 production as shown in census of manufactures
20791 12, 17, 18, 19	Shortening (baking and frying fats)...	Million lb...	3,532.5	4,176.9
20791 63, 65	Soybean, salad or cooking oil.....	...do.....	3,033.1	3,079.7
20791 67, 68	Other salad and cooking oil.....	...do.....	871.7	974.5
20792 01	Margarine.....	...do.....	2,361.2	2,373.7

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost  (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost  (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2079.--SHORTENING AND COOKING OILS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,456.4	(X)	1,266.2
201104	Tallow and stearin, edible.....	Million lb...	627.2	63.0	547.1	49.3
	Cottonseed oil:					
207411	Crude.....	..do.....	646.0	79.1	775.4	98.9
207421	Once refined.....	..do.....	129.4	17.9	218.3	30.4
207915	Fully refined.....	..do.....	119.8	15.7	310.8	43.3
	Soybean oil:					
207511	Crude.....	..do.....	3,996.7	471.9	3,922.9	424.7
207512	Once refined.....	..do.....	257.0	34.2	248.6	30.9
207916	Fully refined.....	..do.....	1,500.5	206.9	863.7	105.7
	Other oil:					
207601	Crude (exclude cottonseed and soybean).....	..do.....	1,199.2	153.2	874.0	115.7
207603	Once refined (exclude cottonseed and soybean).....	..do.....	145.0	22.2	136.3	19.6
207917	Fully refined (exclude cottonseed and soybean).....	..do.....	292.8	52.0	196.6	30.0
201151	Lard.....	..do.....	515.1	54.2	645.4	57.9
322101	Glass containers.....	1,000 gross...	2,365.6	31.3	3,550.0	32.1
340003	Metal containers, excluding drums.....	.....	(X)	38.3	(X)	42.0
260091	Paper and paperboard containers.....	.....	(X)	46.5	(X)	39.2
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	166.0	(X)	126.5
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	4.0	(X)	20.0

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2079, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

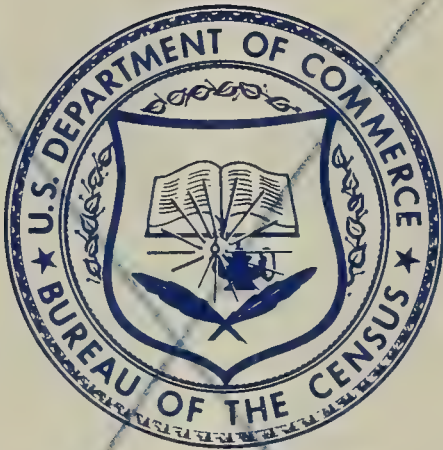


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**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20H-1

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Malt Beverages, SIC 2082

The Malt Beverages Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing all kinds of malt beverages.

Statistics for establishments primarily engaged in bottling purchased malt beverages are classified in industry 5181.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Malt Beverages Industry amounted to \$4,078 million, an increase of 39 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,992 million in 1972 was 29 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 14 percent from 1967 to a total of 51 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$4,078 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Malt Beverages Industry, \$41 million were products primary to other industries, and \$19 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967.

The total value of malt beverages shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$4,027 million of which \$4,018 million, or approximately 100 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2082, Malt Beverages, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 100 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
INDUSTRY 2082.--MALT BEVERAGES															
1972 Census.....	165	129	51.0	652.5	33.9	67.0	408.4	1,991.9	2,060.3	4,077.5	155.5	(NA)	203.4	99	100
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	57.0	653.6	37.2	71.6	405.2	2,176.6	1,966.4	4,139.7	160.2	2,337.9	204.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	57.3	615.6	38.0	74.3	382.6	2,027.5	1,797.7	3,822.4	177.7	2,251.4	203.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	57.3	570.8	38.6	74.2	359.4	1,787.8	1,631.2	3,418.5	249.8	2,084.5	170.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	58.7	537.0	39.7	76.5	343.5	1,633.1	1,505.1	3,131.4	193.6	1,898.6	172.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	185	150	59.6	519.8	40.0	76.8	331.4	1,545.7	1,383.6	2,929.7	140.4	1,734.8	166.5	100	100
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	60.5	509.2	40.3	78.5	334.0	1,412.5	1,288.3	2,699.9	168.8	(NA)	160.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	60.4	488.1	40.6	78.7	310.4	1,360.3	1,139.1	2,497.2	115.4	(NA)	162.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	61.9	485.6	42.0	80.6	311.4	1,366.2	1,106.5	2,469.8	105.4	1,418.4	153.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	222	180	62.6	470.8	42.7	81.9	302.3	1,286.0	1,030.7	2,315.1	86.2	1,351.9	153.3	100	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	66.0	476.8	44.8	86.0	304.8	1,270.5	1,015.0	2,282.0	84.6	1,290.4	150.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	68.2	466.5	46.2	87.5	297.7	1,246.7	955.4	2,200.0	89.9	(NA)	151.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	69.8	461.7	47.7	90.0	296.8	1,248.3	931.7	2,179.5	75.9	(NA)	139.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	70.9	461.1	48.0	91.9	292.6	1,200.3	893.7	2,095.4	64.4	(NA)	146.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	262	228	71.7	443.3	48.0	91.7	280.1	1,116.7	870.4	1,982.7	72.9	(NA)	138.6	100	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2082.--MALT BEVERAGES													
United States, total.	165	129	51.0	652.5	33.9	67.0	408.4	1,991.9	2,060.3	4,077.5	155.5	59.6	1,545.7
Northeast Region.....	51	41	15.8	192.0	10.2	19.0	112.7	522.0	443.0	966.2	15.7	19.3	423.7
New England Division...	9	8	1.7	20.5	1.3	2.9	15.1	60.2	77.6	137.7	1.4	1.5	23.5
Middle Atlantic Div....	42	33	14.1	171.5	8.9	16.1	97.6	461.8	365.4	828.5	14.3	17.8	400.2
New York.....	14	10	6.3	85.2	3.6	6.4	40.3	245.1	146.0	391.1	8.4	7.5	160.3
New Jersey.....	8	6	4.1	48.1	2.7	4.5	31.7	128.3	144.1	273.7	3.9	5.8	160.1
Pennsylvania.....	20	17	3.7	38.2	2.6	5.2	25.6	88.4	75.3	163.7	2.0	4.5	79.8
North Central Region....	54	40	19.5	261.9	13.4	27.1	174.8	704.0	670.6	1,402.8	60.4	24.2	651.9
East North Central Div.	40	30	13.3	174.4	8.6	17.2	105.3	450.6	423.4	903.3	38.1	15.9	387.7
Ohio.....	7	7	1.4	15.4	.9	1.7	10.0	70.1	52.7	122.2	2.6	1.8	43.7
Wisconsin.....	14	11	7.9	105.5	4.7	9.3	58.0	239.5	217.0	455.3	24.1	8.5	215.8
West North Central Div.	14	10	6.2	87.5	4.8	9.9	69.5	253.4	247.2	499.5	21.9	8.4	264.3
Minnesota.....	7	5	1.8	22.0	1.1	2.3	14.4	73.7	50.6	125.0	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	32	27	8.3	98.9	5.8	11.6	63.3	444.0	529.6	971.3	35.5	8.1	215.7
South Atlantic Division.	17	14	4.0	49.4	2.8	5.7	32.1	219.2	285.2	502.9	23.5	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland.....	6	5	1.6	17.0	1.1	2.2	10.3	48.5	48.7	97.1	2.7	(NA)	(NA)
East South Central Div.	3	3	1.2	13.3	.8	1.5	7.8	61.0	68.6	129.3	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
West South Central Div.	12	10	3.1	36.2	2.2	4.4	23.4	163.8	175.8	339.1	(D)	4.2	115.4
West Region.....	28	21	7.4	99.7	4.5	9.3	57.6	321.9	417.1	737.2	44.3	7.9	254.4
California.....	13	10	2.4	31.7	1.9	3.6	23.6	122.7	144.5	266.9	4.2	3.7	121.1

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)	Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)
2082- --	MALT BEVERAGES, TOTAL.....		(X)	4,027.4	(X)	2,900.3
	Malt Beverages and Brewing Byproducts:					
20821 --	Case goods, cans.....	1,000 bbl....	72,072	2,206.0	40,707	1,248.6
	Beer:					
20821 14	12-ounce can.....	..do.....	57,719	1,744.7	29,150	881.2
20821 15	16-ounce can.....	..do.....	10,464	327.9	8,575	269.8
20821 18	Other can sizes.....	..do.....	3,636	125.4	2,655	85.4
20821 19	Ale.....	..do.....	253	8.0	<sup>r</sup> 327	<sup>r</sup> 12.2
20822 --	Case goods, bottles.....	..do.....	47,299	1,409.0	49,357	1,279.3
	Beer:					
	Returnable bottles:					
20822 22	Under 12-ounce bottles.....	..do.....	4,901	159.4	3,890	114.7
20822 24	12-ounce bottles.....	..do.....	16,360	484.1	<sup>r</sup> 21,597	<sup>r</sup> 536.9
20822 27	32-ounce bottles.....	..do.....	1,242	30.3	<sup>r</sup> 2,690	<sup>r</sup> 64.1
20822 28	All other bottle sizes.....	..do.....	1,493	29.0	1,891	34.6
	Nonreturnable bottles:					
20822 32	Under 12-ounce bottles.....	..do.....	1,438	48.8	1,799	53.5
20822 34	12-ounce bottles.....	..do.....	16,645	513.4	<sup>r</sup> 11,735	<sup>r</sup> 325.4
20822 37	32-ounce bottles.....	..do.....	3,276	90.9	<sup>r</sup> 3,689	<sup>r</sup> 94.4
20822 38	All other bottle sizes.....	..do.....	1,474	39.2	1,353	32.6
20822 41	Ale.....	..do.....	470	13.9	723	23.1
20833 --	Barrels and kegs.....	..do.....	16,361	262.8	17,239	310.5
	Beer:					
20823 61	One-half barrel size.....	..do.....	15,043	239.4	<sup>r</sup> 15,473	<sup>r</sup> 276.8
20823 62	Other barrel sizes.....	..do.....	1,212	21.3	<sup>r</sup> 1,606	<sup>r</sup> 30.0
20823 63	Ale.....	..do.....	106	2.1	160	3.7
20824 --	Other fermented malt beverages.....	..do.....	3,929	116.8	(X)	45.1
20824 51	Malt liquors, in both cases and bottles.....	..do.....	2,209	74.9	706	23.1
20824 71	Porter, stout, and other fermented malt beverages (cans, bottles, barrels, and kegs).....	..do.....				
20824 81	Bulk transfers of malt beverages to other establishments of same company.....	..do.....				
20824 91	Malt extract.....	1,000 lb.....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	Brewers spent grains:					
20824 93	Dry.....	1,000 s. tons.	414	24.0	283	14.4
20824 95	Wet (dry weight equivalent or actual weight of dry grains employed in manufacture).....	..do.....	922	6.3	572	6.2
20820 00	Malt beverages and brewing byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	30.1	(X)	16.0
20820 02	Malt beverages and brewing byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	2.7	(X)	.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. <sup>r</sup>Revised.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2082.--MALT BEVERAGES					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	2,004.9	(X)	1,338.9
011913	Barley.....	Million bu....	(D)	(D)	<sup>r</sup> 5.9	<sup>r</sup> 12.6
011522	Corn (purchased and grain).....	..do.....	24.2	48.9	19.9	39.5
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt.....	(D)	(D)	373.6	2.5
208301	Malt.....	..do.....	34,809.1	201.4	<sup>r</sup> 31,003.3	<sup>r</sup> 176.9
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	1,702.8	(X)	1,107.4
976000	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	23.4	-	-

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. <sup>r</sup>Revised.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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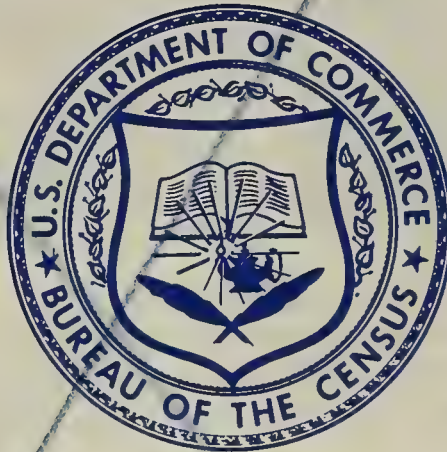


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## Malt, SIC 2083

The Malt Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing malt or malt byproducts from barley or other grains.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Malt Industry amounted to \$227 million, an increase of 5 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$56 million in 1972 was 16 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 5 percent from 1967 to a total of 1.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$227 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Malt Industry, \$9 million were products primary to other industries, and \$8 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of malt and malt byproducts shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$211 million of which \$210 million, or 100 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2083, Malt, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 100 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover- age ratio
	Total	With 20 employ- ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2083.--MALT														
1972 Census.....	40	27	1.9	20.5	1.5	2.7	15.3	55.7	168.7	227.0	7.8	(NA)	80.0	96	100
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	19.8	1.4	2.9	15.0	60.9	156.2	217.5	4.2	100.7	80.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.9	19.4	1.4	3.0	14.7	57.8	154.2	210.1	3.9	96.9	80.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.1	19.8	1.6	3.3	14.7	57.7	163.8	221.6	6.6	109.6	76.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	18.1	1.5	3.1	13.3	54.0	160.5	216.6	6.3	105.4	77.0	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	43	30	2.0	17.1	1.5	3.1	12.7	47.5	168.5	216.5	7.1	100.9	87.9	97	100
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	15.3	1.4	2.8	11.1	48.5	157.5	205.5	4.1	(NA)	85.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	1.9	15.8	1.4	3.0	11.6	50.6	153.0	204.4	4.4	(NA)	82.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.1	17.2	1.6	3.3	12.5	58.3	160.2	215.5	*4.5	96.8	84.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	42	31	1.9	15.1	1.5	3.0	10.8	44.0	131.5	183.5	3.0	94.4	78.8	100	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.3	17.1	1.7	3.3	11.6	48.6	149.3	190.8	1.6	78.0	79.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	18.5	1.8	3.5	12.2	31.9	164.9	207.5	4.3	(NA)	74.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.7	19.2	2.0	4.0	13.1	40.0	155.8	205.5	*5.6	(NA)	73.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	17.2	1.8	3.6	11.5	51.3	153.2	203.3	*7.7	(NA)	81.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	46	34	2.4	16.3	1.8	3.6	10.9	55.1	138.0	195.3	3.1	(NA)	73.8	100	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2083 was 2.0 thousand employees and \$56 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 2083.--MALT												
United States, total.	40	27	1.9	20.5	1.5	2.7	15.3	55.7	168.7	227.0	7.8	2.0	47.5
North Central Region.....	30	20	1.4	16.5	1.1	2.1	12.6	43.5	140.4	187.3	7.6	1.6	39.0
East North Central Div.	22	13	1.1	12.5	.8	1.6	9.4	33.3	110.1	144.9	7.3	1.2	29.3
West North Central Div.	8	7	.3	4.0	.3	.5	3.2	10.1	30.3	42.4	.3	.4	9.7

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2083- --	MALT, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	4,478.4	211.3	3,803.3	200.0
20830 --	Malt and Malt Byproducts:					
20830 21	Barley, rye, wheat malt, and malt sprouts (dry weight equivalent, screenings, chaff, and skimmings).....	...do.....	4,474.6	211.1	3,801.4	199.9
20830 00	Malt and malt byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	-	-	-	-
20830 02	Malt and malt byproducts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	3.8	.2	1.9	.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2083.--MALT					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	151.9	(X)	153.6
011913	Barley.....	Million bu....	99.1	143.8	93.6	145.4
208301	Malt.....	1,000 cwt....	477.8	2.7	490.9	2.7
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	5.4	(X)	5.5

(X) Not applicable.



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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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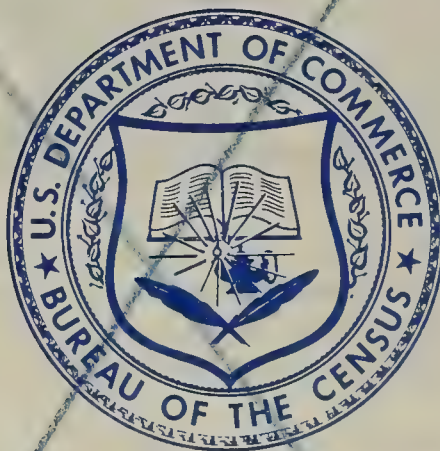


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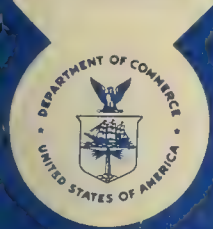
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20H-3

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits, SIC 2084**

The Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wines, brandy, and brandy mixes. This industry also includes bonded storerooms which are engaged in blending wines.

Establishments primarily engaged in bottling purchased wines, brandy, and brandy spirits, but do not manufacture wines and brandy are classified in industry 5182.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits Industry amounted to \$859 million, an increase of 110 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$404 million in 1972 was 106 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 34 percent from 1967 to a total 9.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$859 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits Industry, \$32 million were products primary to other industries, and \$34 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufac-

tured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of wines, brandy, and brandy spirits shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$828 million of which \$793 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2084, Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 94 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

### **Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Other Related Data:**

Manufacturers and others processing wines and brandy are licensed by the Internal Revenue Service as wineries, fruit distilleries, bonded wine storerooms, bonded field warehouses, and rectifying plants. Frequently, however, two or more licensed premises are under the same ownership at the same location, but are counted in the census as one establishment. A substantial number of the establishments holding licenses are located on farms, had no employees, are primarily engaged in nonmanufacturing activities, or for other reasons are outside the scope of the census of manufactures. Consequently, the number of licensed premises shown in the annual reports of the Internal Revenue Service is considerably larger than the number of establishments shown in this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc. <sup>1</sup>	Value of industry shipments <sup>1</sup>	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	INDUSTRY 2084.--WINES, BRANDY, AND BRANDY SPIRITS														
1972 Census.....	208	71	9.1	90.2	5.6	11.6	47.5	404.5	532.8	859.4	42.4	(NA)	373.3	96	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	85.6	6.3	11.7	42.4	376.7	434.7	747.3	40.4	246.7	309.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	70.9	5.4	10.9	36.7	258.3	336.7	590.9	*36.2	212.1	229.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	56.4	4.5	8.9	30.5	245.4	285.7	492.8	15.8	173.7	195.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	50.1	4.2	8.5	26.8	197.8	251.0	445.7	14.0	165.2	158.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	205	68	6.8	47.3	4.3	8.6	25.1	196.8	235.8	410.2	10.3	154.7	162.3	97	94
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.5	44.5	4.2	8.5	23.8	193.4	223.6	400.8	11.8	(NA)	159.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	41.8	4.2	8.5	23.2	166.7	263.4	396.2	11.3	(NA)	144.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	39.9	4.5	8.9	23.2	159.1	243.5	385.1	*11.8	133.3	142.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	222	70	6.1	35.1	4.2	8.4	20.5	137.3	228.7	368.3	7.3	118.9	120.0	98	99
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*5.4	*33.5	*3.7	*7.8	*18.4	*128.6	*201.9	*337.7	*10.0	111.0	*117.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*5.2	*31.6	*3.5	*7.3	*17.2	*120.8	*179.5	*304.5	*6.7	(NA)	*115.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*5.3	*29.6	*3.7	*7.3	*16.6	*106.0	*170.4	*279.3	*5.1	(NA)	*109.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	28.8	3.7	7.5	16.4	107.0	178.6	281.6	4.8	(NA)	104.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	239	73	5.9	29.0	4.3	8.6	17.7	114.2	160.4	264.0	7.9	(NA)	100.7	88	97

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 14 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2084 was 10 thousand employees and \$419 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 13 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

<sup>1</sup>Value of products shipped and cost of materials contain extensive duplication. The duplication occurs because the products of some establishments are used as materials by other establishments classified in the same industry.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2084.--WINES, BRANDY, AND BRANDY SPIRITS													
United States, total.	208	71	9.1	90.2	5.6	11.6	47.5	404.5	<sup>1</sup> 532.8	<sup>1</sup> 859.4	42.4	6.8	196.8
Northeast Region.....	36	12	1.9	21.0	1.1	2.4	9.1	77.4	78.3	156.0	6.7	(NA)	(NA)
New York.....	22	9	1.6	17.6	1.0	2.1	7.9	65.1	61.5	125.8	(D)	1.4	38.2
North Central Region.....	29	5	.6	5.5	.3	.7	2.1	20.5	23.8	43.7	1.8	(NA)	(NA)
Ohio.....	10	1	.1	1.4	.1	.2	.6	6.5	3.6	10.4	.4	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	11	5	.3	2.9	.2	.4	1.1	10.9	28.6	35.0	1.5	.3	5.2
West Region.....	132	49	6.3	60.8	4.0	8.1	35.2	295.7	402.1	624.7	32.4	4.2	129.6
California.....	120	48	6.3	60.4	4.0	8.1	34.9	294.1	400.0	621.1	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Value of products shipped and cost of materials contain extensive duplication. The duplication occurs because the products of some establishments are used as materials by other establishments classified in the same industry.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value excluding excise tax  (million dollars)	Quantity	Value excluding excise tax  (million dollars)
2084- --	WINES, BRANDY, AND BRANDY SPIRITS, TOTAL.....		(X)	827.5	(X)	414.9
20840 --	Wines, Brandy, and Brandy Spirits:					
	Grape wines, 14% or less, total.....	Mil. wine gal.	193.8	339.3	109.2	129.9
20840 12	White.....	..do.....	94.9	130.3	38.7	47.7
20840 14	Red.....	..do.....	73.7	153.8	51.9	60.0
20840 16	Rose.....	..do.....	25.2	55.2	18.6	22.2
20840 19	Other fruit and berry wines, 14% or less.....	..do.....	64.0	118.8	4.4	8.3
	Dessert wines (except specialties):					
20840 21	Grape wines, all types.....	..do.....	91.6	158.2	121.4	119.9
20840 29	Other types.....	..do.....	7.6	14.7	6.3	8.0
20840 31	Sparkling wines, natural and carbonated.....	..do.....	21.9	75.4	8.6	40.6
	Specialties:					
20840 41	Vermouth.....	..do.....	4.2	6.7	3.8	6.7
20840 43	Other specialty wines.....	..do.....	6.1	7.8	17.1	23.6
20840 65	Beverage brandy, neutral fruit spirits, and neutral brandy.....	Mil. tax gal..	23.3	64.6	18.3	43.7
20840 81	Wine removed from fermenters.....	Mil. wine gal.	99.0	(X)	(S)	(X)
20840 85	Brandy and spirits removed from receiving tanks.....	Mil. tax gal..	9.3	(X)	(D)	(X)
20840 00	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	29.3	(X)	31.2
20840 02	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	12.7	(X)	3.0

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures of individual companies. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2084.--WINES, BRANDY, AND BRANDY SPIRITS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers and supplies, total.....		(X)	502.3	(X)	225.3
017211	Grapes.....	1,000 s. tons.	2,002.9	169.9	1,522.2	71.0
208401	Wines purchased for blending.....	Mil. wine gal.	116.3	103.4	100.0	57.1
322101	Glass containers.....	Gross.....	6,257.9	88.9	3,117.4	32.8
970099	All other materials, containers and supplies consumed.....		(X)	118.2	(X)	51.0
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	21.9	(X)	13.4

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1967, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2084, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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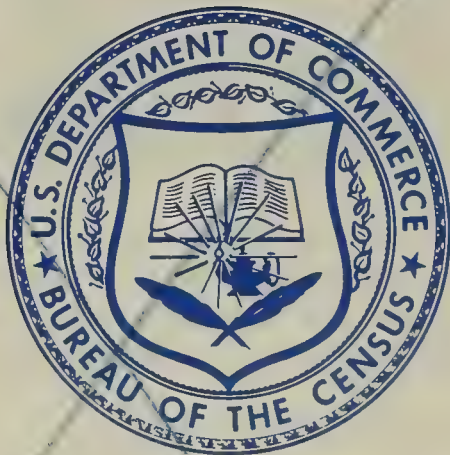


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20H-4

ed February 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, SIC 2085**

The Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing alcoholic liquors by distillation and rectification, and in manufacturing cordials and alcoholic cocktails by blending processes or by mixing liquors and other ingredients.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing industrial alcohol are classified in industry 2869, and those only bottling purchased liquors in industry 5095. There is some duplication in the value of production and cost of materials figures for industry 2085. Some of the products of distillers (chiefly spirits) are used, in the same year in which produced, as raw materials of rectifying and bottling plants, and therefore are included in the value of shipments more than once.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, Industry amounted to \$1,790 million,

an increase of 31 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,019 million in 1972 was 38 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 5 percent from 1967 to a total of 18.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,790 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, Industry, \$73 million were products primary to other industries, and \$215 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product produced, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 98 percent in 1967.

The total value of Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, produced by all producers in 1972 was \$1,529 million of which \$1,502 million, or 98 percent, was produced by plants classified in industry 2085, Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 98 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2085.--DISTILLED LIQUOR, EXCEPT BRANDY														
1972 Census.....	119	95	18.4	182.9	14.5	28.6	132.5	1,018.9	782.8	1,789.9	33.4	(NA)	931.7	95	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.2	177.8	15.1	29.7	129.8	959.4	889.6	1,847.5	28.6	498.4	977.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.5	171.0	16.3	31.4	125.6	886.9	868.6	1,757.5	28.9	479.6	968.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.5	164.3	16.4	33.2	120.1	925.6	754.9	1,668.7	38.6	476.0	880.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.0	152.4	15.9	32.3	110.9	844.0	682.8	1,515.1	44.0	422.9	845.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	112	95	19.4	141.6	15.6	31.9	104.0	736.7	639.3	1,364.2	27.0	389.4	791.2	98	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.0	130.0	15.2	30.1	94.5	723.1	610.7	1,331.6	32.2	(NA)	747.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.9	125.7	14.9	29.7	91.4	712.7	577.8	1,288.2	23.4	(NA)	712.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.8	115.6	14.2	28.0	84.1	660.2	474.7	1,133.8	13.5	343.4	707.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	107	89	18.0	110.2	14.3	28.1	80.2	623.7	466.9	1,090.5	15.5	332.7	682.0	98	99
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.7	113.3	14.5	30.6	80.4	464.5	483.3	946.0	19.8	319.3	680.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.0	110.3	14.9	31.3	78.0	464.5	475.5	937.9	14.5	(NA)	673.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.2	110.0	15.9	33.5	79.1	463.5	464.7	927.1	15.9	(NA)	552.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.3	106.8	16.3	33.1	78.2	487.6	478.3	959.2	11.6	(NA)	580.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	122	91	20.5	102.6	16.6	32.2	73.9	458.2	482.8	941.3	9.9	(NA)	592.9	98	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2085 was 19.0 thousand employees and \$1,090 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2085.--DISTILLED LIQUOR, EXCEPT BRANDY												
United States, total..	119	95	18.4	182.9	14.5	28.6	132.5	1,018.9	782.8	1,789.9	33.4	19.4	736.7
Middle Atlantic Division..	16	14	1.9	18.1	1.5	2.8	12.2	69.9	69.2	137.6	9.2	NA	NA
New Jersey.....	8	6	.7	6.8	.5	.9	1.7	16.6	19.8	36.0	.6	NA	NA
North Central Region.....	22	19	6.9	72.9	5.5	10.6	51.9	356.0	302.1	656.9	8.7	6.3	242.8
East North Central Div..	17	14	6.4	68.6	5.2	9.9	52.3	335.2	281.5	615.8	5.9	6.0	233.6
Illinois.....	7	6	2.3	30.0	1.8	3.2	22.3	96.3	138.7	234.1	2.7	NA	NA
West North Central Div..	5	5	.5	4.3	.3	.6	2.5	20.7	20.5	11.1	2.8	.3	9.2
South Region.....	54	46	7.8	73.8	6.2	12.6	54.8	466.9	295.5	753.6	12.1	8.7	319.1

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either 'a' to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or 'b' because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

NA Not available.



TABLE 3. Production and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value excluding excise tax	Production	Value excluding excise tax
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
2085- --	DISTILLED, RECTIFIED, AND BLENDED LIQUORS, EXCEPT BRANDY, TOTAL		X <sup>1</sup>	1,529.1	X	1,246.1
20851 --	Distilled Liquors, Except Brandy		X	153.9	X <sup>1</sup>	202.3
20851 13	Whiskey (raw): Bourbon and rye	1,000 proof gallons	88,342	85.7	128,134	118.5
20851 19	Other	..do.	27,233	10.2	10,948	7.0
20851 31	Spirits (except fruit)	..do.	69,413	22.0	112,607	40.0
20851 41	Rum	..do.	39,570	15.4	33,327	14.2
20851 43	Vodka	..do.				
20851 47	Other distilled liquors, including gin	..do.				
20851 65	Distillers' dried grains, dark and light, and dried solubles	1,000 s. tons	200	11.7	389	22.6
20851 00	Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy, n.s.k.	1,000 proof gallons	X	8.9	X	-
20853 --	Bottled Liquors, Except Brandy		X <sup>1</sup>	1,370.7	X	1,043.8
	Rectified products:					
	Whiskey:					
20853 12	Blends of whiskey	1,000 wine gal.	5,450	24.5	2,560	11.3
20853 15	Blends with neutral spirits	..do.	63,751	265.0	74,074	274.4
20853 19	Other whiskey	..do.				
20853 21	Gin	..do.	1,710	8.2	1,969	6.0
20853 25	Cordials, liqueurs	..do.	15,142	92.4	21,627	76.6
20853 27	Cocktails and similar compounds	..do.	3,457	21.3		
20853 33	Vodka	..do.	17,774	41.6	16,296	42.0
20853 37	Rum	..do.	2,264	12.5	3,165	13.8
20853 39	Other rectified products	..do.				
	Unrectified products:					
20853 51	Whiskey	..do.	93,805	544.8	79,906	399.7
20853 55	Gin	..do.	32,522	87.4	29,682	68.2
20853 57	Vodka	..do.	40,453	137.4	20,744	72.1
20853 58	Rum	..do.	13,985	88.5	4,164	23.8
20853 59	Other unrectified products <sup>1</sup>	..do.				
	Bottled in bond:					
20853 63	Whiskey	1,000 proof gallons	7,615	34.8	6,893	43.2
20853 81	Other	..do.	542	3.2	2,291	12.7
20853 00	Bottle liquors, n.s.k.		(X)	9.1	(X)	(X)
20850 00	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)		(X)	2.3	X <sup>1</sup>	-
20850 02	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.)		X <sup>1</sup>	2.2	X	-

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes an undetermined amount of Canadian and light whiskey.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2085.--DISTILLED LIQUOR, EXCEPT BRANDY					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	621.4	(X)	565.6
	Materials used in distilling:					
011521	Corn.....	Million bu....	23.1	34.5	33.1	48.2
011951	Rye.....	...do.....	2.9	4.2	5.6	8.7
208301	Malt.....	1,000 cwt....	1,327.8	7.1	2,520.8	13.1
970001	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies used in distilling operations (cooperage, etc.).....		(X)	51.4	(X)	64.2
	Materials used in bottling:					
208511	Neutral spirits.....	Mil. tax gal..	173.7	67.6	233.7	85.5
208513	Aged whiskey.....	...do.....	104.3	173.5	87.9	140.5
322101	Glass containers.....	1,000 gross...	11,982.7	168.6	12,385.1	113.6
970002	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies used in bottling operations (flavors, closures, etc.).....		(X)	89.0	(X)	68.1
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	25.6	(X)	23.6

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2085, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

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level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20H-5

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks, SIC 2086**

The Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing soft drinks (nonalcoholic beverages) and carbonated waters.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fruit and vegetable juices are classified in SIC group 203, fruit sirups for flavoring in industry 2087, and cider in industry 2099. Establishments primarily engaged in bottling natural spring waters are classified in industry 5149.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks Industry amounted to \$5,396 million, an increase of 70 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$2,321 million in 1972 was 38 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the

industry showed a decrease of 2 percent from 1967 to a total of 120.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$5,396 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks Industry, \$73 million were products primary to other industries, and \$740 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 98 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 98 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of bottled and canned soft drinks shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$4,760 million of which \$4,582 million or 96 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2086, Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 96 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2086.--BOTTLED AND CANNED SOFT DRINKS															
1972 Census .....	2,634	1,515	120.5	976.9	45.1	91.2	293.3	2,321.4	3,086.7	5,395.6	205.5	(NA)	278.9	98	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	121.1	959.4	45.9	94.2	282.0	2,222.6	2,832.9	5,046.9	168.0	1,741.2	271.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	128.8	915.9	49.6	103.9	279.5	2,121.2	2,515.0	4,631.1	185.1	1,634.3	258.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	128.5	833.5	49.3	97.8	257.4	1,942.2	2,131.1	4,063.9	154.8	1,609.8	222.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	124.1	767.4	47.7	96.5	234.1	1,801.2	1,759.2	3,553.5	139.9	1,491.6	201.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	3,400	1,691	123.3	726.7	46.6	95.3	219.3	1,679.4	1,506.0	3,173.2	168.1	1,391.2	186.8	98	96
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	117.7	667.1	43.7	93.8	201.1	1,470.8	1,273.3	2,734.9	151.1	(NA)	144.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	113.9	614.4	42.1	90.1	182.7	1,372.7	1,137.3	2,505.4	111.0	(NA)	127.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	111.1	582.6	41.0	89.2	172.8	1,387.8	1,027.8	2,408.8	110.8	1,175.8	128.5	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	3,905	1,530	106.8	537.7	40.9	86.9	164.7	1,233.6	981.5	2,210.9	100.8	1,103.8	125.0	98	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	105.4	515.3	41.4	92.9	158.3	1,127.9	902.7	2,030.9	81.4	1,024.5	119.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	104.1	485.4	40.9	89.5	149.2	1,060.8	845.1	1,911.4	69.4	(NA)	111.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	103.3	465.4	41.1	89.4	144.3	1,006.0	801.1	1,806.1	76.4	(NA)	106.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	433.6	40.2	83.7	135.8	954.0	757.2	1,714.4	66.0	(NA)	99.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	4,394	1,421	97.1	405.6	39.5	80.0	131.4	862.5	698.3	1,558.3	64.2	(NA)	99.5	98	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimates for employment and value added were 4 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2086 was 127 thousand employees and \$2,475 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2086.--BOTTLED AND CANNED SOFT DRINKS													
United States, total.	2,634	1,515	120.5	976.9	45.1	91.2	293.3	2,321.4	3,086.7	5,395.6	205.5	123.3	1,679.4
Northeast Region.....	564	246	20.6	184.2	9.1	17.5	66.7	482.9	723.5	1,202.4	38.0	23.2	341.6
New England Division...	170	63	5.2	41.7	1.9	4.0	12.8	105.6	164.3	269.9	7.3	6.2	82.2
Rhode Island.....	15	3	.3	2.1	.1	.2	.5	5.6	5.3	10.9	.5	.4	5.4
Middle Atlantic Div....	394	183	15.4	142.5	7.2	13.5	53.9	377.3	559.2	932.5	30.7	17.1	259.4
New York.....	159	74	7.1	65.1	3.5	6.3	25.9	179.4	265.8	442.4	17.7	7.5	123.9
New Jersey.....	71	34	2.7	27.0	1.2	2.4	9.5	94.4	122.3	216.8	6.0	3.2	47.6
Pennsylvania.....	164	75	5.6	50.4	2.5	4.8	18.5	103.5	171.1	273.3	7.0	6.4	87.9
North Central Region....	671	366	32.4	289.2	12.3	24.5	86.0	632.9	804.0	1,434.5	53.0	33.5	471.3
East North Central Div.	433	228	22.6	208.6	8.4	17.1	61.8	453.1	592.0	1,043.8	38.5	24.0	343.2
Ohio.....	104	69	7.2	60.7	2.6	5.6	17.6	138.9	146.0	284.8	10.5	6.9	95.6
Indiana.....	68	40	3.1	26.0	1.0	2.1	6.7	61.7	79.7	1,416	4.7	3.9	52.8
Illinois.....	95	46	5.6	60.4	2.1	4.3	17.7	108.5	162.3	270.2	9.6	6.3	94.2
Michigan.....	70	40	4.2	41.3	1.7	3.3	13.1	98.9	149.3	247.8	8.5	4.7	71.0
Wisconsin.....	96	33	2.5	20.2	1.0	1.8	6.7	45.1	54.7	99.4	5.2	2.3	29.6
West North Central Div.	238	138	9.8	80.6	3.9	7.4	24.2	179.8	212.0	390.7	14.5	9.6	128.2
Iowa.....	36	27	1.7	12.9	.6	1.3	3.5	32.0	33.2	65.3	(D)	1.5	21.0
Missouri.....	67	33	3.2	29.7	1.2	2.3	8.3	61.4	62.5	122.8	3.6	3.6	51.4
North Dakota.....	11	6	.3	1.9	.1	.2	.5	3.7	4.9	8.6	.1	.2	2.9
South Region.....	1,014	688	52.5	369.1	18.4	38.4	99.2	850.0	1,105.2	1,952.1	79.1	52.4	615.8
South Atlantic Division	447	315	23.9	174.2	8.6	18.0	48.1	408.4	546.5	954.3	32.2	25.3	307.1
Maryland.....	42	30	3.0	24.2	1.1	2.2	7.1	72.1	95.7	167.8	3.2	2.7	42.2
Virginia.....	53	43	3.2	22.0	1.3	2.7	6.4	48.4	74.1	122.1	D	3.8	50.0
West Virginia.....	47	25	1.5	10.7	.6	1.2	3.2	23.7	27.4	50.9	1.6	EE	D
Georgia.....	74	56	4.3	31.1	1.4	2.9	8.0	61.3	73.4	134.6	5.1	4.5	49.0
Florida.....	82	51	4.0	32.1	1.5	3.2	9.2	76.1	122.5	198.5	6.1	4.8	62.3
East South Central Div.	245	173	12.1	83.6	4.0	8.6	22.2	196.2	245.9	441.1	22.4	11.6	129.1
Kentucky.....	58	41	3.1	23.6	1.1	2.4	6.8	56.9	76.9	133.5	11.6	2.7	34.6
Mississippi.....	56	37	2.1	13.8	.8	1.6	3.9	31.8	36.1	67.6	3.1	EE	(D)
West South Central Div.	322	200	16.5	111.3	5.8	11.8	28.9	245.4	312.8	556.7	24.5	15.5	179.6
Louisiana.....	49	39	3.1	23.5	1.0	2.1	5.0	47.5	74.1	121.3	4.6	3.0	37.4
Texas.....	174	110	9.4	62.3	3.3	6.7	16.8	139.7	182.5	321.5	16.0	8.9	101.7
West Region.....	385	21.5	15.0	134.4	5.3	10.8	41.4	355.6	454.0	806.6	35.4	14.1	250.7
Mountain Division.....	154	84	5.1	37.7	1.8	3.8	11.5	91.1	108.2	198.4	12.4	FF	(D)
Idaho.....	13	11	.3	2.4	.1	.2	.7	5.9	5.7	11.6	.4	FF	D
Wyoming.....	11	1	.1	.7	.1	.1	.4	1.6	2.2	3.7	.2	NA	NA
New Mexico.....	28	14	.7	4.5	.2	.5	1.3	11.4	13.4	24.7	2.4	.6	7.6
Arizona.....	24	19	1.2	9.4	.3	.8	2.2	21.6	27.6	49.0	2.7	EE	D
Utah.....	25	12	.7	4.3	.3	.5	1.4	10.8	12.7	23.4	D	CC	(D)
Nevada.....	7	6	.3	2.7	.1	.2	.7	6.3	7.6	13.7	D	.2	4.1
California.....	152	91	7.2	71.7	2.6	5.1	21.4	209.2	268.6	475.6	17.8	7.1	153.7

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2086- --	SOFT DRINKS AND CARBONATED WATERS, TOTAL.....		<sup>1</sup> 2,113,925	4,759.8	<sup>1</sup> 1,759,900	2,996.8
	Bottled Carbonated Soft Drinks, All Sizes, Total.....	1,000 cases...	1,200,869	2,706.8	1,202,085	2,008.4
	Nondietetics:					
20860 X1	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	655,035	1,462.4	684,187	1,134.2
20860 X2	Orange.....	..do.....	40,264	87.1	50,272	81.4
20860 X3	Lemon, lime, and lemon and lime combinations.....	..do.....	116,697	279.7	118,575	205.4
20860 X4	Root beer and sarsaparilla.....	..do.....	103,656	238.2	31,410	50.7
20860 X5	Ginger ale.....	..do.....			38,943	70.6
20860 X6	Grape.....	..do.....			21,628	34.4
20860 X7	Other carbonated flavors.....	..do.....	<sup>2</sup> 176,837	381.0	<sup>2</sup> 138,058	227.8
	Low calorie:					
20860 X8	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	64,647	154.0	119,012	203.9
20860 X9	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	43,733	104.4		
20860 --	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks:					
	6- to 9 ounce bottled carbonated soft drinks.....	1,000 cases of 24.....	124,729	234.6	285,453	432.7
	Nondietetics:					
20860 01	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	92,951	172.5	197,410	294.7
20860 02	Orange.....	..do.....	2,169	4.2	7,661	11.7
20860 03	Lemon, lime, and lemon and lime combinations.....	..do.....	9,589	18.3	32,095	50.6
20860 04	Root beer and sarsaparilla.....	..do.....	1,112	1.9	4,114	6.3
20860 05	Ginger ale.....	..do.....	2,622	5.7	8,475	13.6
20860 06	Grape.....	..do.....	1,268	2.4	3,313	5.1
20860 07	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	10,039	19.0	24,917	37.4
	Low calorie:					
20860 08	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	2,624	5.2	7,468	13.3
20860 09	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	2,355	5.4		
	10 and 12 ounce bottled carbonated soft drinks.....	..do.....	470,506	993.3	593,186	967.9
	Nondietetics:					
20860 11	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	255,963	531.4	324,291	531.3
20860 12	Orange.....	..do.....	21,676	45.3	29,998	47.0
20860 13	Lemon, lime, and lemon and lime combinations.....	..do.....	54,116	119.9	59,668	99.9
20860 14	Root beer and sarsaparilla.....	..do.....	15,384	32.2	17,508	27.3
20860 15	Ginger ale.....	..do.....	8,342	20.0	8,730	15.0
20860 16	Grape.....	..do.....	11,530	23.8	13,014	20.0
20860 17	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	60,128	125.6	72,042	118.1
	Low calorie:					
20860 18	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	25,715	56.4	67,935	109.3
20860 19	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	17,652	38.7		
	16 ounce bottled carbonated soft drinks.....	..do.....	301,764	749.8	195,574	372.9
	Nondietetics:					
20860 21	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	205,384	507.4	130,057	246.4
20860 22	Orange.....	..do.....	6,444	15.6	4,794	9.0
20860 23	Lemon, lime, and lemon and lime combinations.....	..do.....	22,633	59.7	9,241	18.9
20860 24	Root beer, sarsaparilla and ginger ale.....	..do.....	6,827	17.1	4,223	8.3
20860 26	Grape.....	..do.....	4,140	9.7	2,735	5.1
20860 27	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	20,299	47.0	9,791	18.0
	Low calorie:					
20860 28	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	22,755	58.3	34,733	67.2
20860 29	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	13,282	35.0		
	24 to 32 ounce bottled carbonated soft drinks.....	1,000 cases of 12.....	255,765	629.2	119,876	226.0
	Nondietetics:					
20860 31	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	100,737	251.1	32,429	61.8
20860 32	Orange.....	..do.....	9,975	22.0	7,819	13.7
20860 33	Lemon, lime, and lemon and lime combinations.....	..do.....	30,359	81.8	17,571	36.0
20860 34	Root beer and sarsaparilla.....	..do.....	11,263	25.3	6,830	11.4
20860 36	Ginger ale and grape.....	..do.....	41,168	100.1	23,039	43.6
20860 37	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	48,136	113.0	25,421	47.7
	Low calorie:					
20860 38	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	6,027	15.9	6,767	11.8
20860 39	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	8,100	20.0		

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	Bottled and Canned Soft Drinks—Continued					
20860 41	All other size bottled carbonated soft drinks.....	1,000 cases...	48,105	99.9	7,996	8.9
	Nondietetics.....		<sup>2</sup> 38,235	76.4	<sup>2</sup> 5,887	6.6
	Low calorie:					
20860 45	Drinks containing kola extract.....		7,526	18.2	2,109	2.3
20860 47	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....		2,344	5.3		
	Canned carbonated soft drinks (10 and 12 ounce cans).....	1,000 cases				
	Nondietetics.....	of 24.....	486,253	1,124.3	201,776	391.6
20860 51	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	423,614	972.3	174,276	337.3
20860 52	Orange.....	..do.....	215,282	513.1	78,960	165.3
20860 53	Lemon, lime, and lemon and lime combinations.....	..do.....	31,795	68.0	18,651	33.3
20860 55	Ginger ale.....	..do.....	44,102	106.1	17,804	36.1
20860 56	Grape.....	..do.....	15,830	33.8	10,544	17.4
20860 57	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	22,190	47.0	11,894	19.9
	Low calorie:					
20860 58	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	94,415	205.3	36,423	65.3
20860 59	Other carbonated flavors, including carbonated water and club soda.....	..do.....	29,944	75.2	27,500	54.3
		..do.....	32,695	76.8		
	Soft drinks in bulk (including premix for vending machines and postmix for vending machines operated by own company—postmix sirup reported as converted to soft drink gallons).....	1,000 gal.....	195,391	189.7	150,206	132.4
20860 81	Drinks containing kola extract.....	..do.....	125,432	121.0	100,011	87.4
20860 87	Other flavors.....	..do.....	69,959	68.7	50,195	45.0
	Fruit drinks and ades (with added sugar, citric acid, etc.)....	1,000 cases...	82,446	253.0	68,191	155.2
20860 92	40.1 oz. to 60 oz. (No. 3 cyl.; cases of 12).....	..do.....	41,106	127.3	42,609	102.6
20860 94	Orange.....	..do.....	13,584	30.3	19,345	37.4
	Other flavors.....	..do.....	27,522	97.0	23,264	65.2
20860 95	Other sizes.....	..do.....	41,340	125.7	25,582	52.6
20860 97	Orange.....	1,000 cases...	15,427	48.9	11,732	26.3
	Other flavors.....	..do.....	25,913	76.8	13,850	26.3
20860 00	Soft drinks and fruit drinks and ades, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		<sup>3</sup> 183,348	416.2	<sup>3</sup> 159,448	262.7
20860 02	Soft drinks and fruit drinks and ades, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		<sup>3</sup> 30,749	69.8	<sup>3</sup> 28,224	46.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Includes an estimate for the number of cases of soft drinks sold in bulk assuming 1.5 gallons equals 1 case.<sup>2</sup>Includes product code 20860 41, nondietetic bottled carbonated soft drinks, all other sizes.<sup>3</sup>Quantity estimated, based on quantity-value relationship for other products.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2086.--BOTTLED AND CANNED SOFT DRINKS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	2,519.9	(X)	1,311.0
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt.....	27,719.7	334.6	18,233.2	183.9
203348	Concentrated fruit juice products.....	Million gal...	(NA)	41.7	44.6	35.6
208731	Flavoring sirups.....	..do.....	220.0	390.9	180.4	279.3
208701	Other flavors, including beverage bases.....	..do.....	(X)	166.2	(X)	104.7
970090	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies.....	..do.....	(X)	1,301.2	(X)	595.1
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....	..do.....	(X)	285.3	(X)	112.4

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2086, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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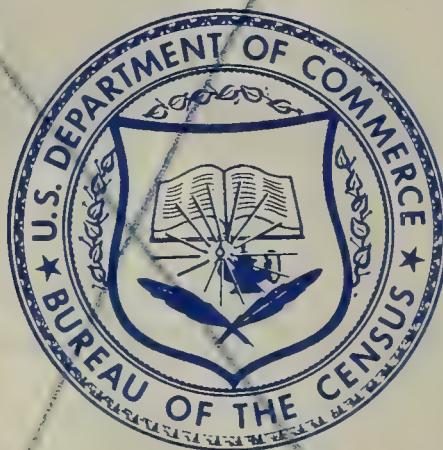


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-20H-6

ued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Flavoring Extracts and Sirups, N.E.C., SIC 2087

The Flavoring Extracts and Sirups, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing flavoring extracts, sirups, and fruit juices, not elsewhere classified, for soda fountain use or for the manufacture of soft drinks and colors for bakers' and confectioners' use.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chocolate sirup are classified in industry 2066 if from cacao beans, and in industries 2099 if from purchased chocolate.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Flavoring Extracts and Sirups, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$1,464 million, an increase of 45 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$869 million in 1972 was 49 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in

the industry showed an increase of 3 percent from 1967 to a total of 10.0 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,464 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Flavoring Extracts and Sirups, N.E.C., Industry, \$183 million were products primary to other industries, and \$37 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 87 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of flavoring extracts and sirups shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,431 million of which \$1,244 million or 87 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2087, Flavoring Extracts and Sirups, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 85 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2087.--FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SIRUPS, N.E.C.														
1972 Census .....	392	112	10.0	99.8	5.9	12.2	48.7	868.8	607.6	1,464.4	21.0	(NA)	158.5	87	87
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	91.4	5.3	11.1	39.7	761.1	575.4	1,331.9	39.2	256.0	146.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.8	91.1	6.3	12.8	43.3	792.1	564.0	1,361.3	39.8	242.2	138.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	77.3	5.8	12.0	37.9	673.7	495.4	1,173.7	19.9	213.9	116.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	71.5	5.4	10.8	33.3	667.0	486.9	1,145.5	16.0	195.4	126.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	431	110	9.7	73.0	5.5	11.0	33.0	584.0	429.8	1,009.1	17.4	185.4	113.3	94	85
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	70.8	5.9	11.7	31.3	555.5	422.0	974.4	23.6	(NA)	109.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	62.8	5.0	10.1	25.7	487.5	352.9	836.5	14.8	(NA)	97.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	63.5	5.2	11.5	27.8	448.2	383.4	833.1	*12.2	132.7	98.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	520	97	9.1	56.6	5.0	10.2	25.1	400.2	334.0	729.7	12.3	126.5	104.2	90	79
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.6	*56.4	*5.4	*11.4	*24.6	*374.1	*288.5	*661.3	*24.1	116.3	*76.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.5	*53.5	*5.4	*11.1	*23.5	*335.0	*264.2	*559.3	*10.0	(NA)	*77.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.5	*51.2	*5.3	*10.8	*22.9	*306.9	*243.2	*548.3	*10.4	(NA)	*71.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	52.2	5.5	11.6	23.4	284.7	250.3	535.2	*6.6	(NA)	66.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	534	97	9.3	47.5	5.3	10.3	22.0	249.4	224.9	477.1	5.4	(NA)	71.1	90	88

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2087 was 11.0 thousand employees and \$868 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2087.--FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SIRUPS, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	392	112	10.0	99.8	5.9	12.2	48.7	868.8	607.6	1,464.4	21.0	9.7	584.0
Northeast Region.....	135	40	3.1	30.5	1.8	3.8	14.8	163.5	178.8	343.7	6.4	3.3	140.6
New England Division...	27	7	.5	3.7	.3	.5	1.8	21.4	20.3	41.5	1.1	.3	7.3
Middle Atlantic Div.....	108	33	2.6	26.8	1.6	3.3	13.0	142.1	158.5	302.2	5.2	3.0	133.4
New York.....	45	11	1.1	12.2	.7	1.5	6.3	76.0	89.6	166.3	3.2	1.9	79.8
New Jersey.....	40	14	1.2	11.9	.7	1.4	5.8	59.0	59.6	119.1	1.8	.8	46.0
Pennsylvania.....	23	8	.3	2.7	.2	.4	.9	7.1	9.4	16.9	.3	.4	7.6
North Central Region....	105	29	3.6	36.5	2.3	4.8	20.5	299.3	199.3	487.2	10.8	3.2	205.8
East North Central Div.	81	23	3.1	32.4	2.0	4.1	18.3	258.6	166.4	412.7	9.8	2.7	180.3
Illinois.....	45	16	2.5	26.5	1.6	3.4	15.6	208.8	130.5	327.3	8.3	1.8	156.0
Michigan.....	10	2	.1	1.0	.1	.1	.4	1.9	1.7	3.7	-	NA	(NA)
West North Central Div.	24	6	.5	4.2	.3	.7	2.3	40.6	32.9	74.6	1.0	.5	25.5
Missouri.....	13	5	.4	3.5	.3	.6	2.0	36.2	29.4	66.6	D	.4	24.1
South Region.....	96	24	2.4	24.0	1.1	2.4	8.7	316.5	171.6	487.3	2.2	2.3	190.0
Florida.....	11	3	.3	2.2	.2	.6	1.6	17.8	18.1	35.2	.2	(NA)	(NA)
East South Central Div.	10	3	.2	1.8	.1	.2	.7	67.6	15.5	82.9	.1	AA	(D)
West Region.....	66	19	1.0	8.8	.6	1.2	4.6	89.7	57.8	146.2	1.6	.9	47.5
Mountain Division.....	7	3	.1	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.4	2.5	4.9	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Pacific Division.....	59	17	.9	8.1	.5	1.1	4.3	87.3	55.3	141.3	1.5	.9	47.2
Oregon.....	5	2	.1	.9	.1	.2	.7	10.0	7.7	17.4	.2	(NA)	(NA)
California.....	49	14	.7	6.7	.4	.8	3.4	75.0	44.4	118.4	1.2	CC	D

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2087- --	FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SIRUPS, N.E.C., TOTAL.....		(X)	1,430.8	(X)	1,037.9
20871 --	Flavoring Extracts, Emulsions, and Other Liquid Flavors.....		(X)	117.7	(X)	95.0
20871 11	Natural or true:					
20871 15	In containers of 8 ounces or less.....	Million gal...	(NA)	18.8	(NA)	13.1
20871 53	In containers of more than 8 ounces.....	do.....	NA	44.6	(NA)	39.4
20871 00	Imitation.....	do.....	NA	30.8	(NA)	31.9
	Flavoring extracts, emulsions, and other liquid flavors, n.s.k.....		X	23.5	(X)	10.6
20872 --	Liquid Beverage Bases, Not For Use by Soft Drink Bottlers.....	Million gal...	42.8	81.3	r 69.6	112.9
20872 15	Cocktail mixes.....	do.....	2.4	9.1	2.7	8.1
	Other liquid beverage bases:					
20872 23	Containing kola extract or flavoring.....	do.....	12.9	11.5	r 4.2	r 8.1
20872 25	Other flavors.....	do.....	27.4	58.0	61.1	94.1
20872 00	Liquid beverage bases, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	2.7	1.6	2.6
20873 --	Flavoring Sirups for Use by Soft Drink Bottlers.....	do.....	350.4	653.6	r 244.6	r 370.0
20873 13	Containing kola extract or flavoring.....	do.....				
20873 39	Other flavors.....	do.....	350.4	653.6	r 244.6	r 370.0
20873 00	Flavoring sirups for use by soft drink bottlers, n.s.k.....	do.....				
20874 --	Other Flavoring Agents (Except Chocolate Sirups).....		X	519.7	(X)	410.6
	Flavoring powders and tablets:					
20874 35	Soft drink (effervescent and noneffervescent).....	Million lb....	101.5	91.6	37.7	89.9
20874 36	Other flavoring powders and tablets.....	do.....	222.0	130.3	118.8	77.7
20874 38	Dry mix cocktails.....	do.....				
20874 41	Flavoring pastes.....	do.....	19.7	9.1	24.5	9.6
20874 59	Flavoring sirups for fountain, ice cream, home beverage use, all flavors.....	Million gal...	113.8	217.9	98.4	182.3
20874 61	Fruit, crushed or whole, for fountain and ice cream use.....	do.....	2.8	10.0	8.0	23.0
20874 71	Food colorings.....	do.....	(X)	17.1	(X)	9.4
20874 81	Concentrated fruit juice products (not frozen).....	Million gal...	5.8	15.5	4.2	5.5
20874 00	Other flavoring agents, except chocolate sirups, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	28.2	(X)	13.2
20870 00	Flavoring extract and flavoring sirups, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	37.9	(X)	29.1
20870 02	Flavoring extract and flavoring sirups, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		X	22.7	(X)	10.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. r Revised.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2087.--FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SIRUPS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	569.3	(X)	366.5
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	1,000 cwt....	22,281.7	251.7	16,003.2	149.8
203348	Concentrated fruit juice products.....	Million gal...	4.4	15.8	3.3	9.0
208701	Other flavors, including beverage bases.....	do.....	(X)	58.5	(X)	18.6
208731	Flavoring sirups.....	do.....	4.7	7.7	10.0	12.9
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	199.6	(X)	151.1
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	36.0	(X)	25.1

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2087, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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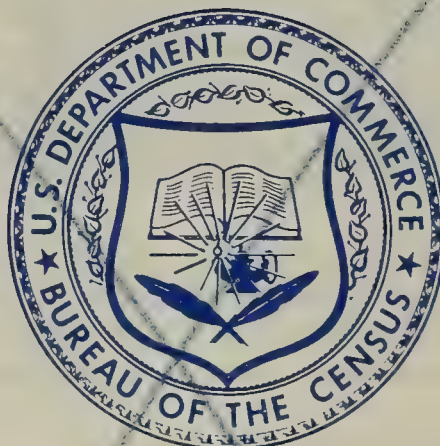


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**1972 CENSUS OF  
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72(P)-201-1

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Canned and Cured Seafoods, SIC 2091**

The Canned and Cured Seafoods Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in cooking and canning fish, shrimps, oysters, clams, crabs, and other seafoods, including soups; and those engaged in smoking, salting, drying, or otherwise curing fish for the trade.

Establishments primarily engaged in shucking and packing fresh oysters in nonsealed containers or freezing and packaging fresh fish are classified in industry 2092.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2091 from code number 2031 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Canned and Cured Seafoods Industry amounted to \$718 million, an increase of 38 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$199 million in 1972 was 10 percent above value added in

1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 4 percent from 1967 to a total of 15 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$718 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified as producers of canned and cured seafoods, \$45 million were products primary to other industries, and \$189 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 91 percent of the total manufactured product production, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 92 percent in 1967.

The total value of canned and cured seafoods produced by all producers in 1972 was \$512 million of which \$484 million, or 95 percent, was produced by plants classified in industry 2091, Canned and Cured Seafoods, while the remainder was produced by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover- age ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2091.--CANNED AND CURED SEAFOODS														
1972 Census.....	303	133	15.0	89.6	13.1	17.9	67.5	198.6	519.5	718.4	14.4	(NA)	139.4	91	95
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.3	81.9	12.2	20.2	61.8	240.3	489.6	731.8	11.6	171.3	117.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.8	75.7	11.9	20.1	59.0	222.3	435.2	657.1	22.2	166.1	108.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.8	73.8	14.0	22.7	57.7	206.8	401.9	607.1	9.7	113.9	117.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	73.9	14.4	23.3	58.1	196.4	397.0	592.7	7.5	119.9	131.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	320	161	15.8	69.1	14.0	23.6	54.8	181.0	342.0	523.1	9.4	114.2	129.1	92	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.7	70.6	14.8	24.9	55.7	204.0	344.6	548.1	6.6	(NA)	120.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.1	66.5	14.4	24.6	53.2	190.8	300.7	492.4	6.3	(NA)	95.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.7	60.8	14.0	23.3	46.8	166.0	278.7	444.5	6.0	96.3	96.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	405	196	17.3	66.2	15.5	25.5	52.6	174.6	277.8	452.5	6.3	95.8	88.7	92	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*16.5	*61.9	*14.8	*25.1	*48.4	*157.4	*274.9	*428.9	*9.0	95.4	*97.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*16.5	*59.1	*15.0	*24.7	*46.9	*147.6	*257.8	*401.7	*7.8	(NA)	*101.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*17.2	*61.5	*15.4	*26.0	*50.1	*142.8	*261.0	*400.9	*6.8	(NA)	*94.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*15.4	*51.9	*13.9	*23.3	*41.4	*119.3	*236.4	*352.5	*7.7	(NA)	*90.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	411	210	17.1	58.1	15.4	25.1	47.5	130.6	258.1	388.6	3.5	(NA)	88.1	95	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2091 was 14.0 thousand employees and \$240 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 8 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2091.--CANNED AND CURED SEAFOODS													
United States, total..	303	133	15.0	89.6	13.1	21.9	67.5	198.6	519.5	718.4	14.4	15.8	181.0
Northeast Region.....	66	33	3.0	17.3	2.6	4.1	11.7	35.8	68.9	104.8	6.7	3.3	34.8
New England Division....	36	21	1.6	6.1	1.4	2.0	4.8	14.6	28.3	42.9	1.0	1.5	11.1
Maine.....	27	16	1.4	5.0	1.3	1.8	4.0	12.2	23.4	35.6	.9	1.3	9.2
Middle Atlantic Div.....	30	12	1.4	11.2	1.2	2.1	6.9	21.3	40.6	62.0	5.7	1.8	23.7
New York.....	11	5	.6	6.3	.4	.8	3.0	10.5	26.7	37.1	(D)	CC	(D)
North Central Region.....	15	4	.4	2.6	.3	.6	1.7	5.1	11.7	17.1	.1	.4	3.8
Illinois.....	3	3	.2	1.8	.2	.4	1.0	3.7	8.9	12.9	.1	.2	2.1
South Region.....	94	46	3.7	13.5	3.3	4.1	10.3	34.9	57.6	92.6	(D)	3.3	22.4
Florida.....	10	2	.1	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.8	2.1	1.0	-	.3	1.3
West South Central Div..	26	14	1.0	3.7	.8	1.4	2.7	12.9	21.3	34.1	.9	.9	10.1
West Region.....	128	50	7.9	56.1	6.9	12.8	43.8	122.8	381.3	503.9	(D)	8.8	120.1
Oregon.....	11	4	.7	3.9	.6	1.1	3.0	7.5	32.7	40.2	.4	.9	8.1
California.....	17	7	4.2	31.9	3.7	6.8	24.1	67.8	275.8	343.5	2.1	4.5	64.7
Alaska.....	51	24	1.5	12.4	1.4	2.8	10.3	27.6	34.8	62.4	2.2	2.4	36.8

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2091- --	CANNED AND CURED SEAFOODS, TOTAL.....	.....	(NA)	512.2	(X)	421.1
	Canned Seafood:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	Million lb....	(NA)	485.0	(NA)	386.7
20910 11	Canned fish and other seafood, except soups, stews and chowders	...do.....	(NA)	379.1	(NA)	307.6
20910 31	Canned seafood soups, stews, and chowders (clam chowder, oyster stew, turtle soup, etc.).....	...do.....	(NA)	38.7	(NA)	22.4
20910 00	Canned seafood, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	(NA)	45.0	(NA)	49.1
20910 02	Canned seafood, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	(NA)	17.7	(NA)	7.6
	As reported in "Canned Fishery Products, 1972" collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.....	...do.....	916.4	<sup>1</sup> 847.6	698.7	445.7
	Finfish.....	...do.....	781.4	756.6	568.3	368.8
	Salmon.....	...do.....	85.1	79.3	99.5	76.1
	Sardines (Maine and Pacific).....	...do.....	36.6	23.9	29.3	13.9
	Tuna (solid, chunks, flakes, and grated) and tuna specialties.....	...do.....	616.6	632.5	392.4	263.0
	Mackerel.....	...do.....	13.8	2.6	12.7	2.4
	Gefilte fish.....	...do.....	14.1	6.4	14.6	4.8
	Fish roe and caviar.....	...do.....	1.4	4.6	2.6	3.5
	Fishcakes (principally ground fish).....	...do.....	13.8	7.3	17.3	5.3
	Other finfish.....	...do.....				
	Shellfish.....	...do.....	134.9	91.0	130.5	76.9
	Crabmeat and crabmeat specialties.....	...do.....	3.3	6.7	11.0	16.6
	Shrimp and shrimp specialties (drained weight).....	...do.....	26.6	43.4	17.8	24.7
	Oyster and oyster specialties (drained weight).....	...do.....	15.2	10.1	16.3	10.1
	Clams (whole, minced, chowder, juice) (drained weight).....	...do.....	71.9	26.0	65.7	21.7
	Other shellfish.....	...do.....	17.9	4.8	19.6	3.7
	Cured Fish and Other Seafood.....	...do.....	21.7	27.3	42.8	34.4
20910 51	Smoked salmon.....	...do.....	6.3	13.7	7.1	10.9
20910 71	Other smoked fish (herring, whitefish, chub, cisco, etc.).....	...do.....	8.1	7.4	8.8	7.4
	Salted and pickled fish (including sun-dried):					
20910 81	Sold for further processing.....	...do.....	2.8	2.1	11.4	7.6
20910 85	Sold as finished products ready for consumption.....	...do.....	4.5	4.1	15.5	8.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Includes approximately \$300 million of canned fishery products produced in Puerto Rico and American Samoa. For further information, see "Canned Fishery Products, 1972," published by the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2091.--CANNED AND CURED SEAFOODS					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....	.....	(X)	339.9	(X)	261.9
091211	Finfish, round.....	1,000 s. tons.	368.2	207.0	402.8	137.6
091311	Shellfish.....	...do.....	80.5	32.6	125.5	37.2
207006	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such).....	Million lb....	53.1	6.1	25.7	3.4
260091	Paper and paperboard containers.....	.....	(X)	7.9	(X)	3.4
340001	Metal containers.....	.....	(X)	29.3	(X)	29.4
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	35.3	(X)	25.4
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	21.7	(X)	25.5

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2091, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 3 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of production and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of production) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry produced by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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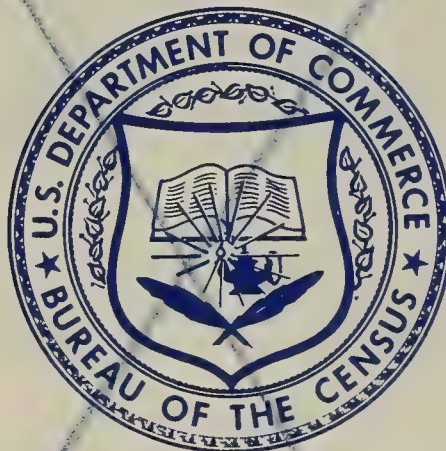


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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20I-2

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Issued March 1974

### Fresh or Frozen Packaged Fish, SIC 2092

The Fresh or Frozen Packaged Fish Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in preparing fresh and raw or cooked frozen packaged fish and other seafood, including soups. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in the shucking and packing of fresh oysters in nonsealed containers.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were changed to code number 2092 from code number 2036 in the previous classification system but were not changed as to content.

In 1972, the value of products produced and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Fresh or Frozen Packaged Fish Industry amounted to \$1,043 million, an increase of 87 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$277 million in 1972 was 68 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 14 per-

cent from 1967 to a total of 24.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,043 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Fresh or Frozen Packaged Fish Industry, \$29 million were products primary to other industries, and \$69 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 97 percent of the total value of manufactured products produced, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was also 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of fresh or frozen packaged fish produced by all producers in 1972 was \$983 million of which \$945 million, or 96 percent, was produced by plants classified in industry 2092, Fresh or Frozen Packaged Fish, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 94 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover-age ratio
	Total	With 20 employ-ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
INDUSTRY 2092.--FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH															
1972 Census.....	504	248	24.5	124.4	21.1	36.4	90.6	276.6	770.0	1,043.3	17.7	(NA)	164.1	97	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.2	96.5	19.5	32.7	71.9	229.0	568.8	798.0	12.5	130.0	131.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.6	86.3	19.0	33.3	65.1	184.0	491.0	674.4	11.6	121.6	107.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.4	91.2	20.2	34.0	71.1	197.8	482.7	680.0	11.2	(S)	100.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.3	84.5	20.0	33.9	66.1	185.1	433.5	618.5	11.3	(S)	86.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	497	241	21.4	77.2	19.4	32.8	60.0	164.9	393.8	557.4	8.7	(S)	75.2	97	94
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.2	65.5	16.9	29.1	48.8	151.7	341.5	492.7	9.4	(NA)	70.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.7	62.0	16.9	29.7	47.2	138.3	326.1	464.2	6.2	(NA)	59.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.6	60.2	18.6	32.9	46.3	128.1	301.2	428.2	5.4	58.1	63.5	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	547	255	20.1	56.5	17.9	32.1	44.6	118.5	272.7	391.2	6.1	53.6	53.9	95	94
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	45.3	14.5	26.5	35.0	101.3	234.5	344.5	10.0	49.2	44.9	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.2	43.9	15.3	28.4	33.7	101.5	221.7	332.3	*3.4	(NA)	40.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.8	45.1	16.9	32.6	34.7	100.3	219.9	328.3	*4.0	(NA)	43.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.0	42.7	15.9	30.2	32.8	89.7	225.2	317.0	*6.9	(NA)	36.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	446	226	17.6	41.4	15.6	26.2	32.3	83.5	226.9	310.1	3.7	(NA)	39.5	93	86

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2036 (1967 SIC basis) was 22 thousand employees and \$238 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2092.--FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH													
United States, total.	504	248	24.5	124.4	21.1	36.4	90.6	276.6	770.0	1,043.3	17.7	21.4	164.9
Northeast Region.....	97	53	5.6	35.5	4.7	8.8	24.8	85.8	233.3	318.5	3.6	4.8	55.5
New England Division...	64	36	3.7	22.9	3.3	5.9	16.9	56.4	137.9	193.6	2.5	3.3	38.1
Maine.....	16	6	.8	3.7	.7	1.2	2.8	7.0	11.4	18.5	.7	.7	3.9
Massachusetts.....	42	27	2.5	16.3	2.2	4.2	11.7	39.8	122.2	161.2	1.6	2.4	32.9
Middle Atlantic Div....	33	17	1.9	12.6	1.4	2.9	7.9	29.4	95.4	124.9	1.1	1.5	17.4
New York.....	16	6	.5	3.1	.4	.8	2.3	6.0	21.2	27.2	.3	.4	4.9
North Central Region....	10	3	.8	6.1	.5	1.0	2.9	8.1	39.2	47.2	.4	.6	10.1
South Region.....	280	120	12.9	54.7	11.4	19.4	40.3	116.8	362.8	477.0	6.5	12.7	68.8
South Atlantic Division	210	87	9.4	40.1	8.3	13.8	28.5	80.8	203.2	281.6	4.8	9.3	43.4
Maryland.....	50	19	1.4	6.0	1.2	1.7	4.2	14.4	29.9	42.4	1.9	1.7	7.2
Virginia.....	76	35	2.2	7.7	2.0	2.6	6.0	14.7	26.7	41.4	.6	2.1	10.3
North Carolina.....	17	3	.3	.8	.2	.3	.6	2.1	3.9	5.9	.1	BB	(D)
Georgia.....	15	7	1.5	6.2	1.3	2.3	4.3	12.3	33.1	45.3	.8	2.3	9.9
Florida.....	41	20	3.7	18.5	3.3	6.5	12.7	35.8	106.1	141.7	1.3	2.7	13.6
East South Central Div.	13	3	.3	1.3	.2	.4	.9	2.2	10.3	12.5	.6	AA	(D)
Alabama.....	8	3	.2	1.1	.2	.4	.7	1.9	9.3	11.2	.5	(NA)	(NA)
West South Central Div.	57	30	3.2	13.3	2.9	5.2	10.9	33.6	149.3	182.9	1.1	FF	(D)
Texas.....	23	17	2.3	9.7	2.1	4.0	8.0	23.8	126.4	150.1	(D)	FF	(D)
West Region.....	117	72	5.2	28.1	4.5	7.2	22.6	66.0	134.7	200.6	7.2	3.4	30.6
Washington.....	41	24	1.4	8.4	1.2	2.0	6.8	21.1	52.1	73.2	2.0	CC	(D)
California.....	24	13	1.5	7.6	1.3	2.1	5.6	17.2	39.2	56.4	.8	1.0	9.0
Alaska.....	26	19	1.1	7.0	1.0	1.8	5.9	18.7	22.8	41.4	3.0	.8	8.7

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments by all Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production (pack)			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2092- --	FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH, TOTAL.....	Million lb.....	1,273.5	982.7	861.3	529.7
20922 --	Fresh Packaged Fish and Other Seafood.....	...do.....	191.4	132.8	136.4	66.6
20922 13	Fresh packaged fish, excluding shellfish.....	...do.....	97.6	65.1	81.0	30.2
20922 15	Fresh packaged shellfish.....	...do.....	79.3	57.8	51.5	34.5
20922 00	Fresh packaged fish and other seafood, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 14.5	9.9	3.9	1.9
	Frozen Packaged Fish, Excluding Shellfish.....	...do.....	560.7	288.8	309.0	132.6
20923 11	Fillet and steaks.....	...do.....	201.5	87.5	136.7	52.2
20923 12	Fish sticks.....	...do.....	137.4	77.0	69.5	28.9
20923 14	Fish portions.....	...do.....	221.8	124.3	102.8	51.5
	Frozen Packaged Shellfish and Other Seafood, Including Soups.....	...do.....	325.5	410.1	279.2	245.5
20924 16	Shrimp.....	...do.....	193.0	274.4	166.0	165.6
20924 17	Other shellfish (oyster, crab, etc.).....	...do.....	80.3	96.5	61.3	52.0
20924 19	Other frozen seafoods (soups, stews, chowders, dinners, pies, etc.)	...do.....	52.2	39.2	51.9	27.9
20920 10	Frozen packaged fish and other seafoods, n.s.k.....	...do.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
20920 00	Fresh or frozen packaged fish, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 160.4	123.5	<sup>1</sup> 110.7	68.9
20920 02	Fresh or frozen packaged fish, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 35.7	27.5	<sup>1</sup> 26.0	16.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on the quantity-value relationship for other products in the product class or industry.

<sup>2</sup>Included with code 2092 000.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2092.--FRESH OR FROZEN PACKAGED FISH					
	Materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed, total.....	.....	(X)	694.0	(X)	356.7
091211	Finfish, round, including frozen fish blocks.....	1,000 s. tons.	374.0	216.4	302.8	102.8
091311	Shellfish.....	...do.....	399.6	294.3	265.2	155.5
207006	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such).....	Million lb.....	41.7	6.1	19.1	3.0
340001	Metal containers.....	.....	(X)	3.6	(X)	(Z)
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	70.2	(X)	31.4
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	103.4	(X)	64.0

(X) Not applicable. (Z) Under \$50 thousand. n.s.k. Not specific by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2092, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Roasted Coffee, SIC 2095

The Roasted Coffee Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in roasting coffee and in manufacturing coffee concentrates and extracts in powdered, liquid, or frozen form.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Roasted Coffee Industry amounted to \$2,317 million, an increase of 11 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$822 million in 1972 was 13 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 22 percent from 1967 to a total of 13 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,317 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Roasted Coffee Industry, \$143 million were products primary to other industries, and \$81 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 94 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 91 percent in 1967.

The total value of roasted coffee shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,150 million of which \$2,093 million or 97 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2095, Roasted Coffee, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 99 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2095.--ROASTED COFFEE															
1972 Census.....	208	100	12.6	130.0	8.2	16.9	80.5	822.1	1,495.0	2,316.8	31.2	(NA)	181.7	94	97
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.9	136.5	9.0	18.0	77.2	822.6	1,501.6	2,327.1	51.9	457.2	211.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.9	138.0	9.6	19.3	76.8	857.9	1,548.9	2,401.4	35.1	418.1	172.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.1	141.1	10.1	21.0	76.3	860.0	1,362.2	2,212.6	33.0	393.3	189.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.5	130.6	9.7	19.6	69.9	741.6	1,376.8	2,122.9	62.7	390.2	202.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	268	126	16.2	119.5	9.4	19.0	62.0	726.4	1,373.7	2,092.2	50.0	334.6	155.0	91	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.1	113.3	9.1	18.3	57.7	667.8	1,413.6	2,082.5	25.5	(NA)	154.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	110.9	9.1	18.7	56.6	628.3	1,456.6	2,089.6	25.0	(NA)	151.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.4	118.3	10.1	20.7	58.2	677.3	4,451.8	2,113.0	21.4	264.3	182.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	324	133	17.2	111.4	10.1	20.5	55.6	616.4	1,256.6	1,868.1	23.5	249.7	151.1	90	99
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	225.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	380	(NA)	18.8	96.6	11.2	23.0	50.4	461.3	1,571.6	2,038.9	23.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2095 was 14 thousand employees and \$851 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2095.--ROASTED COFFEE													
United States, total.	208	100	12.6	130.0	8.2	16.9	80.5	822.1	1,495.0	2,316.8	31.2	16.2	726.4
Northeast Region.....	60	30	4.7	53.0	3.3	6.6	35.1	309.7	453.1	761.0	8.9	6.2	251.0
New England Division...	12	6	.4	3.1	.2	.4	1.4	8.9	17.3	26.3	.4	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts.....	8	5	.3	2.6	.2	.3	1.2	6.1	14.3	20.4	.3	(NA)	(NA)
Middle Atlantic Div....	48	24	4.3	49.9	3.1	6.3	33.7	300.9	435.8	734.7	8.5	5.7	243.3
New York.....	24	12	.7	6.9	.3	.7	2.8	30.7	63.2	94.3	.7	1.7	35.1
New Jersey.....	17	10	3.6	42.4	2.7	5.5	30.6	268.9	369.7	636.3	7.8	3.8	204.5
Pennsylvania.....	7	2	.1	.6	-	.1	.3	1.3	2.9	4.1	-	.2	3.6
North Central Region....	45	23	2.4	19.2	1.2	2.5	9.2	103.0	237.5	341.7	2.5	4.4	161.6
East North Central Div.	28	15	1.8	14.3	.9	1.8	6.6	66.6	137.7	205.7	2.2	3.5	126.5
Ohio.....	11	8	1.1	8.3	.4	.7	2.7	38.7	74.3	113.6	1.7	.9	17.1
Illinois.....	10	4	.6	4.8	.5	1.0	3.6	25.1	49.4	75.4	.3	2.3	104.7
West North Central Div.	17	8	.6	4.9	.4	.7	2.6	36.3	99.8	136.0	.4	.8	35.1
Minnesota.....	10	5	.3	2.9	.2	.4	1.4	17.1	57.4	74.7	.2	.5	15.1
South Region.....	71	30	4.0	39.5	2.7	5.6	25.1	283.4	579.4	862.8	9.5	3.7	194.0
South Atlantic Division.	37	13	1.3	13.1	.9	1.8	7.9	88.5	206.4	295.8	4.0	1.2	66.5
Florida.....	21	7	1.0	9.8	.7	1.4	6.3	80.9	155.0	237.0	3.7	15.7	(NA)
East South Central Div.	10	4	.3	2.6	.1	.3	.9	11.5	24.4	36.0	.2	.3	8.0
West South Central Div.	24	13	2.4	23.8	1.7	3.5	16.3	183.4	348.6	531.0	5.3	2.2	119.6
Texas.....	8	5	1.3	11.5	1.1	2.2	11.7	114.3	198.6	311.7	(D)	1.0	77.5
West Region.....	32	17	1.6	18.3	1.0	2.0	11.1	126.0	224.9	351.3	10.3	2.1	119.8
California.....	23	11	1.3	14.9	.9	1.8	9.8	113.7	202.2	316.0	7.9	1.7	108.0

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero

(NA) Not available

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2095- --	ROASTED COFFEE, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,150.3	(X)	1,793.9
20951 --	Roasted Coffee, Whole Bean or Ground.....	Million lb....	1,760.9	1,501.6	1,982.0	1,375.3
20951 11	Whole bean.....	do.....	133.1	100.5	177.7	102.5
20951 15	Ground.....	do.....	1,626.0	1,400.0	1,797.0	1,268.3
20951 00	Roasted coffee, n.s.k.....	do.....	1.8	1.1	7.3	4.5
20952 --	Concentrated Coffee.....	do.....	200.5	598.8	167.3	365.6
20952 15	Powdered.....	do.....				
20952 19	Other concentrated coffee.....	do.....	200.5	598.8	167.3	365.6
20950 00	Roasted and concentrated coffee, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	39.2	(X)	49.8
20950 02	Roasted and concentrated coffee, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	10.7	(X)	3.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2095.--ROASTED COFFEE					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,412.8	(X)	1,277.4
017921	Green coffee.....	1,000 cwt.....	24,006.0	1,098.4	25,168.0	992.6
322101	Glass containers.....	1,000 gross....	4,099.2	36.4	3,183.3	20.8
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers and supplies consumed, including materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	226.3	(X)	223.8
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	51.7	(X)	40.2

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1967 this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2095, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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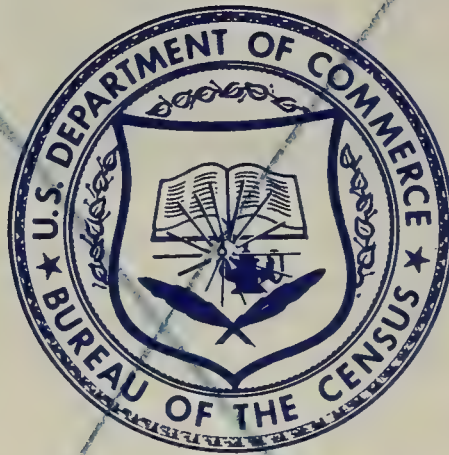


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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-20I-4

Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Manufactured Ice, SIC 2097

The Manufactured Ice Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ice for sale. Ice plants operated by public utility companies are included in this industry.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dry ice are classified in industry 2813, and the harvesting and storage of natural ice for sale is classified in trade industries.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments

classified in the Manufactured Ice Industry amounted to \$114 million, an increase of 12 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$89 million in 1972 was 18 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 16 percent from 1967 to a total of 6.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$114 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Manufactured Ice Industry, \$11 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967.

This ratio was developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2097. --MANUFACTURED ICE														
1972 Census.....	805	84	6.6	41.4	4.5	9.3	25.4	89.5	24.2	114.0	10.6	(NA)	3.7	99	100
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	46.1	4.8	11.2	27.5	81.3	29.9	111.7	16.1	(S)	*2.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	47.4	5.6	13.0	30.0	86.5	28.3	114.5	*6.3	161.6	2.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.8	30.6	4.1	7.9	19.5	62.1	16.5	82.3	*9.1	*115.1	1.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	31.9	4.2	8.3	19.5	64.6	17.6	83.6	*3.9	*118.5	1.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	947	109	7.9	38.0	5.4	10.4	23.2	75.7	24.1	99.5	4.8	*151.4	2.4	100	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	44.6	6.5	14.5	27.0	98.0	26.6	124.2	*5.3	(NA)	3.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	43.7	6.6	14.6	26.8	93.7	30.9	125.6	*4.2	(NA)	1.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.6	43.3	6.4	13.8	24.8	89.4	26.9	116.4	*3.9	173.7	2.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,199	135	10.8	42.9	6.7	14.1	25.9	90.2	32.4	122.5	5.7	171.1	2.7	99	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	47.6	7.3	15.5	26.8	103.4	33.3	136.6	3.6	167.9	3.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	48.3	7.5	15.8	27.0	101.8	37.6	139.0	3.2	(NA)	4.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.6	49.0	7.8	16.4	28.0	100.1	37.7	137.7	*2.4	(NA)	4.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	49.4	8.6	18.3	30.1	105.9	38.9	145.3	*3.3	(NA)	3.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,570	170	14.6	52.5	9.0	18.9	31.1	107.5	42.1	149.6	6.4	(NA)	4.4	99	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 8, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2097 was 7.0 thousand employees and \$81.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 12 and 9.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. \*These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2097.--MANUFACTURED ICE													
United States, total.	805	84	6.6	41.4	4.5	9.3	25.4	89.5	24.2	114.0	10.6	7.9	75.7
Northeast Region.....	78	7	.7	4.8	.5	1.1	3.3	10.0	2.5	12.5	.7	CC	(D)
New England Division...	21	1	.1	1.1	.1	.2	.6	2.4	.6	3.1	.1	AA	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	57	5	.5	3.7	.4	.8	2.7	7.6	1.8	9.4	.6	CC	(D)
New York.....	28	4	.3	2.1	.2	.5	1.5	3.6	1.0	4.6	.3	BB	(D)
New Jersey.....	10	-	.1	.6	.1	.1	.4	1.3	.2	1.6	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania.....	19	2	.1	1.1	.1	.2	.8	2.6	.6	3.2	.2	.3	2.6
North Central Region.....	158	20	1.3	8.7	.9	1.8	5.5	18.1	3.5	21.7	1.2	EE	(D)
South Region.....	441	32	3.2	17.9	2.2	4.8	11.0	43.5	10.0	53.5	(D)	4.0	31.9
South Atlantic Division	189	10	1.2	6.8	.8	1.8	4.4	17.5	4.4	21.9	(D)	1.8	15.4
Maryland.....	11	1	.1	1.0	.1	.2	.7	1.7	.4	2.1	.1	-	-
Virginia.....	16	-	.1	.3	-	.1	.2	.7	.2	.9	.1	.2	1.0
North Carolina.....	32	-	.2	.7	.1	.3	.5	1.8	.4	2.2	.1	.2	1.6
South Carolina.....	18	1	.1	.5	-	.1	.2	1.2	.9	2.2	.1	-	-
Florida.....	61	6	.5	2.7	.3	.8	1.8	7.0	1.4	8.4	.8	.7	6.4
East South Central Div.	84	5	.5	2.7	.4	.7	1.7	6.6	1.3	7.9	.8	.6	4.8
Tennessee.....	23	1	.2	.9	.1	.2	.6	2.5	.3	2.7	.4	.2	1.3
Mississippi.....	20	3	.1	.6	.1	.2	.4	1.1	.3	1.5	.2	.2	1.2
West South Central Div.	167	17	1.5	8.4	1.1	2.3	4.9	19.3	4.3	23.7	1.9	1.6	11.7
Texas.....	90	10	1.0	5.8	.7	1.5	3.4	13.6	3.0	16.6	1.2	1.0	7.0
West Region.....	128	25	1.4	10.1	.9	1.6	5.6	17.9	8.2	26.3	(D)	1.5	19.8
Mountain Division.....	47	10	.5	3.1	.3	.6	2.0	6.1	2.4	8.7	(D)	.4	3.9
New Mexico.....	10	2	.1	.5	.1	.1	.4	1.0	.2	1.2	.1	-	-
Pacific Division.....	81	15	1.0	7.0	.6	1.0	3.7	11.8	5.8	17.6	2.0	1.1	15.9
Washington.....	7	1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.7	.1	.8	-	-	-
California.....	69	14	.9	6.5	.5	.9	3.3	10.6	5.7	16.2	1.9	.9	13.7

Note: General Statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2097- --	MANUFACTURED ICE, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	103.3	(X)	85.5
20970 11	Can or block ice.....	1,000 s. tons.	2,366.3	27.3	4,938.4	40.7
20970 51	Cubed, crushed, or other processed ice.....	...do.....	752.9	32.8	894.7	17.7
20970 00	Manufactured ice, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	23.1	(X)	18.8
20970 02	Manufactured ice, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	20.1	(X)	8.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix B are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



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As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1 and 2 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1 and 2, with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

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The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-20I-5  
Issued December 1973

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

### Macaroni and Spaghetti, SIC 2098

The Macaroni and Spaghetti Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dry macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing canned macaroni, spaghetti, etc., are classified in industry 2032.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Macaroni and Spaghetti

Industry amounted to \$349 million, an increase of 31 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$156 million in 1972 was 31 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 3 percent from 1967 to a total of 7.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$349 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Macaroni and Spaghetti Industry, \$4 million were products primary to other industries, and \$17 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 98 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2098.--MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI															
1972 Census.....	191	62	7.3	59.4	5.0	10.7	33.8	156.3	194.9	349.3	7.0	(NA)	27.4	88	(D)
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	53.7	5.3	11.3	33.0	142.0	172.3	314.0	7.1	105.4	23.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	51.5	5.3	11.3	30.5	142.6	166.3	307.6	7.1	99.0	22.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	53.9	5.9	12.1	31.5	144.0	179.4	321.9	10.2	112.1	26.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	49.2	5.7	11.7	28.8	137.3	170.9	306.3	5.5	106.5	24.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	205	75	7.5	43.2	5.4	11.0	25.4	119.7	148.6	266.0	5.2	106.5	20.9	97	88
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	40.1	5.2	10.9	23.6	106.2	132.0	237.6	8.4	(NA)	19.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	40.0	5.3	11.3	24.1	110.0	129.2	238.3	7.0	(NA)	18.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	38.1	5.0	10.6	21.9	105.4	129.5	234.6	*7.0	-79.7	15.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	221	70	7.3	35.5	5.1	10.4	21.2	96.0	126.5	222.9	4.8	*75.4	14.8	80	94
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	31.8	4.8	9.4	18.5	82.6	118.6	200.8	10.0	*71.2	14.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	32.4	5.0	10.2	19.1	79.7	119.6	199.6	4.5	(NA)	14.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.7	30.0	4.9	9.6	17.4	76.3	118.4	194.5	5.1	(NA)	13.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	28.9	4.9	9.3	16.2	73.5	119.3	192.3	4.7	(NA)	13.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	214	76	6.8	27.9	4.9	9.6	16.4	67.1	113.8	180.2	5.3	(NA)	13.0	97	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2098 was 7 thousand employees and \$137 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 6 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
2098.--MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI													
United States, total..	191	62	7.3	59.4	5.0	10.7	33.8	156.3	194.9	349.3	7.0	7.5	119.7
Northeast Region.....	63	24	3.1	26.9	2.2	4.7	14.9	63.3	97.2	160.1	3.9	3.4	53.4
New England Division....	14	3	.5	4.2	.3	.8	1.9	8.9	16.8	25.5	1.3	.6	8.3
Middle Atlantic Div.....	49	21	2.7	22.7	1.9	4.0	13.0	54.3	80.4	134.6	2.5	2.8	45.2
New York.....	33	13	1.3	11.1	.9	2.0	6.4	23.1	39.3	62.1	D <sup>1</sup>	EE	D <sup>1</sup>
North Central Region.....	43	19	2.1	17.2	1.5	3.0	10.1	54.5	57.9	111.5	1.8	2.2	38.6
East North Central Div..	29	11	1.2	8.6	1.0	2.0	6.4	33.9	30.5	63.7	1.3	1.3	21.9
Ohio.....	7	2	.1	.9	.1	.1	.4	3.0	3.5	6.5	.3	<sup>1)</sup>	<sup>1)</sup>
West North Central Div..	14	8	.9	8.6	.5	1.1	3.7	20.5	27.5	47.8	.4	.9	16.8
South Region.....	21	7	.6	4.4	.4	.9	2.5	10.8	9.5	20.3	.6	.7	8.4
West South Central Div..	10	4	.3	1.9	.2	.4	1.0	3.8	3.2	7.0	.2	EE	D <sup>1</sup>
West Region.....	64	12	1.2	10.8	.8	1.8	6.2	27.6	30.3	57.4	.9	1.3	19.2
Mountain Division.....	10	2	.2	1.3	.1	.2	.6	4.9	3.0	7.9	.2	<sup>1)</sup>	<sup>1)</sup>
Colorado.....	4	2	.1	1.3	.1	.2	.6	4.8	2.9	7.5	.2	<sup>1)</sup>	<sup>1)</sup>
Pacific Division.....	54	10	1.1	9.5	.8	1.6	5.6	22.6	27.3	49.5	.8	EE	D <sup>1</sup>
Washington.....	5	2	.2	1.5	.1	.2	.8	4.3	4.6	8.7	-	<sup>1)</sup>	<sup>1)</sup>
California.....	34	6	.8	7.0	.5	1.1	4.1	16.3	21.1	36.9	.6	CC	D <sup>1</sup>

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA Less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. D<sup>1</sup> Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup> This State or division was not shown as a separate line in table 2 in the 1967 report for this industry.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2098- --	MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	1,618.0	357.3	1,245.4	248.3
20980 11	Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and other macaroni products of all types, except canned.....	...do.....	1,237.2	261.5	<sup>r</sup> 996.7	<sup>r</sup> 187.7
20980 51	Noodle products of all shapes, sizes, and types, except canned....	...do.....	277.1	71.2	<sup>r</sup> 164.7	<sup>r</sup> 43.8
20980 00	Macaroni and spaghetti, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 51.4	13.4	<sup>1</sup> 63.5	12.7
20980 02	Macaroni and spaghetti, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 52.3	11.2	<sup>1</sup> 20.5	4.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

<sup>r</sup>Revised. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity was estimated based on quantity-value relationships reported for other products.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2098.--MACARONI AND SPAGHETTI					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	167.4	(X)	137.9
204115	Semolina and durum flour.....	1,000 cwt....	11,118.2	84.3	9,699.5	72.9
204119	Farina and other wheat flour.....	...do.....	583.7	3.9	822.9	5.5
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers and supplies con- sumed, including materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	79.2	(X)	59.5

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2098, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

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**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# **1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES**

## **INDUSTRY SERIES**

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### **Food Preparations, N.E.C., SIC 2099**

The Food Preparations, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared foods and miscellaneous food specialties, not elsewhere classified, such as baking powder, yeast, and other leavening compounds; and chocolate and cocoa products, except confectionery, made from purchased materials. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing peanut butter; packaged tea, including instant; ground spices; potato, corn, and other chips; and vinegar and cider.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Food Preparations, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$3,643 million, an increase of 51 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,805 million in 1972 was 63 percent above value added in

1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 7 percent from 1967 to a total of 66 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,643 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Food Preparations, N.E.C., Industry, \$416 million were products primary to other industries, and \$216 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 88 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of food preparations, not elsewhere classified, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$3,666 million of which \$3,011 million, or 82 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2099, Food Preparations, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 82 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2099.--FOOD PREPARATIONS, N.E.C.														
1972 Census .....	2,070	643	66.0	509.5	44.4	83.2	283.9	1,805.3	1,847.9	3,642.8	91.1	(NA)	294.2	88	82
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	66.0	484.6	43.1	83.0	259.3	1,659.4	1,706.1	3,350.4	124.9	943.7	277.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	67.3	453.9	43.7	85.9	237.9	1,554.9	1,647.8	3,189.6	101.0	867.9	265.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.6	417.5	45.2	87.3	233.5	1,326.4	1,548.3	2,868.2	61.4	739.3	239.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	62.3	369.2	43.3	83.9	206.9	1,183.7	1,427.6	2,603.5	62.5	716.9	219.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	2,082	636	61.6	353.3	42.9	83.7	198.3	1,107.5	1,316.8	2,413.3	86.7	679.4	214.1	90	82
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	59.1	316.1	39.6	79.5	174.6	1,023.2	1,178.8	2,206.0	91.4	(NA)	201.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	56.5	294.4	38.8	78.3	165.6	940.5	1,122.6	2,061.6	61.2	(NA)	200.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	57.5	293.4	37.3	73.0	154.3	904.8	1,006.3	1,900.3	70.0	510.2	194.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	2,190	547	54.3	271.3	35.6	71.0	145.3	849.6	951.8	1,797.3	62.1	425.6	174.1	91	78
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	390.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	2,307	(NA)	49.2	205.9	34.5	67.5	117.7	604.7	797.4	1,393.2	31.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 4 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2099 was 66.0 thousand employees and \$1,829 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2099.--FOOD PREPARATIONS, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	2,070	643	66.0	509.5	44.4	83.2	283.9	1,805.3	1,847.9	3,642.8	91.1	61.6	1,107.5
Northeast Region.....	448	135	13.9	105.9	9.6	18.1	60.8	326.6	370.5	692.1	14.1	13.8	226.5
New England Division...	107	29	2.5	19.3	1.7	2.7	10.2	55.6	66.3	122.2	2.5	2.6	37.5
Vermont.....	10	3	.1	.6	.1	.1	.3	4.8	7.0	11.8	.2	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts.....	56	18	1.6	12.4	1.0	1.6	6.2	32.3	42.4	74.7	1.8	1.6	21.6
Rhode Island.....	6	2	.1	.9	.1	.2	.7	2.1	2.4	4.5	-	.2	1.9
Middle Atlantic Div....	341	106	11.4	86.6	7.9	15.4	50.6	271.0	304.2	569.9	11.6	11.1	189.0
New York.....	172	40	4.2	31.0	2.9	5.8	19.2	107.0	117.3	220.3	6.5	4.3	76.5
New Jersey.....	52	26	2.2	20.0	1.4	3.0	11.1	63.9	75.6	138.6	2.0	2.5	55.3
Pennsylvania.....	107	40	5.0	35.6	3.6	6.6	20.3	100.1	111.3	211.0	3.3	4.3	57.3
North Central Region....	554	193	19.4	164.5	12.6	24.3	87.6	554.6	578.9	1,131.3	26.5	18.1	348.8
East North Central Div.	413	144	14.6	127.4	10.0	19.7	72.1	427.7	467.8	893.6	19.5	13.8	267.2
Ohio.....	123	35	3.3	23.7	2.1	4.1	12.5	79.6	77.8	156.7	2.3	3.3	66.3
Indiana.....	37	16	1.6	13.2	1.1	2.0	7.5	40.4	45.3	87.4	(D)	1.5	18.0
Illinois.....	142	52	6.4	66.0	4.4	9.3	37.5	238.3	255.4	491.6	11.3	6.2	147.9
Michigan.....	58	23	1.9	14.5	1.3	2.2	8.1	36.8	54.4	90.5	(D)	1.6	18.8
Wisconsin.....	53	18	1.4	10.0	1.1	2.1	6.5	32.6	34.9	67.4	1.5	1.2	16.1
West North Central Div.	141	49	4.8	37.1	2.6	4.6	15.5	126.9	111.1	237.7	7.1	4.4	81.6
Minnesota.....	26	13	1.0	9.2	.6	1.1	3.5	24.8	29.0	53.7	.9	1.1	30.0
Iowa.....	22	7	.6	5.0	.4	.7	2.5	24.9	18.2	43.8	1.2	.6	10.2
Missouri.....	47	17	1.8	13.9	.9	1.6	5.8	49.0	39.8	88.1	.8	1.7	26.3
Kansas.....	24	5	.8	5.2	.5	.7	2.4	19.8	14.1	33.9	(D)	.5	9.3
South Region.....	575	182	20.8	148.3	14.1	25.9	84.7	612.8	593.7	1,204.5	38.5	17.1	322.4
South Atlantic Division	232	86	10.7	78.8	7.1	12.9	43.2	365.6	332.7	698.0	17.6	9.0	199.3
Maryland.....	28	7	2.0	16.4	1.2	2.3	7.3	52.0	45.5	96.5	7.3	1.4	23.7
Virginia.....	30	18	1.5	11.3	1.0	1.8	5.8	70.8	67.9	138.7	2.6	1.0	37.3
West Virginia.....	6	2	.1	.6	.1	.1	.3	.9	1.2	2.1	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Georgia.....	49	20	2.5	15.9	1.8	3.1	9.6	60.4	56.0	115.8	1.5	2.5	30.6
Florida.....	61	17	1.2	7.7	.9	1.5	4.8	27.8	32.1	59.9	2.4	1.0	9.9
East South Central Div.	103	35	4.1	29.4	2.6	5.1	15.8	78.0	116.4	191.5	12.4	2.8	41.7
Kentucky.....	24	11	.9	7.1	.6	1.2	4.2	23.2	40.1	62.2	2.3	.7	12.7
Tennessee.....	44	14	2.1	15.1	1.4	3.0	9.1	37.9	56.3	92.4	9.0	1.1	15.5
Alabama.....	23	7	1.0	6.7	.5	.8	2.3	15.1	18.3	33.4	1.0	.8	12.9
Mississippi.....	12	3	.1	.5	.1	.1	.2	1.8	1.7	3.5	.1	(NA)	(NA)
West South Central Div.	240	61	6.0	40.1	4.4	7.9	25.7	169.2	144.6	315.0	8.7	5.4	81.4
Louisiana.....	34	12	.7	4.4	.5	.8	2.5	16.8	13.4	29.8	1.6	.8	11.2
Texas.....	172	42	4.7	31.3	3.5	6.2	20.9	141.2	118.3	260.2	5.2	3.9	60.0
West Region.....	493	133	11.9	90.8	8.1	14.9	50.8	311.3	304.8	614.9	12.0	12.6	209.8
Mountain Division.....	114	32	2.0	11.9	1.3	2.3	5.8	35.1	34.0	69.0	1.6	1.9	21.5
Idaho.....	10	2	.1	.9	.1	.1	.3	3.9	2.9	7.2	(D)	BB	(D)
Colorado.....	31	12	.7	4.5	.5	.9	2.4	13.6	12.5	25.8	.3	.8	9.5
New Mexico.....	22	3	.3	1.5	.2	.3	.7	3.9	4.0	7.9	.2	.2	1.6
Arizona.....	26	10	.4	1.8	.3	.3	1.0	5.7	5.1	10.8	.3	.3	2.5
Utah.....	13	5	.4	2.6	.3	.5	1.1	6.5	7.7	14.2	.6	.3	3.1
Pacific Division.....	379	101	9.9	78.9	6.8	12.6	45.0	276.2	270.8	545.9	10.4	10.7	188.4
Oregon.....	23	6	.5	3.6	.3	.6	1.7	8.7	10.1	18.9	.1	CC	(D)
California.....	284	86	8.5	68.3	5.9	10.9	39.4	245.0	236.7	480.6	9.0	8.9	165.2

Note: General statistics for some producing State have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2099- --	FOOD PREPARATIONS, N.E.C., TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	3,666.2	(X)	2,501.0
20991 --	Desserts (Ready-To-Mix).....	Million lb....	491.3	266.9	513.7	218.2
	Cornstarch base:					
20991 13	Consumer sizes (less than 1 lb.).....	..do.....	131.5	75.1	158.8	67.8
20991 15	Commercial sizes (1 lb. and over).....	..do.....	39.1	13.8	21.1	6.6
	Gelatin base:					
20991 53	Consumer sizes (less than 1 lb.).....	..do.....	173.1	94.3	195.1	92.0
20991 55	Commercial sizes (1 lb. and over).....	..do.....	58.7	21.3	71.6	22.5
	Other base:					
20991 93	Consumer sizes (less than 1 lb.).....	..do.....	72.8	53.7	61.6	27.0
20991 95	Commercial sizes (1 lb. and over).....	..do.....				
20991 00	Desserts (ready-to-mix), n.s.k.....	..do.....	16.1	8.7	5.5	2.3
20992 --	Chips (Potato, Corn, etc.).....	..do.....	1,476.2	1,033.9	1,200.3	648.0
	Potato chips and sticks:					
20992 12	Plain.....	..do.....	744.2	518.5	756.2	424.8
20992 14	Flavored.....	..do.....	123.4	98.8	57.6	36.3
20992 61	Corn chips, curls, and related products.....	..do.....	433.1	282.7	286.9	128.1
20992 98	Other chips, sticks, etc. (bacon rinds; popcorn, except candied; and other salted snacks except crackers).....	..do.....	142.6	110.9	77.2	46.7
20992 00	Chips, sticks, n.s.k.....	..do.....	32.9	23.0	22.4	12.1
20993 --	Sweetening Sirups and Molasses.....	..do.....	734.4	149.0	959.7	138.8
	Containing corn sirup:					
20993 12	Nondietetic.....	..do.....	2545.6	2104.1	672.0	79.6
20993 22	Dietetic.....	..do.....				
	Not containing corn sirup:					
20993 14	Nondietetic.....	..do.....	2150.8	237.3	262.8	47.4
20993 24	Dietetic.....	..do.....				
20993 00	Sweetening sirups and molasses, n.s.k.....	..do.....	38.0	7.6	.6	.9
20994 --	Baking Powder and Yeast.....	..do.....	461.2	81.5	431.7	79.0
	Baking powder:					
20994 11	Consumer sizes (less than 5 lb.).....	..do.....	251.8	27.8	35.8	7.5
20994 15	Commercial sizes (5 lbs. and over).....	..do.....				
	Compressed yeast:					
20994 21	Consumer sizes (2 oz. or less).....	..do.....	2327.2	249.5	255.7	38.9
20994 25	Commercial sizes (over 2 oz.).....	..do.....				
	Active dry yeast:					
20994 33	Consumer sizes (4 oz. or less).....	Million lb. (dry basis)..	215.1	212.5	13.0	13.1
20994 35	Commercial sizes (over 4 oz.).....	..do.....				
	Other yeast products (brewers', primary grown yeast, including torule; extracts and other yeast products):					
20994 51	For food purposes.....	..do.....	243.1	26.9	20.8	5.6
20994 57	For feed purposes.....	..do.....				
20994 00	Baking powder and yeast, n.s.k.....	..do.....	24.0	4.8	6.2	1.0
20995 --	Tea in Consumer Packages.....	..do.....	175.6	359.6	146.9	254.1
20995 82	Packed in teabags.....	..do.....	102.6	169.2	84.5	147.3
20995 83	Powdered.....	..do.....	48.3	142.0	31.5	89.3
20995 84	Other.....	..do.....	24.7	48.4	30.9	17.5
20996 --	Vinegar and Cider.....	Million gal...	170.8	77.0	154.5	56.7
20996 11	Cider.....	..do.....	30.8	15.0	19.9	9.9
	Vinegar, fermented (reporting on basis equivalent to 40 grain):					
20996 52	Consumer sizes (1 gallon or less).....	..do.....	29.7	26.0	38.7	22.6
20996 53	Commercial sizes (more than 1 gallon).....	..do.....	19.7	6.0	25.5	5.1
	Vinegar, distilled (reporting on basis equivalent to 100 grain):					
20996 54	Consumer sizes (1 gallon or less).....	..do.....	14.2	14.4	7.1	6.9
20996 56	Commercial sizes (more than 1 gallon).....	..do.....	59.7	9.5	53.0	8.4
20996 00	Vinegar and cider, n.s.k.....	..do.....	16.7	6.1	10.3	3.8
20998 00	Chocolate and cocoa products, except confectionery (made from purchased chocolate or cocoa) (See also code 20668).....	Million lb....	170.2	55.1	172.2	52.2
20999 --	Other Food Preparations, N.E.C.....	.....	(X)	1,328.1	(X)	819.2
20999 11	Coconut, sweetened, creamed, and toasted.....	Million lb....	(3)	(3)	66.2	23.8
20999 25	Blended honey, including churned.....	..do.....	88.9	33.7	68.4	17.4

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2099- --	Food Preparations, N.E.C.—Continued					
20999 --	Other Food Preparations, N.E.C.—Continued					
	Spices:					
	Pepper, white and black:					
20999 31	Consumer sizes (less than 1 lb.).....	Million lb....	29.9	43.0	26.0	25.7
20999 33	Commercial sizes (1 lb. and over).....	do.....	11.1	9.7	10.4	5.4
	Other Spices:					
20999 38	Consumer sizes (less than 1 lb.).....	do.....	138.0	171.5	100.5	103.0
20999 39	Commercial sizes (1 lb. and over).....	do.....	<sup>e</sup> 293.4	117.7	74.0	39.5
	Peanut butter:					
20999 44	Consumer sizes.....	do.....	490.8	227.1	387.3	150.1
20999 46	Commercial sizes and bulk.....	do.....	49.9	15.9	52.2	17.5
20999 51	Pectin (100 grade, dry basis).....	do.....	11.6	13.9	8.0	9.6
	Perishable prepared foods sold in bulk or packages (not frozen):					
20999 63	Salads.....	do.....	(X)	62.0	(X)	33.6
20999 65	Sandwiches, made from bread.....	1,000 doz....	17.3	65.2	10.5	30.6
20999 66	Whipped topping, nonbutterfat base.....	Million qt....	86.4	43.8	109.1	51.1
20999 68	Other perishable prepared foods, including meat and poultry pies, other cooked foods, etc.....	Million lb....	(X)	175.2	(X)	91.5
20999 85	Unpopped corn, in consumer packages.....	do.....	333.4	27.6	165.8	20.2
20999 91	Cracker sandwiches, made from purchased crackers.....	do.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	29.4	12.2
	Frosting mixes:					
20999 93	Consumer sizes.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 166.1	<sup>2</sup> 65.6	110.8	42.4
20999 94	Commercial sizes.....	do.....				
20999 00	Other food preparations, n.e.c., n.s.k.....		(X)	<sup>3</sup> 256.2	(X)	142.4
20990 00	Miscellaneous food, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	190.3	(X)	199.7
20990 02	Miscellaneous food, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	<sup>4</sup> 124.8	(X)	35.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup>More than 30 percent of the data for this item was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationships for other products in the product class.

<sup>2</sup>Product lines are combined to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>3</sup>Data for codes 20999 11 and 20999 91 are included with code 20999 00. Other food preparations, n.e.c., n.s.k., to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>4</sup>Includes data for small establishments that were not mailed report forms. The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishments. Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing or nonmanufacturing activity. The code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Based on a review of reports of respondents reporting in this and other food industries, the above-mentioned limitations of these data are believed to be more significant in industry 2099 than in other food industries.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2099.--FOOD PREPARATIONS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,635.5	(X)	1,174.7
016101	Fresh vegetables.....	1,000 s. tons.	1,741.5	126.8	1,712.4	108.6
017011	Fresh fruits.....		(X)	8.7	(X)	4.5
013921	Peanuts, in shell.....	Million lb....	(NA)	1.0	(NA)	9.5
013923	Shelled peanuts.....	..do.....	375.2	89.9	317.4	63.2
204602	Corn sirup.....	..do.....	196.9	9.8	153.4	8.9
207006	Fats and oils, all types (purchased as such).....	..do.....	657.6	109.7	496.4	80.6
204110	Wheat flour.....	1,000 cwt....	1,109.4	7.4	1,500.9	8.8
206011	Sugar (cane and beet) in terms of sugar solids.....	..do.....	6,266.3	74.9	5,488.5	53.8
017921	Green coffee.....	..do.....	690.1	32.8	326.1	12.6
322101	Glass containers.....	1,000 gross...	7,454.5	58.7	7,593.3	46.2
970099	All other materials, ingredients, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	874.7	(X)	636.0
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....		(X)	241.1	(X)	142.0

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2099, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 3 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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**1972 CENSUS OF  
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INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-21A-1

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Cigarettes, SIC 2111

The Cigarettes Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigarettes.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

In 1972, the value of production and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cigarettes Industry amounted to \$3,744 million, an increase of

23 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$2,189 million in 1972 was 33 percent above value added in 1967.

Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 4 percent from 1967 to a total of 38.1 thousand employees in 1972.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2111.--CIGARETTES															
1972 Census.....	20	11	38.1	344.8	33.4	62.2	286.5	2,188.7	1,554.7	3,744.5	101.5	NA	1,700.8	97	100
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.9	313.3	31.6	59.4	260.3	2,109.7	1,464.3	3,573.3	75.1	599.5	1,490.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.4	287.0	33.3	63.6	241.5	2,037.8	1,465.6	3,503.4	36.8	575.6	1,470.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.0	248.8	33.0	60.4	208.7	1,784.3	1,380.2	3,165.1	36.0	553.1	1,405.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.2	237.5	33.5	60.7	203.5	1,731.3	1,417.4	3,147.1	29.6	532.4	1,386.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	16	14	36.6	221.3	32.8	62.7	187.6	1,639.6	1,405.4	3,044.6	33.8	520.1	1,423.6	97	100
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.6	209.3	31.9	61.3	178.5	1,483.1	1,380.5	2,860.3	32.0	(NA)	1,359.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.9	198.9	32.3	60.5	171.1	1,366.1	1,353.9	2,719.9	33.3	(NA)	1,383.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.8	185.8	31.5	62.3	162.4	1,315.5	1,328.0	2,642.8	37.1	430.1	1,246.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	14	14	35.6	183.0	32.0	63.0	158.8	1,310.3	1,343.4	2,655.3	29.7	412.5	1,226.5	97	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.4	179.2	31.7	62.6	152.6	1,248.4	1,303.1	2,548.3	34.7	390.4	1,267.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.1	171.6	32.6	63.6	147.8	1,220.9	1,275.4	2,495.8	29.7	(NA)	1,273.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.5	165.6	33.2	64.2	143.3	1,156.3	1,243.9	2,398.7	32.3	(NA)	1,135.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.8	159.7	33.4	65.1	139.9	1,115.4	1,200.5	2,316.0	27.8	(NA)	1,075.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	19	16	33.8	142.4	31.0	60.6	125.8	1,058.6	1,102.2	2,160.0	20.5	(NA)	993.8	99	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2111 was 38.0 thousand employees and \$2,271 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2111.--CIGARETTES													
United States, total..	20	11	38.1	344.8	33.4	62.2	286.5	2,188.7	1,554.7	3,744.5	101.5	36.6	1,639.6
South Atlantic Division...	10	8	28.6	259.2	24.9	45.7	211.9	1,723.7	1,233.1	2,958.0	87.0	28.3	1,281.6
North Carolina.....	5	5	17.6	159.6	15.8	28.9	136.6	1,198.5	826.9	2,026.3	18.0	18.5	898.7

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)	Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)
2111- --	CIGARETTES, TOTAL.....	Millions.....	598,801	3,588.1	576,700	2,942.1
	Filter tips:					
21110 13	80 millimeters long or less.....	...do.....	(D)	D	31,904	166.3
21110 16	85 millimeters long.....	...do.....	320,952	1,884.4	385,420	1,985.4
21110 18	100 millimeters long or more.....	...do.....	125,954	796.4		
	Nonfilter tips:					
21110 53	Less than 80 millimeters long.....	...do.....	44,407	259.6	79,398	386.0
21110 57	80 millimeters long or more.....	...do.....	D	D	79,978	404.4

.D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2111.--CIGARETTES					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,530.3	(X)	1,389.5
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packed.....	Million lb....	62.5	49.3	96.3	89.1
214111	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packed.....	...do.....				
214123	Stemmed leaf tobacco.....	...do.....				
214124	Processed sheet tobacco and homogenized tobacco, finished weight basis.....	...do.....	127.2	31.6	79.4	16.7
214129	Other tobacco materials.....		(X)	4.8	(NA)	0.8
307981	Cellophane (tubes, sheets, rolls).....		(X)	20.2	(X)	26.8
260012	Paper and paperboard products, including shipping containers, setup and folding cartons.....		(X)	102.4	(X)	83.0
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	262.6	(X)	212.2

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

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This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2111, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

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## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-21A-2

November 1973

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Cigars, SIC 2121

The Cigars Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigars.

This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigarillos and stogies. Retail stores producing cigars are classified in trade industries.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of production and

miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cigars Industry amounted to \$336 million, a decrease of 8 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$188 million in 1972 was 4 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 29 percent from 1967 to a total of 13.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$336 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Cigars Industry, \$12 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 100 percent of the total manufactured product production, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967 also.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2121.--CIGARS															
1972 Census.....	121	50	13.4	67.8	12.0	22.3	54.6	188.1	149.2	335.8	5.3	(NA)	62.0	100	(NA)
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.0	69.2	13.7	25.6	56.6	218.8	140.5	359.3	8.1	85.7	60.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.9	73.3	15.3	28.6	61.0	221.5	153.8	375.3	*7.2	81.0	56.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	17.4	73.5	15.7	29.3	60.0	203.5	159.5	366.2	3.4	85.1	58.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	19.0	76.3	17.2	32.0	62.9	216.4	172.2	388.8	4.8	87.1	61.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	148	63	19.0	71.2	17.2	31.7	58.8	195.8	168.0	363.7	5.4	84.1	54.5	100	98
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	19.4	71.4	17.9	33.0	61.0	204.1	180.6	378.8	*7.0	(NA)	69.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	21.0	76.4	19.3	35.9	63.8	220.8	185.8	405.0	9.6	(NA)	67.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	23.0	80.8	21.4	41.9	69.5	219.9	197.7	416.2	7.6	73.5	68.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	193	82	20.7	68.1	19.0	35.0	57.8	193.0	166.0	358.5	4.2	65.7	61.8	100	100
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	22.2	71.4	20.2	37.3	59.1	198.8	170.0	368.9	3.6	61.6	64.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	23.4	73.2	21.3	39.8	60.7	186.8	172.3	359.3	3.2	(NA)	62.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	26.3	79.3	24.2	44.8	66.6	197.2	180.9	378.2	4.1	(NA)	62.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	28.4	81.2	26.0	48.5	68.9	199.7	179.8	381.2	6.1	(NA)	63.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	283	114	29.3	81.9	27.0	49.9	70.1	183.1	172.9	355.0	7.0	(NA)	62.8	100	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 4 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2121 was 15.0 thousand employees and \$190 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2121.--CIGARS													
United States, total..	121	50	13.4	67.8	12.0	22.3	54.6	188.1	149.2	335.8	5.3	19.0	195.8
Middle Atlantic Division.	36	19	6.0	30.6	5.4	10.1	25.3	103.7	65.1	168.7	1.7	8.9	102.2
Pennsylvania.....	28	17	5.9	30.3	5.3	9.9	25.0	102.3	64.2	166.5	1.6	8.6	100.0
South Atlantic Division..	62	21	5.4	26.9	4.8	8.9	21.2	57.3	61.5	118.9	(D)	6.9	60.9

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)	Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)
2121- --	CIGARS, TOTAL.....	Millions.....	(X)	353.6	7,747	362.1
21210 13	Little cigars, cigarette-size, weighing less than 3 pounds per 1,000 cigars.....	...do.....	3,975	30.6	368	4.6
21210 21	Cigarillos weighing 3 to 10 pounds per 1,000 cigars.....	...do.....	1,364	42.6	1,029	30.5
21210 31	Cigars weighing more than 10 pounds per 1,000 cigars.....	...do.....	4,565	263.5	5,963	308.8
21210 00	Cigars, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	(X)	13.4	1353	16.6
21210 02	Cigars, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	(X)	3.5	134	1.6

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002."

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationship reported for other products.

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(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2121.--CIGARS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	131.0	(X)	158.3
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packed.....	Million lb....	8.8	7.0	(NA)	3.3
214111	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packed.....	...do.....	20.1	24.2	8.2	29.1
214123	Stemmed leaf tobacco.....	...do.....	32.1	37.3	54.8	50.8
214124	Processed sheet tobacco and homogenized tobacco, finished weight basis.....	...do.....	10.4	8.4	13.5	10.0
214129	Other tobacco materials.....	...do.....	25.2	18.0	45.4	26.4
307981	Cellophane (tubes, sheets, rolls).....	...do.....	(X)	6.9	(X)	4.7
260012	Paper and paperboard products, including shipping containers, setup and folding cartons.....	...do.....	(X)	14.2	(X)	14.3
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	...do.....	(X)	8.1	(X)	9.2
976000	Materials, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	6.9	(X)	10.5

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As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

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**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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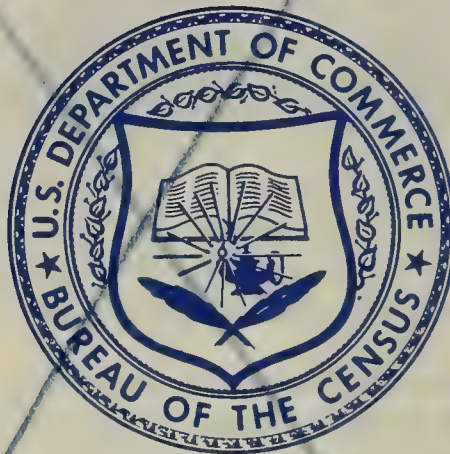


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-21A-3  
November 1973

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, SIC 2131**

The Chewing and Smoking Tobacco Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing chewing and smoking tobacco.

This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing snuff.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cigars are classified in industry 2121, Cigars.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of production and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Chewing and Smoking Tobacco Industry amounted to \$180 million, an increase of 47 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$103 million in 1972 was 63 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed a decrease of 6 percent from 1967 to a total of 3.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$180 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Chewing and Smoking Tobacco Industry, \$7 million were products primary to other industries and receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured production, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was also 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of chewing and smoking tobacco produced by all producers in 1972 was \$248 million of which \$154 million, or 62 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2131, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 58 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	INDUSTRY 2131.--CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO														
1972 Census.....	37	22	3.4	23.0	2.6	4.7	15.1	103.2	77.3	180.2	(D)	(NA)	39.9	96	62
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	23.1	2.9	5.3	15.4	105.5	81.5	186.6	1.8	54.1	44.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	23.0	2.9	5.5	15.2	99.8	79.0	178.5	4.2	52.0	46.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	26.4	3.1	6.1	16.2	99.8	79.7	179.0	3.6	45.8	52.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	20.3	2.9	5.3	13.1	66.7	72.1	138.3	2.3	43.2	52.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	46	22	3.6	18.1	2.7	4.9	11.5	63.5	58.6	122.2	1.5	41.9	36.8	96	58
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	21.2	3.3	6.2	13.4	84.3	61.6	146.9	2.4	(NA)	39.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.4	21.0	3.5	6.5	13.6	75.8	67.9	144.5	6.4	(NA)	39.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.1	24.4	3.8	6.8	14.2	93.7	80.1	174.6	*5.6	39.8	44.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	51	25	4.1	18.2	3.1	5.7	11.6	74.0	65.9	139.5	0.9	33.5	41.5	97	61
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	22.3	3.5	6.6	13.0	76.2	71.5	147.1	0.8	32.0	34.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.7	22.1	3.6	6.7	13.1	76.1	68.4	144.7	1.2	(NA)	36.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.4	18.5	3.4	6.4	12.4	72.1	65.5	137.2	2.1	(NA)	39.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	18.2	3.6	6.9	12.5	72.5	61.9	134.3	1.4	(NA)	38.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	58	28	6.3	23.7	5.3	10.0	17.5	86.2	89.6	175.8	1.1	(NA)	36.3	98	88

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2131 was 4.0 thousand employees and \$102.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2131.--CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO													
United States, total..	37	22	3.4	23.0	2.6	4.7	15.1	103.2	77.3	180.2	(D)	3.6	63.5
South Region.....	18	15	2.0	13.5	1.4	2.7	8.1	51.7	45.0	97.4	(D)	2.1	37.4

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production by All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and producing these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)	Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)
2131- --	CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.....	Million lb....	176.5	248.4	159.8	193.8
21310 --	Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Snuff:					
21310 07	Smoking and fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco.....	...do.....	82.2	136.8	70.3	97.8
21310 13	Scrap chewing tobacco.....	...do.....	49.2	53.1	34.6	32.7
21310 15	Twist chewing tobacco.....	...do.....	2.4	5.2	2.5	4.9
21310 17	Plug chewing tobacco.....	...do.....			24.2	27.6
21310 53	Snuff and snuff flour.....	...do.....	39.2	51.1		
21310 00	Chewing and smoking tobacco, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	1.9	1.2	27.8	30.3
21310 02	Chewing and smoking tobacco, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	1.6	1.0	.4	.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in appendix B are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2131.--CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	65.3	(X)	55.3
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packed.....	Million lb....	36.1	20.3	6.4	2.2
214111	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packed.....	...do.....			28.1	11.9
214123	Stemmed leaf tobacco.....	...do.....			27.5	19.0
214124	Processed sheet tobacco and homogenized tobacco, finished weight basis.....	...do.....	1.0	.6	2.6	.6
214129	Other tobacco materials.....	...do.....	(X)	4.2	12.9	4.9
307981	Cellophane (tubes, sheets, rolls).....	...do.....	(X)	.3	(X)	.8
260012	Paper and paperboard products, including shipping containers, setup and folding cartons.....	...do.....	(X)	6.7	(X)	5.1
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	...do.....	(X)	10.8	(X)	10.8

(X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2131, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



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**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-21A-4  
November 1973

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, SIC 2141**

The Tobacco Stemming and Redrying Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in the stemming and redrying of tobacco.

Establishments which sell leaf tobacco as merchant wholesalers, agents, or brokers, and which also are engaged in stemming tobacco are classified in Major Group 51. Leaf tobacco warehouses which also may be engaged in tobacco are classified in Major Group 42.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of production and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Tobacco Stemming and Redrying Industry amounted to \$1,631 million, an increase of 19 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$150 million in 1972 was 12 percent above value added in

1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 30 percent from 1967 to a total of 11.2 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,631 million total value of production and other receipts of establishments classified in the Tobacco Stemming and Redrying Industry, \$337 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry production of primary products represented 100 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 100 percent in 1967.

The total value of tobacco stemming and redrying produced by all producers in 1972 was \$1,315 million of which \$1,289 million or 97 percent was produced by plants classified in industry 2141, Tobacco Stemming and Redrying, while the remainder was produced by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 99 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2141.--TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING														
1972 Census .....	87	69	11.2	64.7	9.2	16.9	43.6	150.2	1,480.9	1,631.4	<sup>1</sup> 12.3	(NA)	686.4	100	97
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	64.9	10.3	18.9	44.0	125.9	1,286.7	1,408.7	9.4	228.4	676.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	64.4	11.2	20.8	43.8	130.3	1,160.8	1,292.5	7.8	214.6	627.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.6	62.6	11.4	21.5	43.6	133.4	1,147.0	1,281.9	17.6	211.9	781.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.9	62.0	11.7	22.6	43.5	126.3	1,138.3	1,263.0	13.7	204.4	822.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	119	96	15.9	66.2	13.5	26.2	45.7	133.1	1,239.7	1,373.1	12.2	198.0	863.0	100	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	54.3	11.0	21.7	36.5	100.5	1,286.1	1,386.8	16.8	(NA)	835.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	53.1	11.0	22.0	36.5	103.0	1,275.9	1,378.9	9.9	(NA)	886.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	61.8	13.5	27.3	44.6	143.1	1,277.2	1,418.2	8.5	169.8	1,042.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	136	110	17.0	61.1	14.5	28.3	43.3	103.3	1,261.1	1,366.6	19.0	163.0	1,076.7	100	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.7	55.2	11.8	27.4	40.7	118.6	1,349.3	1,468.7	10.1	151.1	1,128.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	49.6	11.5	24.9	36.2	106.1	1,384.1	1,488.3	14.9	(NA)	1,131.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.0	49.1	12.1	26.2	36.0	120.0	1,329.4	1,453.6	8.5	(NA)	1,043.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.4	45.0	11.4	24.5	33.2	92.8	1,124.4	1,216.0	17.7	(NA)	987.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	144	122	14.9	46.7	12.9	26.6	34.5	85.6	1,086.6	1,176.7	19.8	(NA)	971.3	100	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2141 was 13.0 thousand employees and \$141.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Difference from 1972 advance report, MC72(A)-1, is primarily due to the erroneous inclusion of excise taxes in the 1972 ASM data.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry production	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2141.--TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING													
United States, total.	87	69	11.2	64.7	9.2	16.9	43.6	150.2	1,480.9	1,631.4	12.3	15.9	133.1
South Region.....	69	55	10.2	58.1	8.3	15.1	38.2	139.8	1,442.6	1,583.1	11.6	14.4	116.1
South Atlantic Div.....	44	36	8.0	45.8	6.6	11.8	29.8	97.3	1,136.7	1,234.1	9.9	12.2	96.3
Virginia.....	12	10	2.4	16.2	1.9	3.5	10.4	34.5	347.8	383.0	6.1	2.6	21.4

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Production By All Producers: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and producing these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)	Quantity	Value excluding excise tax (million dollars)
2141- --	STEMMED AND REDRIED TOBACCO, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	1,343.5	1,315.0	1,306.2	1,111.9
21411 --	Tobacco, Redried.....	..do.....	140.7	109.9	183.6	115.9
21411 11	Packed for sale as such.....	..do.....	101.6	67.8	139.4	95.2
21411 51	Packed for use in own manufacturing (interplant transfers).....	..do.....	39.1	42.1	44.2	20.7
21412 --	Tobacco, Stemmed.....	..do.....	1,202.8	1,187.5	1,097.4	974.2
	Packed for sale as such.....	..do.....	273.0	270.6	158.6	153.4
21412 11	Aged leaf.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	75.3	61.4
21412 15	Leaf, not aged.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	83.3	92.0
	Packed for use in own manufacturing (interplant transfers).....	..do.....	928.0	916.9	936.1	817.1
21412 21	Aged leaf.....	..do.....	356.1	369.2	489.6	447.6
21412 25	Leaf, not aged.....	..do.....	571.9	547.7	446.5	369.5
21412 00	Stemmed tobacco products, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 1.8	2.4	<sup>1</sup> 2.7	3.7
21410 00	Stemmed and redried tobacco, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 13.4	13.3	<sup>1</sup> 25.1	21.7
21410 02	Stemmed and redried tobacco, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 1.9	1.9	<sup>1</sup> 0.1	0.1
	Contract work done on tobacco owned by others, total <sup>2</sup> .....	..do.....	(X)	50.8	952.3	52.6
93000 02	Packing leaf, not redried.....	..do.....	(X)	15.3	229.3	5.1
93000 11	Redrying and packing leaf, (packed weight).....	..do.....	(X)	22.1	328.9	26.7
	Stemming leaf (stemmed packed weight):					
93000 12	Aged leaf.....	..do.....	(X)	.1	41.2	3.0
93000 13	Leaf, not aged.....	..do.....	(X)	8.1	122.5	10.8
93000 14	Other work on tobacco owned by others.....	..do.....	(X)	3.1	210.2	5.8
93000 00	Contract work on tobacco owned by others, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	..do.....	(X)	2.1	20.2	1.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures of individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on quantity-value relationships for other products.

<sup>2</sup>For these products, contract receipts are reported instead of the value of the packed tobacco. Quantity data were not requested for 1972.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2141.--TOBACCO STEMMING AND REDRYING					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,196.4	(X)	1,060.7
013211	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, including green tobacco not packed.....	Million lb....	608.6	509.1	898.5	589.6
214111	Unstemmed leaf tobacco, redried and packed.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	178.3	96.1
214123	Stemmed leaf tobacco.....	..do.....	574.7	501.1	336.9	310.5
214124	Processed sheet tobacco and homogenized tobacco, finished weight basis.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	122.0	30.0
214129	Other tobacco materials.....					
307981	Cellophane (tubes, sheets, rolls).....					
260012	Paper and paperboard products including shipping containers, setup and folding cartons.....		(X)	1.7	(X)	0.7
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	12.5	(X)	15.5
976000	All other materials, parts, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	20.9	(X)	18.3

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures of individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1972 this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2141, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

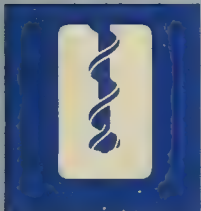
**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-22A-1

ued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Weaving Mills, Cotton, SIC 2211

The Weaving Mills, Cotton, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width, wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton.

Establishments primarily engaged in finishing cotton broadwoven fabric from purchased fabric are classified in industry 2261. Those weaving broadwoven fabric from manmade fibers are classified in industry 2221 and finishers of manmade fiber fabric from purchased fabric in industry 2262.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Weaving Mills, Cotton, Industry amounted to \$2,787 million, a decrease of 16 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,310 million in 1972 was 19 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 39 percent from 1967 to a total of 123.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,787 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments

classified as weaving mills, cotton, \$314 million were products primary to other industries, and \$31 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 89 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 87 percent in 1967.

The total value of cotton broadwoven fabrics shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$3,628 million of which \$2,442 million, or 67 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2211, Weaving Mills, Cotton, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 79 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in table 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2211, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MQ-22T, Cotton Broadwoven Goods; MA-22S, Broadwoven Goods Finished; and MA-23X, Sheets, Pillowcases, and Towels.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2211.--WEAVING MILLS, COTTON															
1972 Census.....	303	223	123.1	756.1	113.4	238.8	664.5	1,309.7	1,492.8	2,787.1	73.3	(NA)	426.3	88	67
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	135.3	773.5	124.2	258.4	672.8	1,255.7	1,379.8	2,650.5	77.1	1,631.3	466.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	141.7	770.5	131.0	272.1	675.7	1,257.1	1,338.9	2,605.8	73.7	1,611.9	465.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	162.3	837.3	150.5	312.9	734.6	1,383.9	1,515.7	2,953.1	97.1	1,788.5	517.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	179.3	867.0	166.9	345.8	767.5	1,427.0	1,766.8	3,145.1	107.5	1,856.9	642.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	393	331	202.8	938.4	189.3	398.0	831.5	1,624.0	1,759.1	3,327.7	171.5	2,065.9	646.5	87	79
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	208.6	959.9	195.2	424.0	854.0	1,730.3	1,852.4	3,561.9	222.0	(NA)	590.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	204.9	888.0	191.5	414.6	791.2	1,629.1	1,751.0	3,360.9	167.2	(NA)	580.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	203.6	822.0	190.7	406.8	728.1	1,404.3	1,756.2	3,171.3	138.2	1,764.5	565.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	407	350	209.0	771.6	195.5	403.4	688.4	1,256.8	1,823.8	3,104.1	113.4	1,653.7	625.8	92	80
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	223.6	805.2	208.3	425.5	712.9	1,346.3	1,893.5	3,188.4	114.8	1,545.3	718.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	228.2	785.0	212.7	427.0	695.0	1,282.3	1,746.7	3,032.3	80.9	(NA)	674.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	238.7	816.2	223.2	452.8	725.4	1,382.6	1,747.4	3,078.1	83.0	(NA)	643.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	243.2	804.2	226.1	467.1	719.4	1,295.9	1,782.3	3,098.2	72.0	(NA)	577.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	496	395	243.4	724.5	228.6	443.3	646.7	1,078.6	1,622.8	2,748.6	48.4	(NA)	589.9	94	88

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2211 was 125 thousand employees and \$1,350 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2211.--WEAVING MILLS, COTTON													
United States, total.	303	223	123.1	756.1	113.4	238.8	664.5	1,309.7	1,492.8	2,787.1	73.3	202.8	1,624.0
Northeast Region.....	62	21	4.5	26.2	3.9	7.6	20.8	45.8	41.6	86.1	.9	9.4	77.0
North Central Region.....	11	1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.0	1.0	1.9	-	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	223	197	118.4	728.8	109.4	230.8	642.7	1,261.9	1,449.2	2,697.0	72.2	193.3	1,545.8
South Atlantic Division.	182	162	96.7	597.5	89.2	187.5	526.5	1,044.5	1,216.6	2,240.9	58.0	165.3	1,310.0
Virginia.....	5	5	3.1	18.5	2.8	5.9	16.1	34.4	34.9	68.1	(D)	FF	(D)
North Carolina.....	50	43	32.5	197.8	30.1	60.5	177.1	293.2	429.3	723.9	22.2	46.5	349.2
South Carolina.....	72	66	33.4	215.5	31.1	67.3	189.9	400.2	443.2	819.1	15.9	62.2	523.9
Georgia.....	51	47	27.7	165.0	25.1	53.7	142.9	311.5	297.3	616.3	16.8	FF	(D)
East South Central Div.	32	29	19.2	116.2	17.9	38.5	103.3	188.9	191.0	386.8	13.1	22.2	189.8
Alabama.....	26	25	16.5	99.0	15.5	33.2	88.2	156.0	162.2	325.0	11.2	19.0	160.7
West South Central Div.	9	6	2.5	15.0	2.3	4.8	13.0	28.4	41.7	69.5	(D)	5.4	42.0
West Region.....	7	4	.1	.7	.1	.3	.6	1.1	1.0	2.1	-	(NA)	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	1972						1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Transfers to other establishments in same company		Produced and con- sumed in same estab- lishment		
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)		Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2211- -- 2261 pt. 2392 pt. 2399 pt.	COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS: GRAY GOODS, FINISHED GOODS AND SELECTED FABRICATED PRODUCTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	(Mil. lin.yd.) (X)	(Mil. lin.yd.) (X)	3,627.9	(Mil. lin.yd.) (X)	(X)	(Mil. lin.yd.) (X)	(Mil. lin.yd.) (X)	3,618.3
	Gray Goods: <sup>2</sup>								
22111 00	Cotton duck and allied fabrics, including combed duck.....	154.9	160.6	122.2	46.3	20.0	(NA)	286.3	202.2
22112 00	Cotton sheeting and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics.....	1,571.8	1,437.6	554.1	300.9	94.9	133.1	1,976.0	655.7
22113 00	Cotton print cloth yarn fabrics.....	1,962.6	2,008.7	291.6	551.5	54.1	(NA)	3,106.4	376.7
22114 --	Cotton Colored Yarn Fabrics, Toweling and Dishcloth Fabrics, and Napped Cotton Fabrics, Including Blanketing.....	(X)	(X)	277.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	513.7	169.9
22114 10	Carded colored yarn fabrics.....	510.7	228.5	170.7	44.8	25.7	280.3	200.4	83.6
22114 30	Toweling, washcloth, and dishcloth fabrics.....	591.6	224.5	68.6	154.1	49.9	367.1	231.6	54.5
22114 50	Blanketing and other napped fabrics.....	134.2	89.2	38.4	21.2	7.2	(NA)	81.7	31.8
22115 00	Fine cotton fabrics.....	151.2	147.9	73.2	39.1	18.3	(NA)	693.2	330.1
22116 00	Other woven cotton gray fabrics and specialties.....	472.9	444.1	328.7	108.6	79.0	33.9	397.4	243.5
		(Mil. fin.lin. yards)	(Mil. fin.lin. yards)		(Mil. fin.lin. yards)		(Mil. fin.lin. yards)	(Mil. fin.lin. yards)	
22117 --	Finished Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics, Excluding								
22617 --	Commission Finishing <sup>3</sup> .....	2,399.4	1,535.2	703.1	119.4	69.0	859.9	<sup>3</sup> 1,749.5	685.3
22117 --	Finished in Weaving Mills.....	1,248.5	843.7	462.8	51.7	17.3	415.7	<sup>3</sup> 845.0	375.7
22617 --	Finished in Other Industries.....	1,150.9	691.5	240.3	67.7	51.7	444.2	<sup>3</sup> 904.5	309.6
22117 11	Bleached and white finished.....	1,409.2	726.8	146.0	35.8	10.1	683.4	752.4	204.8
22617 11									
22117 31	Plain dyed and finished.....	684.5	516.6	371.8	24.3	18.5	160.1	796.3	382.5
22617 31									
22117 51	Printed and finished.....	171.1	156.5	78.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	200.8	85.2
22617 51									
22117 61	Other finished cotton fabrics (flame-proofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.) not bleached, dyed, or printed in the producing establishments.....	134.6	135.3	89.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	12.1
22617 61									
22117 00	Finished cotton broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	17.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	.7
22617 00									
1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967			
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)		Quantity	Value (million dollars)	
22118 00	Sheets and Pillowcases Made From Woven Fabrics:								
23928 00	As reported in census of manufactures.....		(X)	(X)	641.6	(X)	(X)	438.5	
	Made in weaving mills.....		(X)	(X)	322.7	(X)	(X)	268.4	
	Made from purchased fabrics.....		(X)	(X)	318.9	(X)	(X)	170.1	
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23X.....		(X)	(X)	664.5	(X)	(X)	444.6	
	Sheets:								
23928 01	Crib-size sheets.....	Mil. doz.	1.4	1.0	10.3	.8	.8	6.5	
23928 02	100-percent cotton.....	do.	1.2	.8	8.0	.8	.8	6.5	
	Other.....	do.	.2	.2	2.3				
	Other sheets.....	do.	18.0	17.7	531.2	15.8	14.8	359.6	
	Flat.....	do.	10.6	10.4	304.8	10.1	9.6	229.9	
	Cotton fabrics:								
23928 05	100-percent carded.....	do.	1.7	1.7	34.8				
23928 08	100-percent combed.....	do.	.8	.8	19.2	10.1	9.6	229.9	
23928 09	Blends, chiefly cotton.....	do.	(D)	(D)	(D)				

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967		
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value  (million dollars)		Quantity	Value  (million dollars)
	COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS—Continued Sheets and Pillowcases Made From Woven Fabrics—Continued As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23X—Continued Sheets—Continued Other sheets—Continued Flat—Continued Manmade fiber fabrics:							
23928 12	100-percent manmade fiber fabrics.....	Mil. doz.	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 14	Polyester/carded cotton.....	...do...	4.8	4.7	133.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 16	Polyester combed cotton.....	...do...	3.2	3.2	116.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 19	Other blends, chiefly manmade fiber.....	...do...	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	Fitted.....	...do...	7.4	7.4	226.4	5.7	5.2	129.8
	Cotton fabrics:							
23928 21	100-percent carded.....	...do...	.7	.7	13.5	5.7	5.2	129.8
23928 22	100-percent combed.....	...do...	.1	.2	5.4			
23928 23	Blends, chiefly cotton.....	...do...	-	-	-			
	Manmade fiber fabrics:							
23928 25	100-percent manmade fiber fabrics.....	...do...	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 26	Polyester/carded cotton.....	...do...	4.3	4.1	116.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 27	Polyester/combed cotton.....	...do...	2.3	2.4	90.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 29	Other blends, chiefly manmade fiber.....	...do...	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	Pillowcases.....	...do...	14.3	13.9	122.4	13.5	13.0	78.5
	Cotton fabrics:							
23928 33	100-percent carded.....	...do...	2.1	2.3	11.1	13.5	13.0	78.5
23928 36	100-percent combed.....	...do...	.6	.8	4.8			
23928 39	Blends, chiefly cotton.....	...do...	(D)	(D)	(D)			
	Manmade fiber fabrics:							
23928 41	100-percent manmade fiber fabrics.....	...do...	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 43	Polyester/carded cotton.....	...do...	7.1	6.6	61.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 45	Polyester/combed cotton.....	...do...	4.3	4.2	44.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 49	Other blends, chiefly manmade fiber.....	...do...	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	Towels and Washcloths Made From Woven Fabrics:							
	As reported in census of manufactures.....	.....	(X)	(X)	418.9	(X)	(X)	301.0
22119 00	Made in weaving mills.....	.....	(X)	(X)	319.0	(X)	(X)	270.9
23929 00	Made from purchased fabrics.....	.....	(X)	(X)	99.9	(X)	(X)	30.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23X.....	.....	(X)	(X)	408.1	(X)	(X)	303.6
22119 11	Terry woven towels.....	Mil. doz.	47.5	48.7	302.3	48.3	48.6	226.7
23929 11	Huck and crash towels.....	.....	(X)	(X)	26.4	(X)	(X)	31.4
	Made for retail sales.....	Mil. doz.	4.1	4.3	7.6	5.5	5.5	10.4
22119 23	Dish towels.....	...do...	3.9	4.1	7.1	4.9	4.9	9.3
23929 23								
22119 25	Other towels.....	...do...	.2	.2	.5	.6	.6	1.1
23929 25								
	Made for industrial and institutional use.....	Mil.lin.yd.	112.7	117.0	18.7	146.9	139.4	21.1
22119 27	Dish towels.....	...do...	112.7	117.0	18.7	66.5	61.4	9.1
23929 27	Other towels.....	...do...				80.4	78.0	12.0
22119 29								
23929 29								
22119 53	Washcloths.....	Mil. doz.	30.1	30.3	48.2	34.1	33.7	15.5
23929 53								

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967		
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value  (million dollars)		Quantity	Value  (million dollars)
	COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS—Continued							
22110 -- 23926 pt. 23990 pt. 22110 33 22110 35 23990 26	Other Fabricated Cotton Textile Products; Including Fabrics, N.S.K. ....		(X)	(X)	216.8	(X)	(X)	215.4
	Diapers (excluding disposable).....	Mil. doz.	(X)	9.0	17.0	(X)	19.3	38.9
	Cotton jacquard woven bedspreads and bedsets: <sup>4</sup>							
22110 41	Made in cotton weaving mills.....	Mil.pairs or set.	(X)	3.7	24.0	(X)	4.8	28.1
23926 51	Made in other industries.....	...do....	(X)	3.7	22.7	(X)	5.6	21.6
	Other than jacquard woven or tufted cotton bedspreads and bedsets: <sup>4</sup>							
22110 45	Made in cotton weaving mills.....	...do....	(X)	2.8	21.9	(X)	8.7	43.4
23926 71	Made in other industries.....	...do....	(X)	9.9	58.2			
	Bed and camp blankets, motor robes, etc.:							
22110 51	Crib size.....	Mil. doz.	(X)	.8	13.5	(X)	.9	5.5
22110 55	Regular size.....	...do....				(X)	.7	15.2
22110 98	Other fabricated textile products, n.e.c.....		(X)	(X)	7.1	(X)	(X)	10.8
22110 00	Cotton broadwoven fabrics, finished cotton fabrics, etc., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	46.0	(X)	(X)	47.8
22110 02	Cotton broadwoven fabrics, finished cotton fabrics, etc., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	6.4	(X)	(X)	4.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.  
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Data for selected fabricated products that are made in significant amounts from cotton fabrics at cotton weaving mills are shown in this table. Data for other fabricated products such as bags, tents, housefurnishings, etc. which are also made at weaving mills but not by a large number of plants are published in other census of manufactures reports.

<sup>2</sup>Production data for gray goods with a detailed breakdown by type of fabric, are collected on a quarterly basis and published in Current Industrial Reports Series M22T.1, Cotton Broadwoven Goods. In special supplements for the first quarter of 1972, detailed data including prior-year information were also published for average weight and width of fabric production. Because of reporting differences by individual companies, and some misclassification of fabrics, the data shown in this report differ from that published in the current survey. The summary figures as published in Current Industrial Reports Series MQ-22T.1 are shown here, however, for comparative purposes.

Code	Product	Total production— 1972 Census Survey MQ-22T (1,000 lin. yd.) <sup>1</sup>
22111 10	Cotton duck and allied fabrics (including combed duck).....	150.5
22112 10	Cotton sheeting and allied coarse and medium yarn fabrics.....	1,500.9
22113 10	Cotton print cloth yarn fabrics.....	2,135.9
22114 --	Cotton colored yarn fabrics, toweling, and dishcloth fabrics and napped cotton fabrics, including blanketing.....	1,198.4
22114 10	Cotton colored yarn fabrics.....	473.1
22114 31	Cotton toweling and dishcloth fabrics.....	590.1
22114 51	Napped cotton fabrics and blanketing.....	135.2
22115 10	Fine cotton fabrics (combed, part combed, and fine carded).....	173.2
22116 10	Other woven cotton fabrics and specialties.....	507.0

<sup>3</sup>Production data for finished fabrics are published in Current Industrial Reports Series MA-22S, Broadwoven goods finished. This report also furnishes detailed information by type of fabric finished within major end use categories. Data for cotton fabrics finished on commission are shown in the census of manufactures reports on industry 2261.

<sup>4</sup>In the report for Industry 2392, Housefurnishing, n.e.c., data are shown for manmade fiber bedspreads and bed sets. In addition, bedspreads and bed sets were reported without fiber identification. Such products are also shown in the report for industry 2392 and are excluded from this table.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2211.--WEAVING MILLS, COTTON					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	1,378.1	(X)	1,600.5
013101	Raw cotton.....	1,000 bales...	4,121.9	669.0	6,231.4	788.5
282305	Rayon and acetate staple and tow.....	...do.....	73.4	24.6	66.1	18.8
282425	Polyester staple and tow.....	...do.....	136.4	43.7	149.9	89.6
282421	All other manmade fiber staple and tow, except glass.....	...do.....	14.4	7.7		
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarn.....	...do.....	15.7	14.5	11.4	8.3
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....	...do.....	8.4	6.1	23.2	27.6
282402	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	...do.....	11.7	8.6		
010014	All other fibers (silk, jute, reused wool, waste, etc.).....	...do.....	4.7	.9	48.0	8.4
228101	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	...do.....	212.4	134.2	179.3	106.5
220211	Purchased broadwoven fabrics (piece goods) including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	Mil. lin. yd..	512.1	236.4	623.6	215.2
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....	.....	(X)	29.0	(X)	42.2
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	159.2	(X)	222.4
972000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	44.2	(X)	73.0

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2211, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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72(P)-22A-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

March 1974

## Weaving Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk, SIC 2221

The Weaving Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width, wholly or chiefly of silk and manmade fibers, including glass.

Establishments primarily engaged in weaving carpets and rugs from these fibers are classified in industry 2271; those tufting carpets and rugs from these fibers, in industry 2272; and those making tire cord and fabric, in industry 2296.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In the product coding system for the 1972, 1967, 1963, and 1958 censuses of manufactures, finished synthetic and silk fabrics and blankets were classified as primary to industry 2221 when made in weaving mills. Similar products made in nonweaving establishments were classified as primary to the appropriate industry; for example, synthetic fabrics finished in establishments engaged only in dyeing and/or printing were classified as primary to industry 2262, Finishing Plants, Synthetic. This distinction is important in relation to the specialization and coverage ratios of the industry which are described below.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Weaving Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk, Industry amounted to \$3,669 million, an increase of 60 percent compared

with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,732 million in 1972 was 88 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 34 percent from 1967 to a total of 145.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,669 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Weaving Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk, Industry, \$708 million were products primary to other industries, and \$208 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 80 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 85 percent in 1967.

The total value of manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$3,819 million of which \$2,753 million, or 72 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2221, Weaving Mills, Manmade Fiber and Silk, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 74 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2221, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MQ-22T.2, Manmade Fiber Broadwoven Goods; and MA-22S, Broadwoven Fabrics, Finished.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expend- itures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of- year inven- tories	Special- ization ratio	Cover- age ratio
	Total	With 20 employ- ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2221.--WEAVING MILLS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK														
1972 Census.....	406	335	145.6	952.8	130.9	283.6	801.2	1,731.6	1,941.7	3,668.8	136.5	(NA)	545.5	80	72
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	139.7	826.7	125.8	260.2	691.5	1,399.7	1,711.8	3,129.6	112.1	1,957.0	526.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	145.2	820.1	130.8	271.3	687.7	1,416.6	1,767.3	3,171.6	105.9	1,863.5	543.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	139.1	796.6	126.2	267.2	654.4	1,350.6	1,709.5	3,048.5	116.3	1,675.4	489.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	132.1	697.7	119.8	260.9	595.7	1,273.8	1,662.6	2,918.3	85.7	1,485.9	477.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	396	312	108.6	528.8	98.3	209.3	445.6	921.6	1,365.5	2,289.6	111.1	1,179.0	385.7	85	74
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	102.5	498.2	92.3	201.9	417.4	885.7	1,365.3	2,240.9	128.1	(NA)	353.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	94.3	411.4	84.7	188.8	370.9	840.9	1,277.1	2,110.9	79.7	(NA)	337.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	94.4	417.3	85.0	187.5	347.8	786.9	1,221.4	2,001.0	50.8	766.4	340.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	355	300	88.2	366.0	79.7	171.4	306.5	661.5	1,072.3	1,722.4	35.8	715.4	303.2	86	82
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	82.9	337.2	74.4	160.1	281.1	578.2	973.7	1,531.4	32.9	685.1	272.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	79.2	299.6	71.0	147.8	249.3	501.1	834.8	1,328.1	29.1	(NA)	252.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	79.9	301.5	72.1	151.4	252.9	534.8	826.2	1,344.7	39.0	(NA)	214.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	82.6	304.8	75.4	159.9	258.9	520.0	856.7	1,370.6	27.7	(NA)	241.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	401	310	81.7	276.7	74.5	150.6	234.0	468.6	741.9	1,225.5	15.0	(NA)	230.4	85	88

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2221 was 150 thousand employees and \$1,742 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)						
INDUSTRY 2221.--WEAVING MILLS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK													
United States, total.	406	335	145.6	952.8	130.9	283.6	801.2	1,731.6	1,941.7	3,668.8	136.5	108.6	921.6
Northeast Region.....	159	112	17.2	118.7	15.0	31.1	95.1	210.8	249.2	460.5	20.4	17.5	148.8
New England Division...	55	43	8.3	58.8	7.2	15.4	47.2	103.0	121.3	224.2	7.3	7.4	67.0
Maine.....	7	7	1.5	10.3	1.3	3.0	8.6	10.8	13.5	27.0	2.2	.5	3.4
New Hampshire.....	5	3	.8	4.9	.7	1.4	4.1	7.1	6.4	13.4	-	1.1	13.6
Massachusetts.....	17	13	3.0	22.7	2.6	5.6	17.9	46.4	60.1	103.7	3.2	3.1	23.8
Rhode Island.....	20	14	1.4	10.2	1.2	2.8	8.7	20.1	26.6	47.6	1.5	1.4	14.2
Connecticut.....	6	6	1.5	10.7	1.3	2.6	8.0	18.5	14.7	32.6	.4	1.4	12.0
Middle Atlantic Div....	104	69	8.9	59.9	7.8	15.8	47.9	107.9	127.9	236.3	13.0	10.1	81.8
New York.....	21	13	1.3	8.9	1.0	2.0	6.6	14.9	16.4	31.5	.7	1.6	15.1
New Jersey.....	32	20	1.8	13.0	1.6	3.1	9.8	23.1	27.2	49.9	3.6	1.3	11.6
Pennsylvania.....	48	36	5.8	38.0	5.2	10.6	31.4	69.8	84.3	155.0	8.8	7.1	55.1
North Central Region....	10	6	1.4	9.3	1.2	2.7	7.9	12.6	16.2	29.4	1.4	CC	(D)
South Region.....	226	212	126.5	821.9	114.3	249.0	695.8	1,504.7	1,669.2	3,167.9	111.6	90.3	766.5
South Atlantic Division.	207	195	119.1	771.6	107.9	234.4	656.4	1,415.0	1,566.4	2,975.4	102.5	85.5	730.9
Virginia.....	19	19	13.9	86.6	12.6	26.2	72.7	149.7	177.3	321.7	12.6	FF	(D)
North Carolina.....	77	71	44.0	283.2	39.6	85.6	238.9	517.2	608.3	1,116.5	47.7	42.3	351.6
South Carolina.....	87	83	49.2	322.8	45.1	98.6	279.1	566.4	620.3	1,192.5	26.5	30.2	253.9
Alabama.....	7	7	4.2	27.4	3.7	8.4	22.3	49.1	58.0	107.9	7.1	FF	(D)
West Region.....	11	5	.5	3.0	.4	.8	2.5	3.5	7.3	11.0	3.2	(NA)	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972				1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Produced and con- sumed in same establish- ment	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)			
2221- -- 22628 --	MANMADE FIBER AND SILK BROADWOVEN FABRICS: Gray Goods, Finished Goods, and Blankets, Total.....		(X)	(X)	3,819.1	(X)	(X)	2,572.3
	Gray Goods: <sup>1</sup>							
22211 00	100-percent filament rayon and/or acetate fabrics, including combinations chiefly rayon and/or acetate.....	Million lin. yd.	557.6	567.7	261.2	7.6	673.9	277.8
22212 00	100-percent filament fabrics, except rayon and/or acetate.....	do.	1,231.2	1,123.6	513.5	68.1	745.6	292.5
22213 00	100-percent spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics, including blends.....	do.	508.2	490.8	186.4	13.6	600.2	226.8
22214 00	100-percent spun polyester blends with cotton fabrics.....	do.	2,240.9	2,051.6	981.5	(NA)	982.2	502.0
22215 00	All other 100-percent spun noncellulosic fabrics.....	do.	489.7	462.1	268.1	23.6	230.2	165.4
22216 00	Combinations of filament and spun yarn fabrics, chiefly manmade fiber.....	do.	517.5	509.7	280.5	19.2	338.1	195.0
22217 00	Blanketing, silk, paper, and other specialty manmade fiber fabrics.....	do.	226.1	131.1	101.8	91.3	166.9	219.1
22218 -- 22628 -- 22218 --	Finished Manmade Fiber and Silk Broadwoven Goods, Excluding Commission Finishing.....	Mil. fin. lin. yd.	1,639.3	1,437.1	1,150.1	220.7	755.5	591.1
	Finished in Synthetic Weaving Mills.....	do.	577.4	498.9	547.7	101.9	404.2	413.1
22628 --	Finished in Other Industries.....	do.	1,061.9	938.2	602.4	118.8	351.3	178.0
22218 10 22628 20	Bleached and white finished.....	do.	447.0	366.1	193.8	98.3	239.0	123.2
22218 30 22628 30	Plain dyed and finished.....	do.	876.5	827.7	676.1	40.3	495.8	425.5
22218 50 22628 50	Printed and finished.....	do.	174.7	95.2	110.6	(D)	20.7	20.2
22218 61 22628 61	Other finished manmade fiber and silk fabrics (flameproofed, mildewproofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.) not bleached, dyed, or printed in reporting establishment.....		141.1	148.1	155.7	(D)	(NA)	22.2
22628 00	Finished manmade fiber and silk fabrics (excluding commission finishing, n.s.k.).....		(X)	(X)	13.9	(X)	(X)	-
22219 --	Fabricated Manmade Fiber and Silk Textile Products: Bed and camp blankets, motor robes, etc.....	Mil. doz.	(X)	.7	41.6	(X)	2.2	73.1
	Rayon and/or acetate, wholly or chiefly:							
22219 11	Crib size.....	do.					1.6	44.6
22219 15	Regular size.....	do.	(X)	.7	41.6	(X)		
22219 21	Manmade fibers other than rayon or acetate, wholly or chiefly:							
22219 25	Crib size.....	do.					.6	28.5
	Regular size.....	do.						
22210 00	Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	30.7	(X)	(X)	27.6
22210 02	Manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	3.7	(X)	(X)	1.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.  
n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Production data for gray goods with a detailed breakdown by type of fabric are collected on a quarterly basis and published in Current Industrial Report series MQ22T.2, Manmade Fiber Broadwoven Goods. In a special supplement for the first quarter of 1972, detailed data, including prior year information, was also published for average weight and width of fabric production. Because of reporting differences by individual companies and some misclassification of fabrics, the data in this report differ from that published in the current survey. The survey figures, as published in Current Industrial Report series M22T.2, are shown here, however, for comparative purposes.

Code	Product	Total production 1972 census survey M221 (1,000 lin. yd.)
222110 07	100-percent filament rayon and/or acetate fabrics, including combinations chiefly rayon and acetate.....	506.2
222120 05	100-percent filament fabrics, except rayon and/or acetate.....	1,216.8
222130 03	100-percent spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics, including blends...	128.2
222140 01	100-percent spun polyester blends with cotton fabrics.....	2,190.1
222150 08	All other 100-percent spun fabrics.....	111.3
222160 06	Combinations of filament and spun yarn.....	515.4
222170 04	Blanketing, silk, paper, and other specialty fabrics, except non- woven.....	229.9



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2221.--WEAVING MILLS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	1,774.5	(X)	1,259.0
013101	Raw cotton.....	1,000 bales...	1,340.6	235.0	586.3	83.5
229931	Raw wool, mohair, and other animal fibers (scoured weight).....	Million lb....	14.0	5.5	8.6	7.3
229933	Wool tops.....	..do.....	223.4	72.8	15.3	14.4
282305	Rayon and acetate staple and tow.....	..do.....	547.1	205.7	248.9	84.8
282125	Polyester staple and tow.....	..do.....	89.6	55.1	260.6	158.1
282121	All other manmade fiber staple and tow, except glass.....	..do.....	183.7	146.4	253.4	193.5
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarn.....	..do.....	144.5	147.2	95.5	129.5
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....	..do.....	96.1	115.1		
282102	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	..do.....				
322935	Glass filament yarn and roving.....	..do.....	137.5	64.5	125.4	63.1
010014	All other fibers (silk, jute, reused wool, waste, etc.).....	..do.....	(NA)	11.5	20.1	19.7
228101	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	..do.....	398.7	312.8	268.3	188.0
220211	Purchased broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	Mil. lin. yd..	130.6	71.7	67.0	33.9
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....	..do.....	(X)	45.8	(X)	30.2
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	..do.....	(X)	243.3	(X)	127.7
972000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	(X)	42.6	(X)	125.3

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2221, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

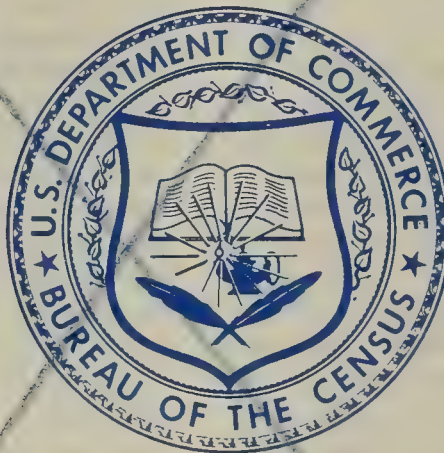


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

(P)-22A-3 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Social and Economic Statistics Administration BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

March 1974

## Weaving and Finishing Mills, Wool, SIC 2231

The Weaving and Finishing Mills, Wool, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width, wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, mohair, or similar animal fibers; those dyeing and finishing woven wool fabrics or dyeing wool, tops, or yarn; and those shrinking and sponging wool goods for the trade.

Establishments primarily engaged in weaving wool carpets and rugs are classified in industry 2271, and those tufting wool carpets and rugs in industry 2272.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified as wool weaving and finishing mills amounted to \$448 million, a decrease of 59 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$241 million in 1972 was 44 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 54 percent from 1967 to a total of 19.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$448 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments

classified as wool weaving and finishing mills, \$59 million were products primary to other industries, and \$17 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 86 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 82 percent in 1967.

The total value of woven wool fabrics shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$440 million of which \$372 million, or 85 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2231, Weaving and Finishing Mills, Wool, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 96 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

### Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2231, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MQ-22T.3, Wool Broadwoven Goods. They differ from the data shown in this report for 1972 because the census figures show shipment data whereas the MQ-22T report is based on production.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2231.--WEAVING AND FINISHING MILLS, WOOL															
1972 Census.....	197	118	19.4	131.9	16.5	34.5	98.9	240.9	213.4	448.3	11.6	(NA)	90.6	88	85
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.0	156.9	20.7	41.7	117.1	226.1	296.1	546.8	31.5	310.8	100.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.9	191.0	27.8	57.2	148.2	328.5	446.8	784.9	25.2	329.9	127.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.2	207.3	32.7	67.4	163.4	375.3	548.4	924.7	19.7	332.5	147.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	39.1	214.6	34.3	73.2	170.8	432.6	636.6	1,070.7	29.4	346.6	166.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	310	217	41.8	216.3	36.6	76.0	170.4	428.6	657.1	1,090.0	28.0	341.5	177.2	82	96
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	44.3	221.1	38.6	81.2	170.7	446.2	731.9	1,166.8	32.0	(NA)	185.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	43.5	208.2	38.0	80.2	161.8	387.5	687.3	1,073.5	17.0	(NA)	177.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	44.4	198.9	38.4	81.0	156.2	371.9	649.6	1,026.5	19.0	309.1	179.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	361	249	47.4	202.9	41.6	85.0	160.2	386.6	629.5	1,010.7	15.5	299.1	187.5	88	96
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	50.0	214.1	44.2	90.8	169.4	396.4	643.6	1,036.4	*18.2	284.9	178.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	51.1	207.5	44.8	90.0	164.1	363.6	587.8	950.9	15.9	(NA)	172.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	56.2	217.4	49.7	98.2	174.3	372.1	607.1	987.1	14.8	(NA)	170.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	58.4	228.9	51.9	108.3	187.2	420.9	632.8	1,051.5	12.3	(NA)	187.1	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	469	311	56.0	206.1	49.1	98.7	166.2	336.6	576.6	929.0	9.7	(NA)	170.1	84	96

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2231 was 30 thousand employees and \$260 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2231.--WEAVING AND FINISHING MILLS, WOOL													
United States, total.	197	118	19.4	131.9	16.5	34.5	98.9	240.9	213.4	448.3	11.6	41.8	428.6
Northeast Region.....	135	80	11.0	76.8	9.4	19.3	56.8	139.9	107.6	242.6	7.0	22.2	207.5
New England Division...	71	53	8.3	55.0	7.2	15.2	42.9	102.6	86.2	186.4	5.5	16.3	144.4
Maine.....	12	10	2.8	17.0	2.5	5.6	13.8	36.7	36.6	70.9	4.0	4.1	32.1
New Hampshire.....	7	6	1.3	9.0	1.2	2.7	7.6	16.7	11.8	28.1	.4	3.6	28.4
Vermont.....	4	3	.2	1.1	.2	.4	.9	1.5	1.2	2.7	.1	4.0	2.0
Massachusetts.....	27	19	2.7	20.2	2.3	4.6	14.4	35.4	29.8	65.8	.6	4.8	54.0
Rhode Island.....	15	10	.6	4.0	.6	1.0	3.2	5.9	2.9	8.8	.3	2.2	17.2
Connecticut.....	6	5	.6	3.8	.5	.9	3.0	6.4	4.0	10.0	.1	1.1	10.6
Middle Atlantic Div....	64	27	2.8	21.9	2.1	4.1	13.9	37.2	21.4	56.2	1.6	5.9	63.1
New York.....	28	11	1.3	12.0	.9	1.8	6.2	21.2	9.8	30.5	1.8	3.2	36.6
New Jersey.....	7	3	.2	1.3	.2	.3	1.0	2.1	.7	2.8	.3	.6	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	29	13	1.3	8.7	1.0	2.0	6.8	14.0	10.9	23.0	.4	2.1	20.7
North Central Region....	14	9	.9	6.2	.6	1.3	3.9	10.6	5.7	16.1	.8	1.3	11.5
South Region.....	31	21	6.5	43.0	5.6	12.3	33.6	76.6	91.1	167.0	3.5	17.2	201.5
South Atlantic Div....	24	17	5.1	33.4	4.4	9.8	26.7	57.1	78.3	135.4	1.5	15.0	178.4
North Carolina.....	9	5	2.6	17.2	2.3	4.8	13.2	19.1	42.7	63.6	.6	4.0	34.1
West Region.....	17	8	1.0	5.9	.8	1.6	4.8	13.8	9.1	22.5	.2	1.1	8.1

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972				1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Produced and consumed in same establishment	Quantity	Value
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)			
2231- --	WOVEN WOOL FABRICS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	(X)	440.3	(X)	(X)	896.6
22311 11	Finished wool yarn, tops, or raw stock, not combed or spun at the reporting plant.....	Mil. lb..	(X)	41.4	56.2	(X)	42.2	65.7
22312 00	Wool fabrics (gray goods).....	.....	95.1	<sup>1</sup> 16.0	33.3	77.4	(X)	137.3
22313 15	Finished wool apparel fabrics.....	Mil. fin. lin. yd.	80.9	85.6	213.5	(D)	239.3	533.6
22314 15	Finished wool nonapparel fabrics and felts.....	...do....	(NA)	(NA)	80.1	(NA)	(X)	68.9
22315 --	Receipts for Commission Finishing or Sponging of Wool Fabrics....	.....	(X)	(X)	24.4	(X)	(X)	44.8
22315 91	Contract receipts for shrinking, sponging, mending, etc., of wool cloth owned by others.....	.....	(X)	(X)	8.7	(X)	(X)	13.2
22315 92	Contract receipts for job or commission finishing of wool broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. fin. lin. yd.	7.3	7.1	8.0	(X)	33.2	18.5
22315 93	Contract receipts for finishing wool textile, except broadwoven fabrics.....	.....	(X)	(X)	2.8	(X)	(X)	11.6
22315 00	Receipts for commission finishing of wool textiles, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	(X)	4.9	(X)	(X)	1.5
22319 23	Bed and camp blankets, motor robes, etc., wholly or chiefly wool.	Mil. doz.	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 2.2	13.0	(X)	.2	17.5
22310 00	Wool broadwoven fabrics, finished wool fabrics, etc., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	13.6	(X)	(X)	26.3
22310 02	Wool broadwoven fabrics, finished wool fabrics, etc., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	6.2	(X)	(X)	2.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

The Census Bureau publishes detailed quarterly production data for woollen and worsted fabric in Current Industrial Report series M-22T.3. Wool Broadwoven Goods. In a special supplement for the first quarter of 1972, detailed data including prior years information were also published for average weight and width of fabric production. In the M-22T survey, production represents cloth woven during the period and is reported in equivalent finished linear yards. Production, as reported in the census of manufactures, differed from the M-22T concept for several reasons: The census of manufactures data were frequently reported in actual yards; the finished fabrics data represented the quantity of fabrics finished for own account rather than the quantity woven, thus excluding the amount finished on commission; and the census of manufactures reports sometimes covered fiscal years rather than the calendar periods. The summary figures as published in Current Industrial Report series M-22T.3 are shown below.

Product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total production	
			1972	1967
2231210	Woolen and worsted apparel fabrics.....	1,000 fin. lin. yd.	101,801	238,598
2231230	Woolen and worsted nonapparel fabrics.....	...do.....	5,960	11,775
2231250	Woven wool felts.....	1,000 lb.....	7,698	8,464

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this item is imputed.

<sup>2</sup>From 30 to 50 percent of this item is imputed.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2231.--WEAVING AND FINISHING MILLS, WOOL					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	196.2	(X)	608.9
013101	Raw cotton.....	1,000 bales...	-	-	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
229931	Raw wool, mohair, and other animal fibers (scoured weight).....	Million lb....	77.9	55.4	152.7	143.3
229933	Wool tops.....	...do.....	11.3	15.7	53.5	89.9
282305	Rayon and acetate staple and tow.....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 1.4	.7	21.1	12.5
282425	Polyester staple and tow.....	...do.....	10.6	6.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
282421	All other manmade fiber staple and tow, except glass.....	...do.....	12.1	7.1	} 25.5	10.3
010014	All other fibers (silk, jute, reused wool, waste, etc.).....	...do.....	10.0	4.4		
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarns.....	...do.....	} 1.3	1.3	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
282423	Polyester filament yarns.....	...do.....			( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
282402	All other filament yarns, except glass.....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 1.9	1.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
322935	Glass filament yarn and roving.....	...do.....	-	-	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
228101	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	...do.....	39.4	40.7	49.7	66.6
220211	Purchased broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	Mil. lin. yd..	7.2	10.7	61.3	121.1
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....	...do.....	(X)	14.3	(X)	24.7
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	...do.....	(X)	18.2	(X)	36.6
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(X)	19.8	(X)	103.9

-Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>In 1967, these materials were included in all other materials, containers, and supplies consumed, code 970099.

<sup>2</sup>In 1967, polyester staple and tow were included in all other manmade fiber staple and tow, except glass.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2231, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker<sup>1</sup> man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

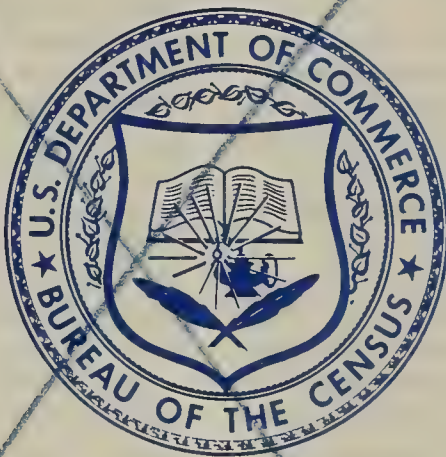


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# PRELIMINARY REPORT

# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

(P)-22A-4 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
December 1973

### Narrow Fabric Mills, SIC 2241

The Narrow Fabric Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in weaving or braiding fabrics 12 inches or narrower in width of cotton, wool, silk, and manmade fibers, including glass fibers.

This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in covering rubber thread.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Narrow Fabric Mills Industry amounted to \$541 million, an increase of 22 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$276 million in 1972 was 29 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 3 percent from 1967 to a total of 27.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$541 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Narrow Fabric Mills Industry, \$17 million were products primary to other industries, and \$41 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 93 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and second-

ary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of narrow fabrics shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$496 million of which \$483 million or 97 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2241, Narrow Fabric Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 96 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

#### Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2241, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series: MA-22G, Narrow Fabrics.

The 1972 data as previously published for this survey are shown in table 3 together with the comparable totals reported in the census of manufactures.

In view of the differences between these figures, a review was undertaken of the data reported in each survey. The difference for woven and braided narrow fabrics resulted from the omission of some plants from the annual survey. These plants are being added to the MA-22G survey and revised detailed data will be included in the 1973 annual report for narrow fabrics.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2241.--NARROW FABRIC MILLS															
1972 Census.....	366	211	27.1	160.5	23.5	47.1	119.3	276.3	264.8	541.1	11.1	(NA)	94.1	93	97
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.6	146.3	21.8	44.1	108.4	284.9	247.5	531.2	10.4	194.2	91.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	27.3	147.4	23.2	46.3	110.5	261.8	254.1	513.7	16.0	207.1	87.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	28.5	143.6	25.3	50.6	112.8	269.4	283.9	553.9	19.0	190.2	87.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	27.9	137.0	25.0	51.2	109.6	257.4	264.7	514.2	15.7	172.5	86.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	384	220	26.2	121.1	23.3	46.7	96.3	214.4	233.7	445.1	15.7	164.3	70.0	94	96
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.0	114.9	22.1	45.3	90.5	201.5	229.9	427.8	16.3	(NA)	67.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	23.4	102.5	20.8	41.9	79.8	185.9	198.7	378.9	12.1	(NA)	59.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	23.0	97.4	20.4	42.3	77.3	177.1	195.8	376.4	10.5	120.0	51.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	384	215	23.2	91.9	20.6	40.6	73.0	172.5	176.8	349.1	6.9	110.0	55.8	91	97
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	26.0	103.3	22.6	47.4	78.5	195.6	185.6	380.7	8.5	102.5	64.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.0	95.1	21.8	44.2	71.4	176.2	170.3	350.4	7.0	(NA)	57.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.6	96.6	22.0	46.2	73.0	169.1	171.6	345.3	6.6	(NA)	56.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	27.6	99.8	24.0	49.7	76.3	181.3	181.6	360.2	10.1	(NA)	56.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	488	242	24.6	85.9	21.5	42.6	65.2	142.6	157.9	301.5	6.3	(NA)	50.9	94	97

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 4 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2241 was 26.0 thousand employees and \$276.3 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 6 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2241.--NARROW FABRIC MILLS													
United States, total..	366	211	27.1	160.5	23.5	47.1	119.3	276.3	264.8	541.1	11.1	26.2	214.4
Northeast Region.....	228	114	14.3	91.0	12.0	24.0	63.3	141.0	125.1	268.1	6.1	15.6	126.1
New England Division....	110	64	7.3	44.8	6.3	12.5	33.0	82.1	68.9	151.6	4.2	8.5	73.8
New Hampshire.....	13	8	.7	4.1	.6	1.2	3.1	12.2	4.3	17.1	.4	.6	8.7
Massachusetts.....	29	13	1.4	8.4	1.2	2.3	6.2	15.8	12.1	27.7	.4	2.1	16.1
Rhode Island.....	51	34	4.3	27.2	3.7	7.5	19.8	46.6	46.3	93.4	2.1	5.0	42.6
Middle Atlantic Division	118	50	7.1	46.2	5.7	11.5	30.3	58.9	56.3	116.6	1.9	7.1	52.3
New York.....	48	13	1.9	16.6	1.1	2.4	7.3	20.3	22.0	42.2	(D)	1.7	18.7
New Jersey.....	27	9	1.0	6.7	.8	1.6	4.8	14.2	9.2	22.9	2	1.1	8.9
Pennsylvania.....	43	28	4.2	22.9	3.8	7.5	18.2	24.4	25.1	51.4	(D)	4.3	24.7
North Central Region.....	18	8	.8	5.7	.7	1.5	4.0	11.6	10.3	21.8	.3	.7	7.3
East North Central Div..	13	4	.6	4.5	.5	1.1	3.0	9.4	9.2	18.5	.3	.5	6.3
West North Central Div..	5	4	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.9	2.2	1.1	3.3	-	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	110	84	11.7	62.4	10.6	21.2	51.0	122.1	126.5	246.7	4.6	9.7	79.0
South Atlantic Division.	94	73	10.1	54.2	9.2	18.5	44.4	106.8	108.7	213.9	4.0	8.1	66.1
Virginia.....	10	8	2.1	11.3	1.9	3.9	9.6	18.4	19.7	37.4	.9	1.8	15.1
North Carolina.....	48	37	3.9	21.8	3.5	7.2	17.5	50.1	44.8	94.3	2.3	3.4	27.5
South Carolina.....	20	17	2.8	14.5	2.6	5.0	12.0	25.3	33.6	58.8	.6	EE	(D)
Florida.....	5	3	.2	1.2	.2	.4	1.0	2.6	3.3	5.5	-	(NA)	(NA)
West Region.....	10	4	.2	1.4	.2	.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	4.4	-	.2	2.0
Pacific Division.....	10	4	.2	1.4	.2	.4	1.1	1.6	2.8	4.4	-	.2	2.0

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees

BB 250 to 499 employees

FF 2,500 employees and over

CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2241- --	NARROW FABRICS, TOTAL.....		(X)	496.5	(X)	411.0
22411 --	Woven Narrow Fabrics:					
22411 00	As reported in the census of manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	337.1	(X)	292.0
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-22G.....		(X)	302.5	(X)	287.2
	Elastic fabrics, woven.....	Mil. lin. yd..	1,584.7	111.7	1,148.0	82.7
	Corset and allied lines:					
22411 02	3/4" and under.....	..do.....	435.0	27.6	303.1	18.5
22411 03	Over 3/4" to 1-1/2".....	..do.....	118.9	10.7	84.0	8.3
22411 04	Over 1-1/2" to 3".....	..do.....	24.4	5.2	21.5	5.3
22411 05	Over 3" to 6".....	..do.....	5.8	2.9	2.6	1.5
22411 06	Over 6" to 12".....	..do.....				
22411 12	Underwear.....	..do.....	609.9	31.5	442.0	23.5
22411 21	Other apparel.....	..do.....	249.3	19.6	219.7	16.9
22411 23	Other uses.....	..do.....	141.4	14.3	75.0	8.6
	Nonelastic fabrics, woven.....		(X)	190.8	(X)	186.4
	Ribbons, woven edge:					
22411 83	Packaged for over-the-counter sale.....	Mil. lin. yd..	97.8	7.0	245.3	6.3
22411 85	All other woven edge ribbons.....	..do.....	368.3	7.9	607.7	12.7
22411 71	Woven labels.....	Mil. labels...	3,250.5	31.8	2,862.9	24.1
	Tapes (weight less than 15 oz. per square yard):					
22411 51	Zipper tape.....	Mil. lin. yd..	1,086.5	20.0	1,568.8	21.5
22411 52	Apparel tape, except zipper tape.....	..do.....	844.1	14.0	1,033.9	18.3
22411 54	Household articles tape.....	..do.....	335.4	5.0	199.8	2.8
22411 56	All other tape.....	..do.....	1,091.9	18.5	790.7	15.3
	Webbing (weight 15 oz. or more per square yard):					
22411 33	Apparel webbing.....	..do.....	48.6	2.9	45.4	2.4
22411 35	Household articles webbing.....	..do.....	221.1	6.4	148.5	5.4
22411 37	Safety belt webbing.....	..do.....	129.9	24.2	115.7	19.3
22411 39	All other webbing.....	..do.....	204.1	26.6	337.7	44.9
22411 98	All other woven nonelastic fabrics.....		(X)	26.5	(X)	13.5
22411 00	Woven narrow fabrics, n.s.k.....		(X)	-	(X)	18.1
22414 --	Braided Narrow Fabrics:					
22414 00	As reported in the census of manufactures.....		(X)	100.1	(X)	71.9
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-22G.....		(X)	94.7	(X)	69.9
22414 11	Braids, elastic.....	Mil. lin. yd..	1,791.4	33.8	1,709.0	25.2
	Braids, nonelastic:					
22414 21	Shoe and corset laces.....	Million lb....	8.9	21.5	4.9	13.7
22414 31	Other nonelastic braids.....	..do.....	(X)	39.4	(X)	23.6
22414 00	Braided narrow fabrics, n.s.k.....		-	-	(X)	7.5
22415 11	Covered rubber thread.....	Million lb....	9.8	41.7	10.8	35.6
22410 00	Narrow fabrics, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	10.3	(X)	6.7
22410 02	Narrow fabrics, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	7.3	(X)	4.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Differences between the data collected in the census of manufactures and the Current Annual Survey MA-22G, Narrow Fabrics, are discussed in the text.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2241.--NARROW FABRIC MILLS					
	Materials consumed, total <sup>1</sup> .....	Million lb....	180.2	161.4	160.1	142.2
228102	Cotton yarns.....	...do.....	85.0	72.4	79.7	64.1
282301	Filament rayon and acetate yarns.....	...do.....	30.4	28.7	28.4	23.6
282411	Filament nylon yarns.....	...do.....	36.3	32.8	32.9	34.8
322933	Filament glass yarns.....	...do.....	3.5	2.2	3.2	1.9
306986	Bare rubber thread.....	...do.....	12.2	13.1	9.0	9.9
282423	Bare spandex thread.....	...do.....	.5	1.5	.3	1.2
224151	Covered rubber thread.....	...do.....	.6	.7	.9	.5
228132	Spun rayon yarns.....	...do.....	2.6	1.6	.9	.7
228144	Saran and olefin yarns.....	...do.....	4.4	2.4	2.3	1.9
228010	Other yarns.....	...do.....	4.7	6.1	2.5	3.6

<sup>1</sup>Yarn consumption data for narrow fabric mills are collected and published annually in Current Industrial Reports series MA-22G, Narrow Fabrics. The information shown in this table is from that report. The yarn consumed in the manufacture of covered rubber thread is not included in the above data.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2241, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Women's Hosiery, Except Socks, SIC 2251**

The Women's Hosiery, Except Socks, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing, or finishing women's and misses' full-length and knee-length hosiery, both seamless and full fashioned, including panty hose.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hosiery, other than women's full-length and knee-length, are classified in industry 2252.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Women's Hosiery, Except Socks, Industry amounted to \$1,001 million, an increase of 20 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$443 million in 1972 was 7 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed a decrease of 14 percent from 1967 to a total of 50 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,001 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Women's Hosiery, Except Socks, Industry, \$53 million were products primary to other industries, and \$53 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 94 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of women's hosiery, except socks, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$903 million of which \$895 million, or 99 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2251, Women's Hosiery, Except Socks, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure to extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2251.--WOMEN'S HOSIERY, EXCEPT SOCKS															
1972 Census .....	314	218	49.9	249.7	43.7	80.3	200.3	443.0	544.9	1,001.3	18.6	(NA)	177.0	94	99
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	56.4	265.3	49.8	87.8	213.0	491.6	589.8	1,112.6	24.5	444.2	206.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	67.3	307.6	60.5	107.1	253.0	600.6	772.4	1,367.9	47.0	446.6	237.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	69.4	310.6	62.6	118.8	258.6	677.9	674.6	1,313.4	50.0	434.9	222.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	64.5	272.5	58.3	110.1	230.2	510.7	532.5	1,025.6	35.0	383.9	166.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	355	257	57.9	230.0	52.4	99.2	190.9	413.0	427.8	835.0	27.5	360.0	141.2	97	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	52.8	197.0	47.9	91.2	163.5	359.7	395.2	733.7	~43.4	(NA)	133.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	52.0	185.1	47.3	88.4	155.2	334.1	354.8	679.7	36.8	(NA)	112.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	49.8	175.9	45.2	86.9	145.1	316.6	330.4	645.2	19.4	295.9	107.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	411	268	51.5	170.9	47.1	87.8	144.1	296.3	313.0	606.6	16.2	293.3	104.4	96	94
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	290.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2251 was 50 thousand employees and \$439 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. \* These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2251.--WOMEN'S HOSIERY, EXCEPT SOCKS													
United States, total.	314	218	49.9	249.7	43.7	80.3	200.3	443.0	544.9	1,001.3	18.6	57.9	413.0
Northeast Region.....	59	29	2.8	14.2	2.3	4.1	10.4	25.4	34.7	62.1	1.1	6.6	46.8
New York.....	11	3	.2	.7	.1	.2	.5	.8	.7	1.5	.1	.4	2.7
South Region.....	243	181	45.2	227.5	39.6	73.2	183.2	397.8	488.7	897.1	16.9	50.4	357.5
South Atlantic Division.	201	148	35.5	180.8	31.0	57.5	145.1	323.1	394.7	727.1	14.2	40.1	288.5
Virginia.....	6	5	1.3	5.9	1.1	1.9	4.2	14.7	9.6	23.9	.8	.9	5.9
North Carolina.....	169	123	29.2	149.5	25.2	46.5	118.6	262.4	332.4	603.5	11.2	35.0	257.2
South Carolina.....	■	9	2.9	15.0	2.7	5.2	13.3	26.9	35.8	65.0	.2	1.9	11.9
Florida.....	5	4	.8	4.1	.7	1.4	3.3	7.6	6.4	12.7	.7	-	-
East South Central Div.	35	27	8.4	39.6	7.4	13.2	31.6	62.6	85.9	150.0	2.1	FF	(D)
Tennessee.....	19	15	4.9	22.9	4.3	7.5	17.8	38.2	61.6	102.6	1.0	5.5	38.4
Mississippi.....	9	7	2.2	10.0	2.0	3.8	9.0	11.6	12.5	24.1	.6	EE	(D)
West South Central Div.	7	6	1.3	7.1	1.2	2.5	6.5	12.1	8.2	20.0	.6	CC	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2251- --	WOMEN'S HOSIERY, EXCEPT SOCKS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	903.3	(X)	805.8
22511 --	Women's Finished Full-Fashioned Stockings.....	1,000 dozen				
		pairs.....	1,577	11.8	3,754	27.9
22511 11	Women's full-fashioned hosiery.....	.....do.....	1,577	11.8	3,754	27.9
22511 00	Women's and misses' finished full-fashioned hosiery, n.s.k.....	.....do.....	-	-	-	-
22513 --	Women's Finished Seamless Hosiery, Full Length and Knee Length....	.....do.....	(NA)	749.0	112,439	554.2
22513 11	Misses' finished knee length socks, all fibers (including campus, bermudas, etc., sizes 8-11).....	.....do.....	3,312	16.4	<sup>e</sup> 7,264	32.8
	Women's and misses' finished seamless stockings.....	.....do.....	(NA)	111.9		
22513 17	Knee length, stretch and nonstretch.....	.....do.....	4,123	16.9		
	Full length, reciprocated heel, nonfancy.....	.....do.....	(NA)	95.0		
	Under 30-denier.....	.....do.....	9,940	65.0		
22513 22	Nonstretch.....	.....do.....	9,940	65.0		
22513 23	Stretch.....	.....do.....				
22513 25	30-denier and heavier.....	.....do.....	1,586	9.1		
22513 27	Support.....	.....do.....	1,307	16.0		
22513 29	All other.....	.....do.....	(S)	4.9		
	Full length, nonreciprocated heel, nonfancy.....	.....do.....	6,324	27.6		
	Under 30-denier.....	.....do.....	5,601	26.2		
22513 32	Nonstretch.....	.....do.....	5,601	26.2		
22513 33	Stretch.....	.....do.....			(NA)	521.2
22513 35	30-denier and heavier, including support.....	.....do.....	254	1.4		
22513 39	All other full length stockings, including fancy stockings 370-needle and finer and stockings knit on less than 370-needle..	.....do.....	469	3.1		
	Pantyhose.....	.....do.....	90,931	608.8		
	Nonfancy, under 30-denier, sheer stretch.....	.....do.....	79,163	515.2		
22513 51	Reciprocated heel.....	.....do.....	15,640	118.4		
22513 53	Nonreciprocated heel.....	.....do.....	63,523	396.8		
	Nonfancy, 30-denier and heavier, opaque stretch.....	.....do.....	9,303	83.6		
22513 55	Reciprocated heel.....	.....do.....	6,194	56.6		
22513 57	Nonreciprocated heel.....	.....do.....	3,109	27.0		
22513 59	Miscellaneous sheers, including fancies, sewed-on legs, waist-connected legs, replaceable legs, nonstretch, etc., and waist-high knit on less than 370-needle.....	.....do.....	2,465	10.0		
22513 00	Women's and misses' finished seamless hosiery, full length and knee length, n.s.k.....	.....do.....	(NA)	1.8	40	0.2
22514 --	Women's Full-Fashioned Hosiery Shipped in the Greige.....	.....do.....	(S)	9.6	2,392	7.9
22514 15	Women's and misses' full-fashioned hosiery shipped in the greige.	.....do.....	(S)	9.6	2,392	* 7.9
22515 --	Women's Seamless Full Length and Knee Length Hosiery Shipped in the Greige.....	.....do.....	30,490	106.0	57,162	145.5
22515 15	Women's and misses' full length and knee length hosiery shipped in the greige.....	.....do.....	30,490	106.0	57,162	145.5
22515 00	Women's and misses' seamless full length and knee length hosiery, n.s.k.....	.....do.....	-	-	-	-
22510 00	Women's full length and knee length hosiery, seamless and full- fashioned, n.s.k., for establishments with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....do.....	(X)	17.6	(X)	33.7
22510 02	Women's full length and knee length hosiery, seamless and full- fashioned, n.s.k., for establishments with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....do.....	(X)	6.0	(X)	3.5
22519 93	Contract receipts for knitting and/or dyeing women's hosiery.....	.....do.....	(X)	13.4	(X)	33.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards.  
<sup>e</sup> From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2251.--WOMEN'S HOSIERY, EXCEPT SOCKS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	465.2	(X)	357.5
225011	Hosiery in the greige.....		(X)	148.0	(X)	119.8
228102	Cotton yarns.....	Million lb....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
228141	Nylon spun yarns.....	do.....	14.4	36.4	(NA)	11.1
282411	Nylon filament yarns.....	do.....	65.6	160.4	<sup>e</sup> 40.3	114.1
228145	Acrylic yarns.....	do.....	2.4	3.0	<sup>e</sup> 1.5	2.7
228011	All other yarns.....	do.....	2.8	10.1	1.9	5.3
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies (including cotton yarns).....		(X)	91.0	(X)	59.8
976000	Materials and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	16.3	(X)	44.7

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>10 to 30 percent of the quantity was estimated.<sup>1</sup>Included with "All other materials, containers, and supplies."<sup>2</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1972 this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2251, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT

# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

(P)-22B-2

February 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Hosiery, N.E.C., SIC 2252

The Hosiery, N.E.C. Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing, or finishing hosiery, except women's and misses' full-length and knee-length seamless and full-fashioned hosiery.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Hosiery, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$600 million, an increase of 9 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$295 million in 1972 was 28 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 16 percent from 1967 to a total of 32.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$600 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Hosiery, N.E.C., Industry, \$33 million were products primary to other industries, and \$25 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 94 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of hosiery, n.s.k., shipped by all the producers in 1972 was \$578 million of which \$542 million, or 94 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2252, Hosiery, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2252.--HOSIERY, N.E.C.															
1972 Census.....	414	268	32.6	159.5	29.3	53.8	128.5	294.9	309.2	599.8	12.5	(NA)	91.4	94	94
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	33.5	150.7	30.1	53.4	120.0	275.4	322.8	604.6	17.5	177.1	90.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.4	152.3	32.2	56.0	123.3	257.2	316.9	574.6	*18.2	172.4	96.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.5	153.9	34.2	61.7	126.2	275.1	358.8	632.4	*17.1	160.2	107.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.1	143.8	34.0	61.5	118.5	247.3	337.8	582.1	10.4	145.1	95.0	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	448	290	39.0	136.9	35.8	64.5	113.2	230.7	322.2	550.1	9.4	144.5	92.2	90	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	44.0	144.3	40.6	75.9	118.7	246.8	335.2	576.4	17.5	(NA)	93.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	45.6	144.4	42.3	78.7	120.1	245.8	315.6	553.7	12.1	(NA)	88.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.2	127.8	39.3	71.5	106.9	197.6	275.3	474.0	*9.9	125.4	73.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	528	338	43.3	124.1	40.1	71.3	104.5	192.2	258.4	451.1	6.2	117.3	78.2	91	■
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	110.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2252 was 36 thousand employees and \$309 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2252.--HOSIERY, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	414	268	32.6	159.5	29.3	53.8	128.5	294.9	309.2	599.8	12.5	39.0	230.7
Northeast Region.....	39	25	3.3	18.7	2.8	4.9	13.7	38.8	24.9	63.1	1.5	4.2	29.2
New England Division...	7	7	.5	2.4	.4	.7	1.6	5.6	3.9	9.6	(D)	.4	2.0
Middle Atlantic Div....	32	18	2.9	16.3	2.4	4.2	12.1	33.3	21.0	53.6	(D)	3.3	24.9
Pennsylvania.....	21	12	2.1	12.0	1.8	2.9	8.5	23.3	16.1	38.9	.8	2.4	16.4
North Central Region....	6	5	.9	4.5	.7	1.2	3.4	8.8	6.2	14.3	.1	EE	(D)
South Region.....	369	238	28.4	136.4	25.7	47.6	111.4	247.2	278.1	522.4	10.8	33.5	194.6
South Atlantic Division.	312	190	22.0	108.6	20.3	37.4	88.9	200.4	227.1	425.7	8.2	26.4	148.2
Virginia.....	7	5	.6	3.0	.6	1.0	2.3	5.4	5.5	10.9	.1	.7	3.9
North Carolina.....	277	171	19.0	94.8	17.7	32.5	77.5	178.0	203.2	379.5	7.4	22.5	129.7
South Carolina.....	5	2	.2	.8	.2	.4	.8	1.8	2.6	4.5	-	.2	.9
Georgia.....	18	13	1.9	9.0	1.7	3.1	7.6	12.9	14.5	27.1	.5	2.2	10.0
Tennessee.....	40	29	4.4	20.4	3.9	7.3	16.1	32.9	38.6	71.1	1.5	5.7	38.9

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967 <sup>1</sup>	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2252- --	HOSIERY, N.E.C., TOTAL <sup>2</sup> .....		149,051	578.2	(X)	454.5
22522 --	Men's Finished Seamless Hosiery <sup>3</sup> .....	1,000 dozen pairs	58,129	281.3	52,333	238.3
	Men's finished seamless hosiery (sizes 10 and up):					
	Anklelets (including slack socks, crew socks, athletic socks, etc.):					
22522 23	Cotton and/or wool.....	...do....	20,630	83.3	52,333	238.3
22522 25	Manmade fibers.....	...do....	24,800	132.1		
	Midcalf (including half-hose):					
22522 33	Cotton and/or wool.....	...do....	e 7,954	41.2		
22522 35	Manmade fibers.....	...do....				
22522 41	Knee (including bermudas, campus, etc.).....	...do....	3,320	17.8		
22522 98	All other, including footsocks.....	...do....				
22522 00	Men's finished seamless hosiery, n.s.k.....	...do....	4 1,425	6.9		
22523 --	All Other Finished Seamless Hosiery <sup>3</sup> .....	...do....	54,559	185.6	(NA)	131.7
	Women's, misses', girls' and boys' anklelets (including slack socks, crew socks, athletic socks, etc.):					
22523 11	Cotton and/or wool.....	...do....	9,556	26.5	10,795	37.8
22523 17	Manmade fibers.....	...do....	10,795	37.8		
	Girls' and boys':					
	Knee (including bermudas, campus, etc.):					
22523 21	Cotton and/or wool.....	...do....	3,148	11.5	(NA)	131.7
22523 27	Manmade fibers.....	...do....	e 8,483	37.3		
22523 31	All other, including footsocks, stockings, and waist-highs....	...do....	e 4,007	15.3		
	Infants' and children's finished hosiery (sizes 3-8-1/2):					
	Anklelets (including slack socks, crew socks, athletic socks, etc.):					
22523 51	Cotton and/or wool.....	...do....	4,913	12.3	8,971	16.9
22523 57	Manmade fibers.....	...do....	7,836	24.0		
22523 61	Knee (including bermudas, campus, etc.).....	...do....	1,833	6.9		
22523 81	All other, including footsocks, stockings, and waist-highs....	...do....	3,371	11.9		
22523 00	Finished seamless hosiery, n.s.k.....	...do....	4 617	2.1		
22524 --	Seamless Hosiery (Except Women's Full Length and Knee Length) Shipped in the Greige.....	...do....	27,883	78.4	22,896	61.0
22524 25	Men's, all types (sizes 10 and up).....	...do....	17,184	55.3	13,925	44.1
22524 41	Women's, misses', girls' and boys'.....	...do....	e 4,305	10.6	8,971	16.9
22524 51	Children's and infants'.....	...do....	e 6,181	11.9		
22524 00	Seamless hosiery shipped in the greige, n.s.k.....	...do....	213	.6	-	-
22520 00	Hosiery, except women's full length and knee length hosiery, n.s.k., for establishments with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	4 6,805	26.4	(X)	17.6
22520 02	Hosiery, except women's full length and knee length hosiery, n.s.k., for establishments with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	4 1,675	6.5	(X)	5.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. e 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Product descriptions for 1972 have been revised and are not directly comparable with 1967. Detailed product information for 1967 is published in Volume II, Part I, of the 1967 Census of Manufactures.

<sup>2</sup>The aggregate as shown includes a substantial amount of duplication. The value of hosiery shipped in the greige is, in effect, counted twice; once as a shipment of the establishment producing greige goods to the dyeing and finishing plant and again in the finished hosiery shipped by the dyeing and finishing plant.

<sup>3</sup>A comparison of the census estimates for each of the detailed item descriptions as shown with information published by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers does indicate significant differences in several instances. Some of the differences can be accounted for by those firms included in the n.s.k. categories.

<sup>4</sup>Quantity estimated based on the unit value relationship of reported products in the product class.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2252.--HOSIERY, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	286.8	(X)	270.9
225011	Hosiery in the greige.....		(X)	76.1	(X)	69.6
228102	Cotton yarns.....	Million lb....	42.2	34.0	56.4	40.3
228141	Nylon spun yarns.....	..do.....	10.6	15.7	5.4	10.4
282411	Nylon filament yarns.....	..do.....	24.7	39.2	15.9	30.6
228145	Acrylic yarns.....	..do.....	22.7	33.2	13.9	23.8
228011	All other yarns.....	..do.....	11.0	18.0	10.0	20.3
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	43.0	(X)	50.0
976000	Materials and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	27.6	(X)	25.9

(X) Not applicable.      n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.      n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2252, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT

# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

(P)-22B-3  
March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Knit Outerwear Mills, SIC 2253

The Knit Outerwear Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting outerwear from yarn or in manufacturing outerwear from knit fabric produced in the same establishment. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in handknitting outerwear for the trade.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing outerwear from purchased knit fabric are classified in SIC Major Group 23.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Knit Outerwear Mills Industry amounted to \$1,701 million, an increase of 32 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$812 million in 1972 was 34 percent above value added in 1967.

Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 1 percent from 1967 to a total of 74.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,701 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Knit Outerwear Mills Industry, \$71 million were products primary to other industries, and \$74 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 93 percent in 1967.

The total value of knitted outerwear shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,547 million of which \$1,556 million, or 61 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 65 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2253.--KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS															
1972 Census.....	915	545	74.4	429.7	65.1	122.5	323.8	811.9	905.7	1,700.6	46.0	(NA)	264.2	96	61
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	73.9	394.9	65.2	119.1	297.3	643.7	711.6	1,341.6	47.9	362.0	225.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	73.4	362.2	64.2	118.0	271.8	582.6	620.4	1,226.1	37.8	346.8	185.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	80.6	409.2	70.2	132.5	307.7	667.0	733.7	1,395.9	41.4	339.4	206.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	80.9	403.2	70.3	135.1	305.8	681.9	756.9	1,407.6	28.2	307.6	208.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,179	650	73.8	343.5	64.2	122.3	261.4	604.9	685.0	1,288.0	28.5	280.0	176.6	93	65
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	77.0	330.2	67.3	131.1	257.3	572.4	696.7	1,273.1	49.4	(NA)	184.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	74.6	310.5	65.2	126.5	245.1	570.8	714.8	1,262.3	25.2	(NA)	181.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	73.2	289.6	64.0	124.9	222.7	496.0	636.2	1,123.3	16.7	178.9	176.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,185	666	68.6	266.6	60.7	113.6	205.8	463.6	586.9	1,045.5	17.3	160.7	135.5	93	68
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	67.5	257.5	59.3	112.7	196.6	441.9	538.3	977.8	13.0	143.6	127.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	64.2	234.6	56.3	103.5	177.5	399.5	507.8	903.0	11.9	(NA)	113.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	63.8	226.0	55.9	103.3	172.7	395.4	449.1	894.6	11.2	(NA)	102.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	66.5	227.0	58.1	110.3	173.5	381.4	535.0	917.0	14.6	(NA)	102.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	1,123	633	60.6	204.0	52.6	97.6	154.8	339.9	473.1	813.6	11.2	(NA)	96.7	91	77

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2253 was 79 thousand employees and \$802 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2253.--KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS													
United States, total.	915	545	74.4	429.7	65.1	122.5	323.8	811.9	905.7	1,700.6	46.0	73.8	604.9
Northeast Region.....	704	425	42.6	260.7	37.2	69.5	194.3	492.1	547.1	1,031.1	21.7	46.8	402.2
New England Division...	32	23	4.9	27.6	4.0	7.2	19.0	55.2	41.4	113.3	1.5	5.3	35.2
New Hampshire.....	4	4	1.6	7.7	1.3	2.4	6.4	19.1	23.0	36.9	.5	1.1	8.0
Massachusetts.....	17	12	2.6	15.6	2.1	3.7	9.4	29.2	34.8	64.7	.9	2.8	20.0
Middle Atlantic Div....	672	402	37.7	233.1	33.2	62.2	175.2	436.8	484.2	917.8	20.3	41.5	365.7
New York.....	485	281	20.4	131.8	18.1	34.3	101.2	239.7	314.5	551.0	13.0	22.5	203.6
New Jersey.....	90	19	3.6	21.3	3.2	5.9	16.8	42.7	23.1	65.8	1.7	5.3	18.1
Pennsylvania.....	97	72	13.6	79.9	11.8	22.1	57.3	154.3	146.7	301.0	5.5	13.7	113.7
North Central Region....	30	19	1.1	25.3	3.5	6.3	18.9	42.5	32.5	72.2	2.0	3.9	29.0
Wisconsin.....	6	5	.9	5.5	.8	1.1	3.1	10.2	6.1	16.2	.2	1.0	7.4
South Region.....	113	66	24.7	128.2	21.7	41.8	98.4	251.5	299.3	545.1	19.8	20.1	116.2
Virginia.....	10	9	6.6	33.7	5.9	11.1	26.0	52.3	53.8	106.7	6.1	FF	(D)
North Carolina.....	62	33	8.3	41.1	7.0	13.4	29.1	92.4	76.7	166.2	2.6	7.2	50.9
West Region.....	68	35	3.0	15.4	2.7	4.9	12.2	25.8	26.8	52.2	2.4	2.9	27.5

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2253- --	KNIT OUTERWEAR, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,547.4	(X)	1,538.8
22531 -- 23292 -- 23393 -- 23690 --	Sweaters, Knit Jackets, and Jerseys.....	1,000 dozen...	13,626	653.8	13,767	589.4
	Men's and boys':					
	As reported in the census of manufacturers <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	5,271	254.0	4,453	232.6
22531 10	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	4,159	197.7	4,037	208.1
23292 60	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	1,112	56.3	416	24.5
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	4,783	242.2	4,244	232.6
	Women's, misses' and juniors':					
	As reported in the census of manufacturers <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	6,787	347.7	6,732	291.0
22531 30	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	5,408	274.1	5,982	248.8
23393 30	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	1,379	73.6	750	42.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	5,589	282.2	6,655	288.3
	Girls', teenage girls', children's, and infants' including infants' sacques:					
	As reported in the census of manufacturers <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	1,408	44.5	2,469	60.9
22531 60	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	914	30.6	1,611	44.2
23690 70	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	494	13.9	858	16.7
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	1,447	45.0	2,312	55.0
22531 00	Sweaters, jackets, jerseys, pullovers, and sacques, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 160	7.6	<sup>2</sup> 113	4.9
22532 -- 23212 -- 23312 -- 23612 --	Knit Outerwear Sport Shirts, Including Sweatshirts.....	...do.....	44,274	1,159.4	27,390	496.3
	Men's and boys':					
	As reported in the census of manufacturers.....	...do.....	25,715	626.9	16,262	288.0
22532 10	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	11,525	217.5	8,719	158.8
23212 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	14,190	409.4	7,543	129.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	24,055	564.7	16,705	286.8
	Women's, misses', and juniors':					
	As reported in the census of manufacturers.....	...do.....	10,055	401.9	4,166	124.4
22532 30	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	2,451	88.9	<sup>6</sup> 1,053	23.3
23312 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	7,604	313.0	3,113	101.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	5,186	186.1	3,941	112.6
	Girls', teenage girls', children's, and infants':					
	As reported in the census of manufacturers.....	...do.....	8,447	129.4	6,939	83.5
22532 40	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	1,302	19.5	2,220	28.4
23612 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	7,145	109.9	4,719	55.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	8,320	129.6	6,587	78.7
22532 00	Knit outerwear sport shirts, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 57	1.2	<sup>2</sup> 23	.4
22533 -- 23292 -- 23393 -- 23690 --	All Other Knit Outerwear, Not Listed Above.....	...do.....	8,685	427.7	(X)	225.0
	Women's, misses', and juniors':					
22533 11	Dresses.....	...do.....	5,429	334.6		174.3
22533 13	Suits.....	...do.....	406	82.2	962	130.3
22533 15	Slacks, jeans, and dungarees.....	...do.....	483	94.3		
22533 16	Swimwear.....	...do.....	504	32.1		
22533 17	Blouses and shirts, knit other than outerwear sport shirts.....	...do.....	85	4.6	(X)	44.0
22533 19	All other knit outerwear, not listed above.....	...do.....	500	39.4		
	Men's and boys':					
22533 31	Suits.....	...do.....	3,451	82.0		
22533 33	Trousers.....	...do.....	1,571	36.9	(X)	22.7
22533 35	Shirts, knit other than outerwear sport shirts.....	...do.....	-	-		
22533 39	All other knit outerwear (swimwear, etc.).....	...do.....	152	8.5	(X)	22.7
			610	15.4		
			809	13.0		
22533 60	Girls', teenage girls', children's, and infants' playgarments, etc.	...do.....	1,553	49.7	1,514	27.6
22533 00	Other knit outerwear products, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 132	6.5	(X)	.4
22530 00	Knit outerwear products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. See note.....	...do.....	(X)	83.0	(X)	85.3
22530 02	Knit outerwear products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. See note.....	...do.....	(X)	16.8	(X)	11.7
22539 11	Contract receipts for knitting and/or dyeing knit outerwear products owned by others.....	...do.....	(X)	206.7	(X)	131.1

See footnotes on next page.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

Footnotes for table 3.

Note: Data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments are included in the code ending with "002" and are further discussed in the text. Such establishments were usually mailed a "short form" in the 1963 Census of Manufactures. These short forms typically provided for coding products to the product class level (5 digits) followed by "00" rather than only to the 4-digit level followed by "000." Therefore, the 1963 "n.s.k." (000) figure is not strictly comparable to the total of the two "n.s.k." (000 and 002) figures in 1967.

In addition to the 1967 "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, in both the 1972 and 1967 censuses of manufactures, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. X) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Data for sweaters, knit jackets, and jerseys are not directly comparable to the information in census series MA-23A. The census of manufactures figures include knit jackets and jerseys, whereas the MA-23A data exclude these products. See Current Industrial Reports series MA-23A for product detail.

<sup>2</sup>Quantity estimated based on other products reported in this product class.

<sup>3</sup>Due to definitional problems, many manufacturers have reported knit outerwear sport shirt production as blouses and shirts on Census Form MA-23A. This problem is being discussed with the respondents. Revised data will be shown in the annual report MA-23A for 1973, as well as in the final census reports.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2253.--KNIT OUTERWEAR MILLS					
	Material, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	634.7	(X)	495.0
225078	Knitted fabrics, purchased.....	Million lb....	<sup>1</sup> 10.0	20.8	<sup>2</sup> 15.9	21.5
228110	Carded cotton yarns.....	..do.....	38.6	32.6	53.6	32.3
228120	Combed cotton yarns.....	..do.....	39.9	43.7	19.9	20.3
228130	Rayon and acetate spun yarns.....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 6.2	6.2	<sup>3</sup> 17.0	11.2
228141	Nylon spun yarns.....	..do.....	9.4	19.2	<sup>1</sup> 8.6	19.0
228143	Polyester spun yarn.....	..do.....	47.4	74.7	(NA)	(NA)
228145	Acrylic yarns.....	..do.....	44.8	79.5	44.9	86.8
228301	Wool yarns.....	..do.....	22.9	55.8	29.7	75.7
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarns.....	..do.....	1.4	1.7	(NA)	4.1
282411	Nylon filament yarns.....	..do.....	21.4	31.8	8.9	18.8
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....	..do.....	34.5	60.8	(NA)	(NA)
228013	All other yarns.....	..do.....	21.6	17.1	15.0	33.0
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....	..do.....	(X)	108.9	(X)	85.5
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	..do.....	(X)	81.9	(X)	86.8

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>10 to 50 percent of the quantity was estimated.

<sup>2</sup>Over 50 percent of the quantity was estimated.

<sup>3</sup>30 to 50 percent of the quantity was estimated.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2253, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Knit Underwear Mills, SIC 2254**

The Knit Underwear Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting underwear and nightwear from yarn, or in manufacturing underwear and nightwear from knit fabric produced in the same establishment.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' underwear from woven or purchased knit fabrics are classified in industry 2322, Men's and Boys' Underwear.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing Women's, misses', juniors', and children's underwear from woven or purchased knit fabrics are classified in industry 2341, Women's and Children's Underwear.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Knit Underwear Mills Industry amounted to \$537 million, an increase of 21 percent compared with

1967. Value added by manufacture at \$240 million in 1972 was 20 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 16 percent from 1967 to a total of 25.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$537 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Knit Underwear Mills Industry, \$55 million were products primary to other industries, and \$43 million were receipts for contract work and miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 89 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 85 percent in 1967.

The total value of knit underwear and nightwear shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$470 million of which \$439 million or 93 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2254, Knit Underwear Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 91 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2254.--KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS															
1972 Census.....	87	74	25.9	130.7	23.9	44.2	109.9	240.1	285.4	536.7	6.7	(NA)	79.5	89	93
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.3	125.0	22.6	41.3	97.8	196.1	247.5	449.9	5.7	103.0	93.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	25.0	117.6	21.6	38.3	87.7	179.6	250.5	437.3	*6.3	106.7	104.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	32.0	137.0	28.4	51.6	108.0	219.3	287.9	501.4	11.4	123.3	112.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	32.0	132.1	28.7	55.1	105.8	230.2	278.9	497.9	7.5	112.7	121.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	113	97	30.7	115.2	27.2	49.3	87.7	201.4	250.7	445.3	7.2	108.5	101.0	85	91
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	32.3	118.4	28.8	54.3	92.5	199.6	252.3	448.2	8.3	(NA)	100.5	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	31.1	111.3	27.8	52.3	87.3	183.3	240.5	417.5	7.4	(NA)	94.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	29.1	102.4	26.0	49.5	81.5	173.2	220.9	392.5	5.4	83.9	85.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	118	104	28.4	95.9	25.6	48.1	76.1	170.7	200.4	364.8	4.8	79.9	84.3	89	91
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	29.0	94.2	25.9	48.7	73.0	157.2	212.6	368.3	4.1	76.0	86.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	27.9	87.7	25.0	46.1	68.1	145.1	187.4	333.4	3.9	(NA)	78.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	28.5	87.9	25.6	47.5	68.7	137.6	169.1	304.0	5.4	(NA)	70.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	31.9	98.6	28.7	55.2	78.9	162.9	197.8	359.5	4.7	(NA)	70.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	141	123	29.2	84.8	25.8	47.3	67.6	145.6	166.7	310.8	5.9	(NA)	62.7	89	89

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 11 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2254 was 25 thousand employees and \$253 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2254.--KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS													
United States, total.....	87	74	25.9	130.7	23.9	44.2	109.9	240.1	285.4	536.7	6.7	30.7	201.4
South Region.....	30	27	17.4	83.0	16.7	31.4	75.1	150.2	145.7	302.9	4.2	FF	(D)
North Carolina.....	13	10	5.1	21.9	4.9	9.4	20.0	28.1	54.3	92.2	1.5	6.7	44.9
Mississippi.....	4	4	1.1	4.9	1.0	1.8	4.2	8.4	5.8	13.8	.2	1.7	8.1

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
 BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
 CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2254- --	KNIT UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	469.6	(X)	396.7
22541 --	Men's and Boys' Knit Underwear and Nightwear.....	1,000 dozen...	44,668	342.7	37,299	271.0
22541 10	Men's and boys' knit underwear.....	...do.....	(X)	(2)	36,958	263.8
22541 20	Men's and boys' knit nightwear.....	...do.....			341	7.2
22542 00	Women's and children's knit underwear.....	...do.....	10,654	74.7	14,139	76.5
22543 00	Women's and children's knit nightwear.....	...do.....	2,946	46.8	2,839	45.5
22540 00	Knit underwear and nightwear, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	4.9	(X)	3.4
22540 02	Knit underwear and nightwear, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	.5	(X)	.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>The data included in this table are only for products made by knitting mills. The 1972 and 1967 quantity and value data for each of the products, including output of the cut-and-sew establishments, will be shown in the following preliminary publications: Men's and Boys' Nightwear (SIC code 2321); Men's and Boys' Underwear (SIC code 2322); Women's and Children's Underwear and Nightwear (SIC code 2341).

<sup>2</sup>Included with 2254000 in order to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2254.--KNIT UNDERWEAR MILLS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	208.9	(X)	193.9
225078	Knitted fabrics, purchased.....	Million lb....	(NA)	16.4	30.3	19.6
228110	Carded cotton yarns.....	...do.....	78.5	51.7	61.2	37.5
228120	Combed cotton yarns.....	...do.....	42.9	37.3	75.9	63.4
228000	Manmade fiber yarns, filament and spun.....	...do.....	(NA)	45.0	(1)	(1)
228013	All other yarns.....	...do.....	15.0	<sup>2</sup> 14.3	7.8	9.8
970099	All other materials, parts, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	35.8	(X)	<sup>3</sup> 55.2
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	(X)	8.4	(X)	8.4

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Included with "All other materials, ...," product code 970099.

<sup>2</sup>Includes wool yarns for 1972.

<sup>3</sup>Includes wool and manmade fiber filament and spun yarns.

<sup>4</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data for 1972 and 1967. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2254, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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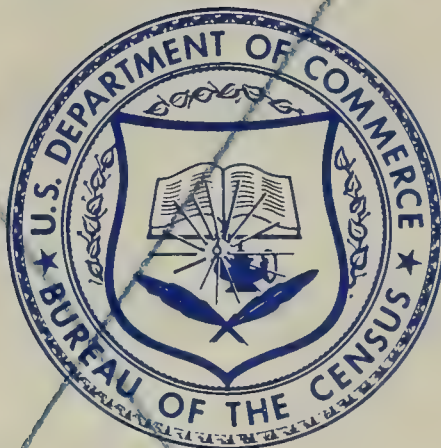


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## Circular Knit Fabric Mills, SIC 2257

The Circular Knit Fabric Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting circular (tubular) fabric, or in dyeing or finishing circular (tubular) knit fabric.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing, or finishing warp fabric are classified in industry 2258.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, under the classification system followed in the 1967 census, were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: 2257, Circular Knit Fabric, and 2258, Warp Knit Fabric. Table 1B presents historical data for these industries.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Circular Knit Fabric Mills Industry amounted to \$2,715 million. Value added by manufacture was \$1,003 million and

average employment in the industry was 65.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,715 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Circular Knit Fabric Mills Industry, \$178 million were products primary to other industries, and \$92 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 93 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent is called the "specialization ratio" for the industry.

The total value of circular knit fabric (including commission receipts) shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,662 million of which \$2,445 million, or 92 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2257, Circular Knit Fabric Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage is called the "coverage ratio."

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1A. General Statistics: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, mmw	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	INDUSTRY 2257.--CIRCULAR KNIT FABRIC MILLS														
1972 Census .....	697	411	65.5	476.9	55.0	116.8	350.5	1,002.9	1,737.8	2,714.8	257.8	(NA)	328.5	93	92

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 1B. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
KNIT FABRIC MILLS (OLD SIC 2256) <sup>1</sup>															
1972 Census.....	896	564	87.6	635.3	73.1	155.8	470.1	1,314.4	2,431.4	3,701.8	304.6	(NA)	494.2	(NA)	(NA)
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	63.3	424.9	53.3	114.5	313.5	1,027.6	1,792.6	2,774.8	178.9	800.8	369.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	50.8	311.8	42.6	90.4	226.9	691.2	1,446.8	2,104.1	86.6	604.8	281.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	43.5	261.9	36.4	76.7	192.0	572.8	1,159.4	1,708.0	73.0	495.3	234.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	38.6	223.4	32.3	69.1	166.9	497.0	1,019.3	1,495.8	52.1	(S)	202.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	541	294	36.3	197.5	30.7	65.5	145.6	441.8	925.2	1,362.2	45.5	(S)	166.5	97	92
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.0	164.3	27.1	58.3	119.2	396.1	776.6	1,143.6	59.5	(NA)	159.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.3	140.2	23.9	51.6	102.8	333.3	694.3	1,017.3	28.2	(NA)	125.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	26.9	130.1	22.9	49.8	97.2	280.6	628.8	902.3	25.3	175.3	109.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	518	243	25.0	117.5	21.4	46.5	88.3	252.9	569.0	819.4	18.4	157.3	96.9	95	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.5	97.7	17.5	37.9	71.7	204.5	447.4	655.5	16.3	138.9	69.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.4	92.2	17.5	37.2	68.2	191.7	427.1	626.1	12.5	(NA)	63.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.3	83.8	16.5	34.6	62.5	168.7	382.6	553.5	8.7	(NA)	62.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.4	82.3	16.8	35.8	62.4	180.3	369.2	536.5	9.8	(NA)	61.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	357	181	18.4	73.9	15.7	32.3	55.7	14.4	336.1	487.2	7.1	(NA)	56.0	94	90

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2256 was 80 thousand employees and \$1,212 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review.

<sup>1</sup>The statistics for this industry as classified under the system followed in the 1967 census were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: 2257, Circular Knit Fabric Mills, and 2258, Warp Knit Fabric Mills. The data shown above represent the combination of the two new industries.



TABLE 2. General Statistics by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	
	INDUSTRY 2257.--CIRCULAR KNIT FABRIC MILLS										
United States, total.	697	411	65.5	476.9	55.0	116.8	350.5	1,002.9	1,737.8	2,714.8	257.8
Northeast Region.....	410	199	22.9	190.8	18.6	38.7	135.9	401.6	634.4	1,031.5	56.5
New England Division...	38	28	6.4	45.2	5.3	10.6	32.7	90.2	105.8	195.4	9.0
Massachusetts.....	19	15	3.6	25.9	3.0	6.2	18.8	57.3	75.7	132.3	3.9
Rhode Island.....	10	6	1.9	13.0	1.5	2.7	9.1	22.5	25.8	48.4	4.7
Connecticut.....	3	2	.5	3.2	.4	.9	2.2	5.8	3.1	8.8	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	372	171	16.5	145.6	13.3	28.1	103.2	311.4	528.6	836.1	47.5
New York.....	227	97	7.0	66.6	5.2	11.1	42.1	162.6	289.0	440.2	22.2
New Jersey.....	83	37	5.7	50.7	4.8	10.1	39.7	95.6	155.1	257.9	17.6
Pennsylvania.....	62	37	3.8	28.3	3.3	6.9	21.4	53.2	84.5	138.0	7.7
North Central Region....	14	11	2.5	18.2	2.1	4.3	14.0	31.8	33.2	64.4	1.9
East North Central Div.	9	6	1.6	12.1	1.3	2.8	9.1	24.9	21.4	46.1	.6
West North Central Div.	5	5	.9	6.1	.8	1.6	4.9	6.9	11.8	18.4	1.3
South Region.....	253	189	39.0	259.9	33.4	71.9	194.8	535.4	1,034.6	1,550.6	193.2
South Atlantic Division	227	171	35.3	237.6	30.1	65.5	177.7	477.3	927.7	1,389.1	185.5
North Carolina.....	167	124	23.1	153.3	19.5	42.1	112.5	322.0	557.2	870.0	100.2
South Carolina.....	33	29	6.0	43.2	5.2	11.5	31.2	84.6	178.3	259.2	55.3
Georgia.....	8	5	1.6	11.0	1.4	3.0	8.8	15.3	56.4	69.6	12.9
Texas.....	4	2	.1	.5	.1	.1	.3	.6	1.3	1.8	.1
West Region.....	20	12	1.1	8.0	.9	1.9	5.8	34.1	35.6	68.3	6.2
Pacific Division.....	20	12	1.1	8.0	.9	1.9	5.8	34.1	35.6	68.3	6.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 3A. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2257- --	CIRCULAR KNIT FABRICS, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	(X)	2,661.7	(X)	794.4
22571 00	Greige goods, except hosiery.....	...do.....	102.6	163.1	30.3	30.8
	Finished circular knit fabric.....	...do.....	942.2	2,009.5	373.2	663.9
22572 00	Underwear and nightwear fabric.....	...do.....	64.6	78.7	373.2	663.9
22573 00	Outerwear fabric.....	...do.....	661.0	1,585.9		
22573 40	Single knit.....	...do.....	172.4	373.5		
22573 50	Double knit.....	...do.....	488.6	1,212.4		
22574 00	High pile finished fabric.....	...do.....	102.9	185.4		
22576 00	All other circular knit finished fabric.....	...do.....	113.7	159.5		
22570 00	Knit fabric, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	94.9	(X)	199.7
22570 02	Knit fabric, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	20.7		
22579 15	Receipts for commission knitting and/or dyeing knit fabric.....	.....	(X)	373.5		

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00." or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Estimate for comparative purposes as separate information between warp and circular type mills for those cells was not collected.



TABLE 3B. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972

(As shown in CIR Series MQ-22K, Shipments of Knit Cloth, Including Interplant Transfers, Summary for 1972)

Product class code	Item	Unit of measure	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
			1972	
2257--	CIRCULAR-KNIT CLOTH, TOTAL.....	Million lb.....	878.7	1,791.3
22571 00	Knit cloth in the greige <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	99.3	140.5
22570 10	Finished knit cloth <sup>2</sup> .....	...do.....	779.4	1,650.8
	Underwear and nightwear fabrics.....	...do.....	68.7	(NA)
	Outerwear fabric.....	...do.....	509.3	(NA)
	High-pile fabric.....	...do.....	79.5	(NA)
	All other circular knit finished fabric.....	...do.....	108.0	(NA)
	Finished knit cloth, n.s.k.....	...do.....	13.9	(NA)

(NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Approximately 90 percent of the circular knit fabric shipped in the greige is finished in other plants and reported by them as finished. Therefore, some duplication exists in the total shown for circular knit fabric.<sup>2</sup>An extensive review of the reports, CIR Series MQ-22K, Shipments of Knit Cloth, indicates that a number of companies which knit cloth are not included in that survey. These companies' data account for the majority of the differences between the data published on the CIR Series MQ-22K and the Census of Manufactures.

Table 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2257.--CIRCULAR KNIT FABRIC MILLS			
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,449.7
225078	Knitted fabrics, purchased.....	Million lb.....	42.6	73.2
282014	Manmade fibers, staple and tow.....	...do.....	124.7	61.3
013101	Raw cotton.....	Million bales.....	106.2	17.4
027111	Raw wool.....	Million lb.....	(D)	(D)
228110	Carded cotton yarns.....	...do.....	67.0	51.4
228120	Combed cotton yarns.....	...do.....	95.9	93.4
228130	Rayon and acetate spun yarns.....	...do.....	12.1	9.0
228141	Nylon spun yarns.....	...do.....	6.5	6.6
228143	Polyester spun yarns.....	...do.....	158.6	197.0
228145	Acrylic yarns.....	...do.....	49.9	57.7
228301	Wool yarns.....	...do.....	5.0	12.7
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarns.....	...do.....	7.9	4.4
282411	Nylon filament yarns.....	...do.....	27.0	40.5
282423	Polyester filament yarns.....	...do.....	345.0	484.4
228013	All other yarns.....	...do.....	22.0	23.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	268.6
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	48.6

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. These data are included in material code 970099, all other materials, containers, and supplies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2257, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

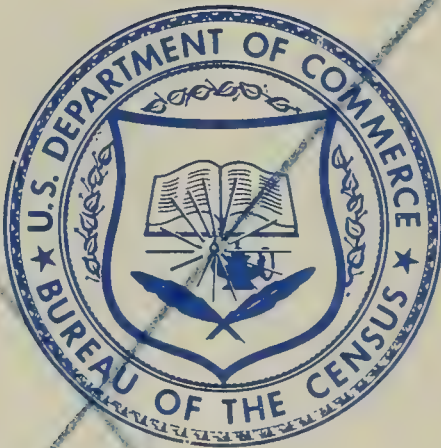


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-22B-6

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Warp Knit Fabric Mills, SIC 2258

The Warp Knit Fabric Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting warp (flat fabric), or in dyeing or finishing warp (flat) knit fabric.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting, dyeing, or finishing circular fabric are classified in industry 2257.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the classification system followed in the 1967 census were split, as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, into two separate industries: Circular Knit Fabric Mills, 2257, and Warp Knit Fabric Mills, 2258. Table 1B shows data for these two industries on a consolidated basis and also presents historical information.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Warp Knit Fabric Mills Industry amounted to \$987 million. Value

added by manufacture was \$312 million in 1972 and average employment in the industry was 22.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$987 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Warp Knit Fabric Mills Industry, \$103 million were products primary to other industries, and \$13 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 89 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary.

The total value of warp knit fabrics (including commission receipts) shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$926 million of which \$871 million, or 94 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2258, Warp Knit Fabric Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1A. General Statistics: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2258.--WARP KNIT FABRIC MILLS														
1972 Census.....	199	153	22.1	158.4	18.1	39.0	119.6	311.5	693.5	987.0	46.8	(NA)	165.7	81	94

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 1B. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	KNIT FABRIC MILLS (OLD SIC 2256) <sup>1</sup>														
1972 Census.....	896	564	87.6	635.3	73.1	155.8	470.1	1,314.4	2,431.3	3,701.8	304.6	(NA)	494.2	(NA)	(NA)
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	63.3	424.9	53.3	114.5	313.5	1,027.6	1,792.6	2,774.8	178.9	800.8	369.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	50.8	311.8	42.6	90.4	226.9	691.2	1,446.8	2,104.1	86.6	604.8	281.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	43.5	261.9	36.4	76.7	192.0	572.8	1,159.4	1,708.0	73.0	495.3	234.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	38.6	223.4	32.3	69.1	166.9	497.0	1,019.3	1,495.8	52.1	(S)	202.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	541	294	36.3	197.5	30.7	65.5	145.6	441.8	925.2	1,362.2	45.5	(S)	166.5	97	92
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.0	164.3	27.1	58.3	119.2	396.1	776.6	1,143.6	59.5	(NA)	159.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.3	140.2	23.9	51.6	102.8	333.3	694.3	1,017.3	28.2	(NA)	125.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	26.9	130.1	22.9	49.8	97.2	280.6	628.8	902.3	25.3	175.3	109.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	518	243	25.0	117.5	21.4	46.5	88.3	252.9	569.0	817.4	18.4	157.3	96.9	95	93
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.5	97.7	17.5	37.9	71.7	204.5	447.4	655.5	16.3	138.9	69.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.4	92.2	17.5	37.2	68.2	191.7	427.1	626.1	12.5	(NA)	63.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.3	83.8	16.5	34.6	62.5	168.7	382.6	553.5	8.7	(NA)	62.2	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.4	82.3	16.8	35.8	62.4	180.3	369.2	536.5	9.8	(NA)	61.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	357	481	18.4	73.9	15.7	32.3	55.7	147.4	336.1	487.2	7.1	(NA)	56.0	94	90

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 11, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2256 was 80 thousand employees and \$1,212 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review.

<sup>1</sup>The statistics for this industry as classified under the classification system followed in the 1967 census were split as a result of the 1972 edition of the SIC manual into two separate industries: 2257, Circular Knit Fabric Mills, and 2258, Warp Knit Fabric Mills. The data shown above represent the combination of the two new industries.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2258.--WARP KNIT FABRIC MILLS											
United States, total.	199	153	22.1	158.4	18.1	39.0	119.6	311.5	693.5	987.0	46.8
Middle Atlantic Division.	124	85	9.4	74.4	7.8	16.7	56.7	154.0	300.4	451.2	(D)
New York.....	55	37	3.5	26.3	2.9	6.0	19.3	52.1	125.2	175.7	(D)
New Jersey.....	44	24	2.1	17.8	1.8	3.9	14.0	29.9	37.7	67.3	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	25	24	3.8	30.3	3.1	6.8	23.4	72.0	137.5	208.2	4.9
South Region.....	58	54	11.2	74.8	8.9	19.7	55.7	139.8	370.8	497.2	33.4
North Carolina.....	40	37	7.8	51.0	6.2	13.9	37.8	95.7	251.4	338.1	23.9
South Carolina.....	8	7	1.6	10.7	1.3	2.7	7.9	21.6	66.1	84.1	(D)

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 3A. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2258- --	WARP KNIT FABRICS, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	(X)	926.3	(X)	614.8
22581 00	Greige goods.....	...do.....	105.3	153.2	85.0	122.4
	Finished warp knit fabric <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	355.8	672.6	231.2	415.4
22582 00	Underwear and nightwear fabric.....	...do.....	157.2	279.1	231.2	415.4
22583 00	Outerwear fabric.....	...do.....	99.7	207.4		
22584 00	All other finished warp knit fabric.....	...do.....	98.9	186.1		
22580 00	Knit fabric, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	3.8	(X)	177.0
22580 02	Knit fabric, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	1.9		
22589 13	Receipts for commission knitting and/or dyeing knit fabric.....	.....	(X)	94.8		

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated for comparative purposes as separate information between warp and circular type mills for these cells was not collected in 1967. Circular knit data are shown in industry 2257.



TABLE 3B. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972

(As shown in CIR MQ-22K, Shipments of Knit Cloth, including interplant transfers, summary for 1972)

Product class code	Item	Unit of measure	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2258--	WARP-KNIT CLOTH (TRICOT, RASCHEL, SIMPLEX, MILANESE), TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .	Million lb.....	395.5	670.8
22581--	Knit cloth in the greige <sup>2</sup> .....	..do.....	107.5	169.7
22580--	Finished knit cloth.....	..do.....	288.0	501.1
22582--	Underwear and nightwear.....	..do.....	144.5	(NA)
22583--	Outerwear fabric.....	..do.....	70.3	(NA)
22584--	All other finished warp knit fabric.....	..do.....	70.1	(NA)
22580--	Finished warp knit cloth, n.s.k.....	..do.....	3.2	(NA)

(NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>An extensive review of the CIR Series MQ-22K, Shipments of Knit Cloth, indicates that a number of companies which knit cloth are not included in that survey. These companies' data account for the majority of the difference between the data published on the MQ-22K and the census of manufactures.

<sup>2</sup>Approximately 40 percent of the warp knit fabric shipped in the greige is finished in other plants and reported by them as finished fabric. Thus, some duplication exists in the total shown for warp finished fabric.

Table 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2258.--WARP KNIT FABRIC MILLS			
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	615.4
225078	Knitted fabrics, purchased (cotton, wool, manmade fibers, etc.)...	Million lb.....	31.0	55.9
282014	Manmade fibers, staple and tow.....	..do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
013101	Raw cotton.....	Million bales.....	-	-
027111	Raw wool.....	Million lb.....	(D)	(D)
228110	Carded cotton yarns.....	..do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.4
228120	Combed cotton yarns.....	..do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
228130	Rayon and acetate spun yarns.....	..do.....	12.4	10.5
228141	Nylon spun yarns.....	..do.....	10.1	13.3
228143	Polyester spun yarns.....	..do.....	12.9	19.2
228145	Acrylic yarns.....	..do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
228301	Wool yarns.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarns.....	..do.....	147.0	105.7
282411	Nylon filament yarns.....	..do.....	150.9	187.2
282423	Polyester filament yarns.....	..do.....	82.9	118.4
228013	All other yarns.....	..do.....	18.1	30.3
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	59.5
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>2</sup> .....		(X)	13.0

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. Data included in material code 228013, All other yarns.

<sup>1</sup>Included in material code 228013, All other yarns.

<sup>2</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data and also includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2258, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-22B-7  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Knitting Mills, N.E.C., SIC 2259**

The Knitting Mills, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in knitting gloves and other articles, not elsewhere classified.

Establishments primarily engaged in cutting and sewing gloves from purchased woven or knit fabric are classified in industry 2381, Fabric Dress and Work Gloves.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Knitting Mills, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$71 million, an increase of 84 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$41 million in 1972 was 82 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 27 percent from 1967

to a total of 3.8 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$71 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Knitting Mills, N.E.C., Industry, \$10 million were products primary to other industries and receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 87 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of knitting mills products, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$70 million of which \$61 million or 88 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2259, Knitting Mills, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 86 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2259.--KNITTING MILLS, N.E.C.														
1972 Census.....	69	30	3.8	22.7	3.2	6.3	17.2	40.8	31.3	71.2	1.9	NA	13.7	87	88
1971 ASM.....	NA	NA	3.3	18.4	2.9	5.1	14.7	34.0	19.6	52.5	3.4	19.4	9.3	NA	NA
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.3	16.1	3.0	5.5	13.5	29.8	18.6	48.4	3.1	(S)	7.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	18.2	3.2	6.3	15.4	28.9	25.5	53.0	*2.4	*10.3	8.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.2	14.1	3.2	5.7	11.8	27.7	16.5	43.0	*2.2	*8.5	6.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	62	31	3.0	12.7	2.7	5.1	10.4	22.4	16.4	38.8	1.3	*6.8	4.8	96	86
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*3.7	*13.6	*3.5	*6.8	*10.6	*26.9	*28.7	*55.4	*1.3	(NA)	*6.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*3.5	*11.7	*3.2	*6.1	*9.4	*23.7	*23.4	*46.3	*.5	(NA)	*6.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	13.1	3.3	6.2	10.1	25.5	21.1	47.3	*.7	*10.3	5.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	88	45	3.6	12.5	3.2	6.1	9.9	20.3	20.3	40.7	.3	*11.1	6.3	93	86
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	11.5	2.9	5.5	8.7	17.9	19.5	37.3	(Z)	*10.8	6.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	11.3	3.1	5.6	8.5	17.0	21.0	37.4	(Z)	(NA)	7.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	11.2	3.0	5.7	8.5	19.3	16.3	35.9	(S)	(NA)	5.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	11.4	3.1	5.9	8.5	19.2	17.7	36.8	(S)	(NA)	4.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	75	38	3.2	9.6	2.8	4.9	7.1	14.5	15.7	30.1	.3	(NA)	4.8	91	78

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purpose, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2259 was 3 thousand employees and \$34 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 6 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

NA Not available. S Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (Z) Less than \$50 thousand. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2259--KNITTING MILLS, N.E.C.												
United States, total.	69	30	3.8	22.7	3.2	6.3	17.2	40.8	31.3	71.2	1.9	3.0	22.4
Northeast Region.....	43	19	2.0	12.5	1.6	3.4	9.3	22.0	19.3	41.2	1.1	1.5	2.4
New England Division...	5	1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.4	.3	.7	-	(NA)	(NA)
Middle Atlantic Div.....	38	18	2.0	12.2	1.6	3.3	9.1	21.6	19.0	40.5	1.2	EE	(D)
Pennsylvania.....	8	4	.3	1.7	.3	.5	1.2	2.7	3.5	6.1	.1	.3	2.1
South Region.....	14	6	.5	2.6	.4	.7	1.6	4.4	3.8	8.1	.4	BB	(D)
North Carolina.....	6	3	.2	1.0	.2	.1	.4	1.5	1.6	3.0	.1	.2	1.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees

BB 250 to 499 employees

FF 2,500 employees and over

CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2259- --	KNITTING MILL PRODUCTS, N.E.C., TOTAL.....		(X)	69.9	(X)	35.7
22590 10	Dress and semidress gloves and mittens, including knit fabric and leather combinations.....	1,000 dozen pairs.	834	10.0	792	8.8
22590 70	Work gloves and mittens, including knit fabrics and leather combinations.....	do	1,488	10.9	690	5.1
22590 98	Other knit end products (except fabric), n.e.c., including knitted towels, washcloths, curtains, etc.....		(X)	39.9	(X)	17.8
22590 00	Other knitting mill products, including commission receipts for making knit gloves and mittens, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	7.4	(X)	3.2
22590 02	Other knitting mill products, including commission receipts for making knit gloves and mittens, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	1.7	(X)	.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2259.--KNITTING MILLS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	29.7	(X)	15.5
225078	Knitted fabrics, purchased.....		(X)	1	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
228110	Carded cotton yarns.....	Million lb....	7.1	5.8	8.0	4.6
228120	Combed cotton yarns.....					
228130	Rayon and acetate spun yarns.....					
228141	Nylon spun yarns.....					
228143	Polyester spun yarn.....					
228145	Acrylic yarns.....		(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
228301	Wool yarns.....					
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarns.....					
282411	Nylon filament yarns.....					
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....					
228013	All other yarns.....					
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	19.1	(X)	7.6
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>2</sup> .....		(X)	4.8	(X)	3.3

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Included with "All other materials, containers, and supplies."

<sup>2</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1972 and 1967, this also includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2259, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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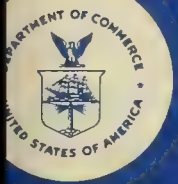
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72(P)-22C-1

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Finishing Plants, Cotton, SIC 2261

The Finishing Plants, Cotton, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in finishing purchased cotton broadwoven fabrics, or finishing such fabrics on a commission basis. These finishing operations include bleaching, dyeing, printing (roller, screen, flock, plisse), and other mechanical finishing such as preshrinking, calendering and napping. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in the shrinking and sponging of cloth for the trade, and chemical finishing for water repellency, fire resistance, and mildew proofing.

Establishments primarily engaged in finishing wool broadwoven fabrics are classified in industry 2231; knit goods in SIC group 225; and those coating or impregnating fabrics in industry 2295.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Finishing Plants, Cotton,

Industry amounted to \$622 million, a decrease of 30 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$319 million in 1972 was 2 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 28 percent from 1967 to a total of 25.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$622 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Finishing Plants, Cotton, Industry, \$147 million were products primary to other industries, and \$30 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 75 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 75 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of finished cotton broadwoven fabrics shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,144 million of which \$445 million, or 39 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2261, Finishing Plants, Cotton, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 58 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2261.--FINISHING PLANTS, COTTON														
1972 Census.....	190	114	25.7	176.7	21.7	44.8	141.3	318.6	302.8	621.6	32.4	(NA)	60.4	75	39
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.7	189.4	23.2	49.9	147.1	348.8	354.1	704.1	30.1	377.1	75.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.7	171.1	23.2	48.7	132.1	288.6	298.4	584.1	22.2	347.0	74.9	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.9	192.9	27.7	59.3	151.6	314.8	531.4	856.8	23.7	398.9	119.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.7	181.8	27.7	58.5	143.6	306.0	548.4	840.7	20.0	383.0	127.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	216	136	35.7	193.0	30.0	64.3	148.6	313.8	579.5	893.9	27.4	405.1	117.0	75	58
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.1	182.2	29.5	63.2	139.2	328.9	532.9	853.9	27.6	(NA)	116.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.9	175.6	29.2	63.3	134.1	317.8	477.4	792.5	34.7	(NA)	109.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	43.6	207.1	36.9	78.7	158.9	352.8	579.0	929.0	32.3	406.4	111.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	238	140	42.1	190.5	35.5	74.9	146.8	332.3	536.9	869.7	29.3	362.1	108.4	81	60
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	42.4	188.0	36.1	76.7	146.2	337.4	459.1	781.6	21.2	335.5	77.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	44.1	188.4	37.3	78.2	145.7	328.9	452.7	776.2	17.7	(NA)	70.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	45.5	189.8	39.6	79.3	147.1	309.1	452.9	752.5	23.7	(NA)	70.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	49.0	198.7	41.6	87.9	156.7	314.6	483.9	795.0	19.6	(NA)	62.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	446	174	49.2	189.9	42.1	86.5	149.2	289.1	399.1	686.2	15.7	(NA)	54.6	85	57

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2261 was 27 thousand employees and \$330 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2261.--FINISHING PLANTS, COTTON												
United States, total.	190	114	25.7	176.7	21.7	44.8	141.3	318.6	302.8	621.6	32.4	35.7	313.8
Northeast Region.....	105	56	6.2	50.1	5.3	11.0	38.8	91.5	103.2	194.6	6.2	7.8	71.4
New England Division...	30	18	3.0	23.8	2.5	5.4	17.7	41.8	68.8	111.3	3.8	4.2	35.6
Massachusetts.....	13	8	2.1	16.5	1.7	3.8	12.5	27.2	55.2	83.3	1.5	2.3	20.1
Middle Atlantic Div....	75	38	3.2	26.3	2.8	5.6	21.1	49.7	34.4	83.3	2.4	3.6	35.7
New York.....	38	20	1.6	13.5	1.3	2.8	10.6	25.5	17.7	43.0	.6	1.8	15.7
New Jersey.....	25	14	1.3	10.7	1.2	2.3	8.8	15.0	8.2	23.2	1.6	1.2	13.2
Pennsylvania.....	12	4	.3	2.1	.3	.5	1.7	9.2	8.5	17.1	.1	.7	6.8
South Region.....	65	52	18.7	122.9	16.1	32.8	100.3	220.2	190.9	411.6	25.6	27.4	236.6
North Carolina.....	19	17	5.0	33.1	4.1	8.5	26.6	58.4	43.2	101.0	5.2	5.3	46.8
South Carolina.....	16	14	8.6	59.3	7.5	15.0	49.2	113.9	73.8	187.4	12.5	14.7	132.1
Georgia.....	6	6	1.9	11.2	1.7	3.5	9.0	18.1	23.7	41.4	(D)	2.3	17.9
Florida.....	4	2	.1	1.0	.1	.2	.6	2.0	.8	2.8	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972						
			Total production	Total product shipments in- cluding interplant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company		Produced and consumed in same establish- ment	Finished for the con- verting or sales de- partment of the same company
				Quantity	Value  (million dollars)	Quantity	Value  (million dollars)		
2261- -- 22117 --	FINISHED COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS (INCLUDING COMMISSION RECEIPTS FOR JOB FINISHING), TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 1,144.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22117 -- 22617 --	Finished Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics (Excluding Com- mission Finishing) <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Mil. fin. lin. yd.	2,399.4	1,535.2	703.1	119.4	69.0	859.9	(X)
22117 -- 22617 --	Finished in Weaving Mills.....	...do....	1,248.5	843.7	462.8	51.7	17.3	415.7	(X)
22117 -- 22617 --	Finished in Other Industries.....	...do....	1,150.9	691.5	240.3	67.7	51.7	444.2	(X)
22117 11 22617 11	Bleached and white finished.....	...do....	1,409.2	726.8	146.0	35.8	10.1	683.4	(X)
22117 31 22617 31	Plain dyed and finished.....	...do....	684.5	516.6	371.8	24.3	18.5	160.1	(X)
22117 51 22617 51	Printed and finished.....	...do....	171.1	156.5	78.9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(X)
22117 61 22617 61	Other finished cotton fabrics not bleached, dyed, or printed at same establishment (flame- proofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.).....	...do....	134.6	135.3	89.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(X)
22117 00 22617 00	Finished cotton broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k.....		(X)	(X)	17.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22619 --	Commission Finishing of Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics <sup>3</sup> ...	Mil. fin. lin. yd.	3,200.4	3,102.0	<sup>2</sup> 421.6	271.3	30.8	(D)	(S)
22619 11	Bleached and white finished.....	...do....	750.6	731.5	52.4	124.1	8.5	(D)	(S)
22619 31	Plain dyed and finished.....	...do....	1,371.8	1,339.3	199.2	103.8	18.7	(D)	(S)
22619 51	Printed and finished.....	...do....	951.4	911.8	141.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(S)
22619 71	Other finished cotton fabrics not bleached, dyed, or printed at same establishment (flameproofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.).....	...do....	126.6	119.4	11.8	(D)	(D)	-	(X)
22619 00	Commission finishing of cotton broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k.....		(X)	(X)	16.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22610 00	Finishing receipts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	15.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22610 02	Finishing receipts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	4.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Product						Unit of measure	1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers		
							Quantity	Value  (million dollars)	
2261- -- 22117 --	FINISHED COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS (INCLUDING COMMISSION RECEIPTS FOR JOB FINISHING), TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....						(X)	<sup>2</sup> 1,087.9	
22117 -- 22617 --	Finished Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics (Excluding Commission Finishing), total <sup>1</sup> .....	Million fin. lin. yd.					<sup>1</sup> 1,749.5	685.3	
22117 -- 22617 --	Finished in Weaving Mills.....	...do....					<sup>3</sup> 845.0	375.7	
22117 -- 22617 --	Finished in Other Industries.....	...do....					<sup>2</sup> 904.5	309.6	
22117 11 22617 11	Bleached and white finished.....	...do....					752.4	204.8	
22117 31 22617 31	Plain dyed and finished.....	...do....					796.3	382.5	
22117 51 22617 51	Printed and finished.....	...do....					200.8	85.2	
22117 61 22617 61	Other finished cotton fabrics not bleached, dyed, or printed at the same establishment (flameproofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.).....	...do....					(NA)	12.1	
22117 00 22617 00	Finished cotton broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k.....						(X)	.7	

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	FINISHED COTTON BROADWOVEN FABRICS (INCLUDING COMMISSION RECEIPTS FOR JOB FINISHING)—Con.			
22619 --	Commission Finishing of Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics.....	Million fin. lin. yd.	<sup>3</sup> 3,878.7	<sup>2</sup> 397.0
22619 11	Bleached and white finished.....	...do.....	1,463.6	86.7
22619 31	Plain dyed and finished.....	...do.....	1,183.9	135.1
22619 51	Printed and finished.....	...do.....	1,231.2	148.9
22619 71	Other finished cotton fabrics not bleached, dyed, or printed at same establishment (flame-proofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.).....	...do.....	(NA)	13.2
22619 00	Commission finishing of cotton broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	13.1
22610 00	Finishing receipts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	4.4
22610 02	Finishing receipts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards because of inadequate response rate.

<sup>1</sup>Production data for finished broadwoven goods, with a detailed breakdown by type of fabric and finish are published annually in Current Industrial Reports series MA-22S, Broadwoven Fabrics, Finished.

<sup>2</sup>For fabrics finished on commission, the commission receipts are shown in the value of shipments column.

<sup>3</sup>Production data for finished broadwoven fabrics with a detailed breakdown by type of fabric are collected on an annual basis and published in Current Industrial Reports series MA-22S, Broadwoven Fabrics, Finished. Because of reporting differences by individual companies, and some misclassification of fabrics, the data in this report differ from that published in the Current Industrial Report series. The summary figures as published in Current Industrial Reports series MA-22S are shown here, however, for comparative purposes.

Product	Total production (millions of finished linear yards)	
	1972 Census of Manufactures	MA-22S
Finished cotton broadwoven fabrics, bleached, dyed, or printed, total.	5,338.6	5,116.1
Bleached and white finished.....	2,159.8	2,291.9
Plain dyed and finished.....	2,056.3	1,808.1
Printed and finished.....	1,122.5	1,016.1

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2261.--FINISHING PLANTS, COTTON					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	274.0	(X)	530.8
220211	Purchased broadwoven fabrics (piece goods) including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	Mil. lin. yd..	654.6	105.1	1,199.5	322.9
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....	.....	(X)	82.3	(X)	86.2
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies, etc.....	.....	(X)	74.1	(X)	89.9
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	12.5	(X)	31.8

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For both years, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2261, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-22C-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued March 1974

### Finishing Plants, Manmade Fiber and Silk Fabric, SIC 2262

The Finishing Plants, Manmade Fiber and Silk Fabric, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in finishing purchased manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics or finishing such fabrics on a commission basis. These finishing operations include bleaching, dyeing, and printing (roller, screen, flock, plisse); and other mechanical finishing such as preshrinking, calendering, and napping.

Establishments primarily engaged in finishing wool broadwoven fabrics are classified in industry 2231; knit goods in SIC group 225; and those coating or impregnating fabrics in industry 2295.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified as finishing plants, manmade fiber and silk fabrics, amounted to \$1,338 million, an increase of 143 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$503 million in 1972 was 86 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 37 percent from 1967 to a total of 35 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,338 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establish-

ments classified as finishing plants, manmade fiber and silk fabric, \$278 million were products primary to other industries, and \$46 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 78 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of finished manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,779 million of which \$1,015 million, or 57 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2262, Finishing Plants, Manmade Fiber and Silk Fabric, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 45 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2262, the Census Bureau collects current production statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MA-22S, Broadwoven Fabrics Finished. Information on gray fabric production are shown in Current Industrial Reports series MQ-22T.1, Cotton Broadwoven Goods, and MQ-22T.2, Manmade Fiber Broadwoven Goods.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2262.--FINISHING PLANTS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK FABRIC															
1972 Census.....	255	188	35.2	263.0	29.4	63.3	200.5	503.4	833.5	1,338.5	51.7	(NA)	120.7	78	57
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.6	227.0	27.1	57.4	172.5	426.4	572.1	984.9	38.8	457.6	117.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.4	212.9	27.0	58.7	162.3	380.9	526.6	908.5	29.9	420.6	100.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	29.5	198.3	24.6	54.7	149.9	374.8	388.4	761.2	32.0	347.8	64.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.6	182.4	23.9	53.3	139.0	330.6	307.0	642.0	21.1	306.9	48.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	233	167	25.7	159.4	21.4	47.8	119.9	271.4	280.8	550.2	20.2	281.1	50.0	90	45
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	24.9	144.6	20.5	45.8	108.1	250.4	304.2	550.3	32.8	(NA)	45.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	23.8	135.1	19.4	44.9	101.8	221.2	235.9	458.0	12.7	(NA)	37.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.4	117.6	17.2	38.4	90.6	194.1	145.9	338.5	10.2	173.3	33.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	205	138	19.5	106.0	16.2	36.5	81.4	176.8	151.1	323.7	13.9	154.9	31.0	91	46
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.9	89.2	15.1	33.1	68.0	149.2	151.1	300.5	8.5	140.8	13.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.5	79.9	13.8	29.9	61.1	135.0	135.2	269.4	6.5	(NA)	11.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.4	78.9	13.7	29.6	60.5	138.3	124.1	262.8	4.4	(NA)	10.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.6	79.6	13.9	30.5	61.0	133.5	108.8	242.0	2.6	(NA)	10.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	197	132	16.2	74.3	13.6	29.3	57.6	114.8	95.3	210.6	3.6	(NA)	10.5	93	54

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2262 was 33 thousand employees and \$547 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972												1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new		All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages							
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2262.--FINISHING PLANTS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK FABRIC														
United States, total.	255	188	35.2	263.0	29.4	63.3	200.5	503.4	833.5	1,338.5	51.7		25.7	271.4
Northeast Region.....	172	130	16.0	135.5	13.5	28.9	103.6	236.8	130.5	369.3	17.6		FF	(D)
New England Division...	54	43	7.7	59.1	6.3	13.3	43.3	111.4	60.7	171.4	9.9		FF	(D)
Massachusetts.....	25	21	3.6	28.4	2.9	6.3	20.0	53.4	27.1	80.4	5.3		EE	(D)
Rhode Island.....	13	11	1.6	12.0	1.3	2.7	9.1	18.4	16.7	34.6	.7		1.8	17.5
Middle Atlantic Div....	118	87	8.3	76.3	7.2	15.7	60.3	125.5	69.8	198.0	7.8		8.7	98.8
New York.....	47	28	2.5	18.2	2.2	4.5	13.9	27.3	16.7	44.0	2.3		2.1	22.2
New Jersey.....	57	48	4.8	50.6	4.1	9.4	40.5	87.5	44.1	131.6	3.0		6.0	69.0
Pennsylvania.....	14	11	1.1	7.5	.9	1.8	5.8	10.6	8.9	22.3	2.4		.7	7.6
North Central Region....	6	2	.1	1.0	.1	.1	.4	1.9	1.5	3.3	-		-	-
South Region.....	64	52	18.7	123.8	15.6	33.7	94.7	258.1	698.0	955.7	33.3		10.6	105.6
North Carolina.....	21	20	4.9	33.3	4.0	8.3	23.7	72.2	137.1	208.0	9.3		4.5	46.5
South Carolina.....	16	15	9.7	65.0	8.3	18.3	51.0	124.4	431.9	558.1	13.6		FF	(D)
West Region.....	13	4	.3	2.8	.2	.5	1.8	6.7	3.5	10.2	.7		CC	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972				1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Produced and consumed in same establish- ment	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)			
2262- -- 22218 --	FINISHED MANMADE FIBER AND SILK BROADWOVEN FABRICS (INCLUDING COMMISSION RECEIPTS FOR JOB FINISHING), TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 1,779.0	(X)	(X)	<sup>2</sup> 1,022.7
22218 -- 22628 -- 22218 -- 22628 --	Finished Manmade Fiber and Silk Broadwoven Fabrics (Excluding Commission Finishing). Finished in weaving mills..... Finished in other industries.....	Mil. fin. lin. yd. ...do.... ...do....	1,639.3 577.4 1,061.9	1,437.1 498.9 938.2	1,150.1 547.7 602.4	220.7 101.9 118.8	755.5 404.2 351.3	591.1 413.1 178.0
22218 10 22628 20 22218 30 22628 30 22218 50 22628 50	Bleached and white finished..... Plain dyed and finished..... Printed and finished.....	...do.... ...do.... ...do....	447.0 876.5 174.7	366.1 827.7 95.2	193.8 676.1 110.6	98.3 40.3 (D)	239.0 495.8 20.7	123.2 425.5 20.2
22218 61 22628 61 22628 00	Other finished manmade fiber fabrics not bleached, dyed, or printed at same establishment (flameproofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.)..... Finished manmade fiber and silk fabrics (excluding commission finishing), n.s.k.....	...do.... .....	141.1 (X)	148.1 (X)	155.7 13.9	(D) (X)	(NA) (X)	22.2 -
22629 -- 22629 20 22629 30 22629 50 22629 61	Job or Commission Finishing of Manmade Fiber and Silk Broadwoven Goods. Bleached and white finished..... Plain dyed and finished..... Printed and finished..... Other commission finished manmade fiber fabrics not bleached, dyed, or printed at same establishment (flameproofed, mildew-proofed, mercerized, embossed, etc.).....	Mil. fin. lin. yd. ...do.... ...do.... ...do....	3,663.9 463.6 1,853.9 1,131.9 214.5	3,640.5 451.7 1,849.6 1,132.3 206.9	<sup>2</sup> 614.3 39.2 262.5 232.2 46.6	(D) - (D) - (D)	<sup>3</sup> 3,045.0 601.6 1,880.5 562.9 114.0	417.2 52.1 227.1 97.9 11.8
22629 00	Commission finishing of manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	(X)	33.8	(X)	(X)	28.3
22620 00	Finished manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics, including commission receipts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	14.5	(X)	(X)	14.2
22620 02	Finished manmade fiber and silk broadwoven fabrics, including commission receipts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	.1	(X)	(X)	.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Production data for finished broadwoven goods, with a detailed breakdown by type of fabric and finish are published annually in Current Industrial Reports series MA-22S, Broadwoven Fabrics Finished. A comparison table showing the production data as reported on both the census of manufactures and the MA-22S survey for 1972 is below:

Product	1972 Census of Manufactures (mil.fin.lin.yd.)	MA-22S (mil.fin.lin.yd.)
Finished Manmade Fiber and Silk Fabric, total.....	4,947.6	5,040.5
Bleached and white finished.....	910.6	{ 3,764.3
Plain dyed and finished.....	2,730.4	
Printed and finished.....	1,306.6	

<sup>2</sup>For fabrics finished on commission, the commission receipts are shown in the value of shipments column.

<sup>3</sup>Data exclude "other finished fabrics" and "finished fabrics not specified by kind."



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2262.--FINISHING PLANTS, MANMADE FIBER AND SILK FABRIC					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	712.5	(X)	246.9
220211	Purchased broadwoven fabrics (piece goods) including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	Mil. lin. yd..	1,031.0	466.7	149.5	68.0
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....		(X)	128.1	(X)	66.0
970099	All other materials, containers, supplies, etc.....		(X)	114.8	(X)	61.7
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	2.9	(X)	51.2

(X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2262, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C. 20233

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS







PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-22C-3

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Finishing Plants, N.E.C., SIC 2269

The Finishing Plants, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in dyeing and finishing textiles, not elsewhere classified, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing raw stock, yarn, braided goods, and narrow fabrics, except wool and knit fabrics. These establishments perform finishing operations on purchased textiles or on a commission basis.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Finishing Plants, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$637 million, an increase of 119 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$260 million in 1972 was 108 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 50 percent from 1967

to a total of 18.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$637 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Finishing Plants, N.E.C., Industry, \$22 million were products primary to other industries, and \$166 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 84 percent in 1967.

The total value of finished textile products, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$796 million of which \$449 million, or 56 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2269, Finishing Plants, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 52 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
INDUSTRY 2269.--FINISHING PLANTS, N.E.C.															
1972 Census.....	196	125	18.5	122.6	16.0	33.7	92.8	260.0	368.4	636.9	35.0	(NA)	47.5	95	56
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	83.7	11.3	23.9	62.9	173.6	251.1	424.6	19.0	127.6	34.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.4	73.2	10.5	22.2	54.1	141.5	206.6	346.8	13.5	113.2	30.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	66.5	10.5	21.1	51.3	129.7	186.9	317.0	10.7	90.4	24.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	66.0	11.0	22.2	50.8	131.8	167.7	298.3	7.5	86.0	25.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	192	105	12.3	63.9	10.5	21.5	48.2	124.8	168.0	290.9	8.2	89.7	25.2	84	52
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.6	56.1	10.1	20.7	41.9	101.1	172.4	273.0	7.3	(NA)	21.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.9	50.9	9.4	19.6	38.8	92.9	162.1	254.2	6.7	(NA)	21.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.2	45.6	8.8	17.8	33.5	83.9	133.6	218.4	14.6	60.8	19.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	178	85	9.2	40.4	7.9	15.7	30.0	73.2	134.2	206.9	4.7	58.7	19.2	89	64
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	41.3	8.3	15.5	29.6	82.6	127.9	208.4	3.5	55.6	18.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	36.0	7.8	15.0	25.6	70.7	115.3	186.4	3.6	(NA)	16.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	38.0	8.4	16.2	27.6	69.6	116.3	186.0	2.9	(NA)	17.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	31.6	7.5	14.7	24.5	65.9	113.5	178.2	1.5	(NA)	15.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	155	79	7.8	28.8	6.8	13.7	22.5	52.0	105.7	158.0	2.1	(NA)	14.6	95	73

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2269 was 15 thousand employees and \$197 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2269.--FINISHING PLANTS, N.E.C.												
United States, total.	196	125	18.5	122.6	16.0	33.7	92.8	260.0	368.4	636.9	35.0	12.3	124.8
Northeast Region.....	106	62	6.0	43.4	5.3	10.5	32.6	85.9	105.1	190.7	11.5	FF	(D)
New England Division...	24	15	1.6	9.4	1.5	2.7	7.7	19.7	17.3	36.8	.8	EE	(D)
Massachusetts.....	13	7	.5	2.5	.4	.8	1.8	4.3	5.6	9.9	.3	EE	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	82	47	4.5	34.0	3.8	7.8	24.8	66.2	87.9	154.0	10.7	2.8	27.8
New York.....	34	17	1.6	12.7	1.2	2.6	8.4	22.9	30.1	53.7	4.1	.8	8.8
New Jersey.....	27	16	1.4	10.8	1.2	2.5	7.9	19.9	34.9	53.9	1.4	1.2	11.0
Pennsylvania.....	21	14	1.5	10.5	1.4	2.7	8.6	23.4	22.9	46.4	5.2	.9	7.9
South Region.....	75	55	10.0	62.3	8.8	19.1	48.5	140.6	250.2	389.6	21.8	5.9	55.9
South Atlantic Division	63	49	8.9	55.3	7.8	17.0	42.4	123.9	193.2	315.0	21.1	FF	(D)
North Carolina.....	39	32	4.7	27.7	4.1	8.4	20.7	58.9	108.5	166.7	9.4	3.0	27.8
South Carolina.....	10	8	1.2	6.1	1.0	2.2	4.9	18.1	26.7	44.7	2.0	CC	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
22690 -- 2281 pt.	FINISHED YARN, RAW STOCK, AND NARROW FABRICS EXCEPT KNIT AND WOOL (NOT SPUN, THROWN, WOVEN, OR BRAIDED IN SAME ESTABLISHMENT).....		(X)	795.7	(X)	350.4
	Yarns bleached:					
22812 71 22690 12	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	Million lb....	27.4	29.8	24.9	21.2
	Finished from purchased yarns.....	do.....				
	Yarns dyed:					
	Carded cotton:					
22811 87 22690 21	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	do.....	37.3	27.9	31.2	19.5
	Finished from purchased yarns.....	do.....	36.7	32.0	29.7	24.1
	Combed cotton:					
22812 51 22690 23	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	do.....	41.6	53.9	20.3	17.7
	Finished from purchased yarns.....	do.....				
	Rayon and/or acetate:					
22813 43 22690 26	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	do.....	21.8	20.7	30.8	17.9
	Finished from purchased yarns.....	do.....	23.8	22.6		
	Spun noncellulosic and silk yarns (nylon, acrylic, polyester, etc.):					
	Finished in plants with spinning facilities:					
22814 41 22814 81	Polyester spun yarn.....	do.....	41.5	36.2	77.3	88.3
	All other spun noncellulosic and silk yarn.....	do.....	179.0	193.4		
	Finished from purchased yarns:					
22690 27 22690 28	Polyester spun yarn.....	do.....	69.7	113.7	26.6	27.2
	All other spun noncellulosic and silk yarn.....	do.....	107.6	151.8		
	Mercerized cotton yarns:					
22812 61 22690 32	Mercerized in plants with spinning facilities.....	do.....	15.4	22.0	30.0	42.3
	Mercerized from purchased yarns.....	do.....				
22690 42 22690 61 22690 71	Raw stock, bleached or dyed, except wool.....		39.0	15.1	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
	Printed plastic film.....				(X)	19.0
	Finished braided, or woven narrow fabrics.....				(X)	19.0
22690 00 22690 02	Textile finishing, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	53.9	(X)	48.1
	Textile finishing, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	3.5	(X)	3.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For 1967, product codes 22690 42 and 22690 61 are included with product code 22690 00.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2269.--FINISHING PLANTS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	333.9	(X)	148.5
228015	Purchased yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	Million lb....	240.1	237.2	102.1	90.6
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....		(X)	43.9	(X)	20.6
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	39.0	(X)	22.0
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	13.8	(X)	15.3

(X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2269, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

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*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

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**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-22D-1

Issued December 1973

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### Woven Carpets and Rugs, SIC 2271

The Woven Carpets and Rugs Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in weaving carpets and rugs from any textile yarn. Important products of this industry include Axminster, Wilton, velvet, chenille, and similiar woven carpets and rugs.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Woven Carpets and Rugs Industry amounted to \$213 million, a decrease of 8 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$88 million in 1972 was 8 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 24 percent from 1967 to a total of 6.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$213 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Woven Carpets and Rugs Industry, \$25 million were products primary to other industries, and \$15 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 88 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and sec-

ondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 84 percent in 1967.

The total value of woven carpets and rugs shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$202 million of which \$172 million or 85 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2271, Woven Carpets and Rugs, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 84 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

#### Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For SIC industry 2271, the Census Bureau collects quarterly statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series; MQ-22Q, Carpet and Rugs.

The 1972 data as previously published for this survey are shown in table 3 together with the comparable totals reported in the census of manufactures. The difference in the value of shipments data is due to reporting differences for individual plants furnishing data in both surveys and the exclusion of plants with less than 10 employees from the quarterly mailing panel.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expend- itures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of- year inven- tories	Special- ization ratio	Cover- age ratio
	Total	With 20 employ- ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man- hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2271.--WOVEN CARPETS AND RUGS														
1972 Census.....	65	19	6.6	44.8	5.7	11.7	35.5	88.2	119.3	212.8	(D)	(NA)	44.8	88	88
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	46.9	5.9	12.4	35.9	87.0	143.1	235.8	2.6	96.5	48.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	50.6	7.1	14.3	39.0	98.1	150.3	251.6	4.2	109.8	53.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	58.9	8.4	17.9	46.2	114.3	169.6	286.1	5.1	106.3	59.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	55.8	8.6	18.1	43.9	108.8	165.5	276.7	6.6	107.7	61.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	61	24	8.7	47.2	7.3	15.3	35.8	104.7	131.4	240.2	6.3	102.8	59.6	84	84
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	50.6	8.1	17.1	37.7	115.7	172.9	283.8	5.6	(NA)	72.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.5	53.7	8.7	18.5	39.9	107.0	177.5	283.9	4.7	(NA)	70.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	59.3	10.1	21.3	43.9	117.6	187.5	306.8	7.6	138.3	79.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	64	31	13.4	63.0	11.0	23.4	47.0	120.0	193.0	312.5	4.2	135.3	84.8	77	92
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.5	65.0	11.6	24.1	47.9	129.8	196.5	328.3	4.7	136.9	86.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.4	69.7	13.3	26.9	51.4	141.1	192.5	335.4	7.7	(NA)	96.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.4	76.3	15.1	30.0	58.2	158.7	218.4	377.3	7.0	(NA)	105.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.7	84.9	16.0	34.3	64.9	189.8	226.9	409.6	6.1	(NA)	107.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	69	47	18.2	74.4	15.0	30.3	55.1	128.4	196.2	335.5	5.9	(NA)	97.8	87	97

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2271 was 7.0 thousand employees and \$88.2 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2271.--WOVEN CARPETS AND RUGS													
United States, total..	65	19	6.6	44.8	5.7	11.7	35.5	88.2	119.3	212.8	(D)	8.7	104.4
Northeast Region.....	16	9	1.2	8.6	1.0	2.0	6.9	10.0	20.6	31.2	(D)	3.3	25.4
South Region.....	33	9	5.2	35.3	4.5	9.5	28.0	76.7	97.1	178.1	(D)	5.3	78.9

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2271- --	WOVEN CARPETS AND RUGS <sup>1</sup> :					
22710 00	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	Million sq. yd.	28.6	202.1	35.8	223.4
	As reported on Census Quarterly Form MQ-22Q.....	...do.....	26.7	195.4	35.7	228.1
22710 01	Axminster.....	...do.....	3.3	22.3	4.7	23.4
22710 03	Wilton.....	...do.....	2.8	21.9	6.6	51.1
22710 05	Velvet.....	...do.....	18.3	134.5	19.3	126.7
22710 06	Upholstery loom type carpeting.....	...do.....	2.3	16.7	5.1	26.9
22710 09	Other woven (chenille, etc.).....	...do.....				

<sup>1</sup>See text regarding the comparability of the data collected in the census of manufactures and Current Industrial Reports series MQ-22Q.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



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These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

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**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

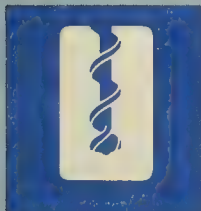
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C72(P)-22D-2  
ued December 1973

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## Tufted Carpets and Rugs, SIC 2272

The Tufted Carpets and Rugs Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in tufting carpets and rugs from any textile fiber. Important products of this industry include tufted carpets, rugs, scatter rugs, and bathmats and bathmat sets except terry woven. Finishers of these products also are in this industry.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Tufted Carpets and Rugs Industry amounted to \$2,789 million, an increase of 95 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$947 million in 1972 was 111 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 56 percent from 1967 to a total of 49.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,789 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified as tufted carpet and rugs manufacturers, \$126 million were products

primary to other industries, and \$122 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of tufted carpet and rugs shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,636 million of which \$2,541 million or 96 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2272, Tufted Carpets and Rugs, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 99 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2272, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MQ-22Q, Carpet and Rugs.

The 1972 data as previously published for this survey are shown in table 3 together with the comparable totals reported in the census of manufactures.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2272.--TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS															
1972 Census .....	368	226	49.6	344.1	39.6	81.9	237.6	947.0	1,893.5	2,788.6	61.0	(NA)	495.0	95	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	40.9	277.0	32.6	69.5	188.0	756.8	1,523.1	2,271.0	47.5	516.7	431.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	40.9	255.8	32.8	69.0	171.3	674.7	1,320.1	1,997.4	72.4	482.0	384.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	40.8	241.6	33.6	72.0	168.2	679.6	1,348.0	1,976.0	92.8	427.0	369.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.6	202.7	29.1	63.8	143.6	582.2	1,188.5	1,715.7	49.6	299.5	321.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	244	153	31.8	165.7	26.1	56.5	118.4	449.4	982.7	1,426.9	33.6	263.9	224.2	96	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.2	132.8	23.5	51.5	98.9	398.2	825.4	1,206.4	26.9	(NA)	205.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	26.4	121.8	22.3	50.2	92.1	342.5	800.7	1,121.3	27.0	(NA)	188.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	24.9	104.1	20.2	44.3	77.8	325.4	732.7	1,043.3	*26.7	135.5	146.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	181	121	19.9	80.5	17.2	36.4	61.3	259.3	551.8	801.8	11.5	115.6	116.3	96	96
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.5	70.7	14.7	32.1	51.6	248.7	558.8	791.9	11.9	104.3	105.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.9	55.1	12.3	26.1	39.4	182.9	375.5	549.9	10.2	(NA)	76.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	46.6	11.3	23.5	34.3	147.1	297.9	436.9	6.9	(NA)	59.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	41.5	10.7	21.5	30.8	125.5	247.4	364.4	6.6	(NA)	52.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	92	72	11.5	36.3	9.9	19.5	26.9	108.8	209.2	317.6	8.0	(NA)	45.9	94	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2272 was 46.0 thousand employees and \$2,676 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 4. The difference between the 1972 data for the census and ASM was caused by misreporting and misclassification of products by several large respondents.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2272.--TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS													
United States, total..	368	226	49.6	344.1	39.6	81.9	237.6	947.0	1,893.5	2,788.6	61.0	31.8	449.4
Northeast Region.....	21	13	3.5	28.3	2.9	5.6	20.1	38.9	94.2	134.3	4.9	4.8	64.5
Pennsylvania.....	8	6	2.5	20.0	2.2	4.2	15.5	26.5	62.0	89.8	(D)	4.0	55.0
Ohio.....	4	1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.9	1.5	2.3	.1	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	287	180	41.5	278.1	33.6	69.9	195.2	797.0	1,607.2	2,358.9	49.8	25.1	350.8
South Atlantic Division..	249	156	35.5	240.0	28.9	59.5	168.7	680.7	1,380.1	2,028.7	42.7	22.1	314.7
South Carolina.....	17	12	3.5	22.7	2.9	6.2	16.7	54.0	137.6	194.3	(D)	EE	(D)
Georgia.....	211	135	29.3	199.9	23.8	48.2	139.8	559.4	1,155.5	1,689.8	33.0	18.8	74.6

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2272- --	TUFTED CARPETS AND RUGS					
22720 00	Total as reported in the census of manufactures.....	Million sq.yd.	858.3	2,635.7	458.6	1,332.4
	Total as reported in Census Quarterly Form MQ-22Q <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	856.9	2,642.1	432.2	1,299.2
22720 01	Bathmats, throw rugs, and other 4' x 6' or smaller.....	...do.....	78.2	162.7	63.4	134.7
22720 03	Roll goods and rugs larger than 4' x 6', except automobile and aircraft carpeting.....	...do.....	734.3	2,373.7	328.6	1,079.7
22720 05	Automobile and aircraft carpeting.....	...do.....	44.4	105.7	40.2	84.9

<sup>1</sup>See text regarding the comparability of the data collected in census of manufactures and current annual survey.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2272, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

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These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

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**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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C72(P)-22D-3  
Issued January 1974

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## **Carpets and Rugs, N.E.C., SIC 2279**

The Carpets and Rugs, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rugs, carpets, art squares, floor mattings, doormats, and mattings from twisted paper, grasses, reeds, coir, sisal, jute, or rags.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hard surface floor coverings, except rubber and cork, are classified in industry 3996.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Carpets and Rugs, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$166 million, an increase of 84 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$59 million in 1972 was 30 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 6 percent from 1967 to a total of 3.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$166 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Carpets and Rugs, N.E.C., Industry, \$48 million were products primary to other industries, and \$36 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 63 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and

secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 83 percent in 1967.

The total value of carpets and rugs, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$118 million of which \$82 million, or 69 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2279, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 69 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2279, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the current industrial report series MQ-22Q, Carpets and Rugs (Quarterly). The 1972 data as previously published in this survey are shown in table 3 together with the comparable totals reported in the census of manufactures. The differences in the two sets of data are due to the omission of a few plants from the quarterly survey. These plants will be added to the MQ-22Q survey and corrected data will be shown in the annual summary for 1973. The census data also include shipments figures for some select products, such as recreational and athletic surfaces, not included on the MQ-22Q Survey. In several instances the reports filed quarterly are estimates whereas accurate data have been reported in the census.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2279.--CARPETS AND RUGS, N.E.C.															
1972 Census.....	87	28	3.3	23.7	2.6	5.1	16.1	59.0	108.5	166.4	4.6	(NA)	25.7	63	59
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.5	28.2	3.5	7.1	19.0	64.7	109.7	172.0	7.5	64.0	26.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	34.0	4.2	8.6	23.4	74.3	124.7	200.6	10.0	77.9	31.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	26.4	3.5	7.1	18.4	59.0	91.6	147.2	10.2	47.9	30.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.9	21.7	3.2	6.5	15.3	57.7	77.7	130.4	11.9	39.7	25.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	80	32	3.1	14.9	2.6	5.2	11.2	45.3	47.1	90.3	5.6	17.1	18.6	83	59
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	15.9	3.0	6.0	12.2	30.6	44.6	75.4	2.3	(NA)	16.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	11.9	2.6	4.9	8.6	21.2	24.2	45.0	1.3	(NA)	5.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.7	10.2	2.4	4.5	7.6	18.7	17.0	35.4	.9	8.3	5.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	104	35	2.4	8.9	2.1	4.1	6.8	15.6	14.3	29.6	.5	7.4	3.9	89	46
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.8	9.5	2.4	4.9	6.7	16.1	18.4	35.2	(NA)	6.9	5.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	9.8	2.5	4.9	6.7	16.0	23.5	39.8	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	11.4	3.1	5.9	8.4	18.0	25.5	43.5	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	11.4	3.0	6.1	8.6	21.0	25.6	46.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	121	53	4.0	12.6	3.5	6.8	10.1	23.2	30.7	54.5	.7	(NA)	9.6	78	78

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2279 was 4.0 thousand employees and \$66.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 11 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2279.--CARPETS AND RUGS, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	87	28	3.3	23.7	2.6	5.1	16.1	59.0	108.5	166.4	4.6	3.1	45.3
Northeast Region.....	31	10	1.2	8.4	.9	1.8	5.5	17.2	26.3	42.9	1.4	1.1	15.4
New England Division...	14	6	.7	4.3	.6	1.1	2.9	7.7	7.8	15.8	(D)	BB	(D)
Middle Atlantic Division	17	4	.5	4.2	.4	.7	2.6	9.6	18.5	27.2	(D)	CC	(D)
North Central Region.....	8	4	.6	5.5	.5	1.0	3.6	16.8	46.0	63.6	(D)	CC	(D)
East North Central Div.	8	4	.6	5.5	.5	1.0	3.6	16.8	46.0	63.6	(D)	CC	(D)
South Region.....	42	11	1.2	6.5	.9	1.7	4.6	18.4	21.9	39.0	1.2	.7	4.0
West Region.....	6	3	.3	3.2	.3	.7	2.5	6.4	14.2	21.0	(D)	BB	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees  
CC 500 to 999 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
FF 2,500 employees and over

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2279- --	CARPETS AND RUGS, N.E.C. <sup>1</sup>					
22790 00	As reported in census of manufactures.....	Million sq.yd.	<sup>e</sup> 74.4	118.1	33.6	95.5
	As reported on Census Quarterly Form MQ-22Q.....	...do.....	61.4	106.4	28.9	88.3
22790 10	Knitted.....	...do.....	6.9	24.3	4.2	19.4
22790 41	Braided.....	...do.....	2.9	6.5	2.8	9.2
22790 74	Needle punched.....	...do.....	40.3	56.2	20.4	56.6
22790 70	Hooked and other carpets and rugs, n.e.c.....	...do.....	.3	1.1	1.5	3.1
22790 00	Other carpets and rugs, n.s.k. <sup>2</sup> .....	...do.....	11.0	18.3	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup>10 to 30 percent of this item is imputed. n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>See text regarding the comparability of the data collected in census of manufactures and current annual survey.

<sup>2</sup>These data were not included in the 1972 annual summary for the MQ-22Q quarterly survey, Carpets and Rugs, released in November 1973. The respondents who account for these figures were omitted from the mailing panel and will be added to the MQ-22Q survey. Revised information for 1972 will be included in the 1973 annual summary (see text).

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2279, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 3 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Yarn Mills, Except Wool, SIC 2281

The Yarn Mills, Except Wool, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in spinning yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton, manmade fiber staple, or silk staple.

Establishments primarily engaged in dyeing or finishing purchased yarns on a commission basis are classified in industry 2269.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Yarn Mills, Except Wool, Industry amounted to \$2,205 million, an increase of 55 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$818 million in 1972 was 47 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed an increase of 20 percent from 1967 to a total of 89.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,205 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified as yarn mills, except wool, \$88 million were products primary to other industries and \$54 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 95 percent in 1967.

The total value of yarn, except wool, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,398 million of which \$2,064 million or 86 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2281, Yarn Mills, Except Wool, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 84 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2281.--YARN MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL															
1972 Census.....	424	357	89.6	517.2	83.6	177.6	452.2	818.1	1,389.9	2,205.1	95.4	(NA)	243.7	96	84
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	82.9	444.8	77.2	160.4	390.1	728.2	1,175.4	1,910.2	64.7	1,176.4	228.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	80.2	388.1	75.0	148.7	340.9	631.8	1,026.9	1,664.4	88.1	1,333.6	200.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	83.1	391.3	78.2	156.4	346.6	672.2	1,083.0	1,741.8	69.2	1,004.4	207.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	77.4	356.5	72.9	151.3	317.3	630.8	1,003.8	1,619.4	57.6	876.9	197.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	377	328	74.5	310.5	70.2	142.1	275.2	556.2	868.6	1,422.5	89.4	829.8	175.4	95	84
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	72.6	307.0	68.6	146.3	272.5	592.0	895.0	1,478.5	99.3	(NA)	164.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	68.6	275.3	64.2	140.0	245.9	531.7	852.9	1,378.7	64.9	(NA)	157.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	64.2	232.3	59.7	125.8	206.6	405.7	753.7	1,158.6	48.8	539.6	131.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	317	284	61.6	208.1	58.2	117.9	184.8	363.2	708.0	1,067.0	34.7	498.1	137.1	96	83
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	61.6	203.4	57.9	116.0	179.4	362.4	683.8	1,036.1	37.1	466.6	139.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	61.0	190.1	57.3	112.3	166.9	339.9	617.8	956.7	30.5	(NA)	134.9	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	63.8	193.2	60.1	115.9	170.6	340.5	601.2	927.3	29.5	(NA)	115.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	67.8	204.4	63.8	128.1	181.2	340.5	652.3	997.3	20.8	(NA)	109.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	356	310	67.8	179.8	63.9	117.5	157.6	292.2	562.4	855.4	15.5	(NA)	117.4	93	77

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2281 was 87 thousand employees and \$805 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2281.--YARN MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL													
United States, total.	424	357	89.6	517.2	83.6	177.6	452.2	818.1	1,389.9	2,205.1	95.4	74.5	556.2
Northeast Region.....	60	34	4.2	22.7	3.9	7.7	19.7	34.8	48.0	83.0	(D)	4.0	25.0
New England Division...	27	19	2.5	13.3	2.3	4.4	11.7	20.1	25.5	45.9	(D)	2.2	13.0
Massachusetts.....	9	7	.6	3.9	.6	1.1	3.5	5.1	10.3	14.9	.2	1.0	6.0
Rhode Island.....	5	2	.2	1.0	.1	.3	.9	2.5	.6	3.1	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Middle Atlantic Div....	33	15	1.7	9.3	1.6	3.1	8.0	14.7	22.5	37.2	1.2	1.7	12.0
New York.....	17	6	.5	2.6	.5	.9	2.2	3.7	5.4	9.0	.3	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey.....	4	1	.1	.7	.1	.1	.6	1.2	.6	1.7	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania.....	12	8	1.1	6.0	1.0	2.1	5.1	9.9	16.5	26.5	.9	1.6	11.4
South Region.....	351	317	83.7	483.8	78.1	166.7	424.2	763.3	1,306.0	2,070.3	85.9	70.3	529.0
South Atlantic Div....	299	268	72.7	420.7	67.9	145.1	368.3	657.0	1,105.7	1,763.7	72.1	61.7	458.3
Virginia.....	■	5	.9	5.1	.7	1.6	4.1	10.0	8.5	18.6	1.2	AA	(D)
North Carolina.....	188	173	49.1	277.4	46.1	98.7	245.5	450.9	680.0	1,132.4	47.6	45.5	338.4
Georgia.....	60	52	13.6	82.9	12.5	27.1	71.9	104.4	244.2	345.5	17.3	10.7	82.2

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	1972						1967			
		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company		Produced and consumed in same establish- ment	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)
2281- --	YARN, EXCEPT WOOL, TOTAL.....	(X)	(X)	2,814.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,715.7	(X)	(X)
2281- --	Spun cotton and manmade fiber yarns.....	(X)	(X)	2,398.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1,574.6	(X)	(X)
2269 pt.	Finished yarn not spun in the same establishment..	(X)	(X)	416.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	141.1	(X)	(X)
22811 --	Carded Cotton Yarns.....	(X)	(X)	564.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	740.6	428.7	(X)	(X)
22690 pt.	Carded cotton yarns (gray).....	2,820.5	728.2	500.6	195.3	118.8	2,094.2	679.7	385.1	143.6	75.8
22811 10	Carded cotton yarns, finished:										
22811 87	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	37.3	27.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	31.2	19.5	(X)	(X)
22690 21	Finished from purchased yarns.....	(X)	36.7	32.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	29.7	24.1	(X)	(X)
22811 00	Carded cotton yarns, n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	4.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	(X)	(X)
22812 --	Combed Cotton Yarns.....	(X)	(X)	386.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	444.6	380.1	(X)	(X)
22690 pt.	Combed cotton yarns (gray).....	464.4	303.1	279.3	65.5	69.7	161.8	349.1	277.3	69.2	60.1
22812 10	Combed cotton yarns, dyed:										
22812 51	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	41.6	53.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	20.3	17.7	(X)	(X)
22690 23	Finished from purchased yarns.....	(X)						20.3	21.6	(X)	(X)
22812 61	Yarns, mercerized cotton:										
22690 32	Mercerized in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	15.4	22.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	30.0	42.3	(X)	(X)
	Mercerized from purchased yarns.....										
22812 71	Yarns, bleached:										
22690 12	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	27.4	29.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	24.9	21.2	(X)	(X)
22812 00	Finished from purchased yarns.....	(X)									
	Combed cotton yarns, n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	1.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	(X)	(X)
22813 --	Rayon and/or Acetate Spun Yarns.....	(X)	(X)	247.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	334.5	204.7	(X)	(X)
22690 --	Rayon and/or acetate spun yarns (gray).....	518.8	274.4	195.1	86.6	54.5	236.4	303.7	186.8	68.3	38.2
22813 10	Rayon and/or acetate spun yarns, finished:										
22813 43	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	21.8	20.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	30.8	17.9	(X)	(X)
22690 26	Finished from purchased yarns.....	(X)	23.8	22.6	(X)	(X)	(X)				
22813 00	Rayon and/or acetate spun yarns, n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	9.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	(X)	(X)
22814 --	Spun Noncellulosic Fiber and Silk Yarns (Nylon, Acrylic, Polyester, etc.).....	(X)	(X)	1,568.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	587.5	669.7	(X)	(X)
	Polyester spun yarns:										
22814 20	Polyester spun yarns (gray).....	1,227.2	351.7	298.1	88.6	74.8	826.2				
	Polyester spun yarns, finished:										
22814 41	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	41.5	36.2	(X)	(X)	(X)				
22690 27	Finished from purchased yarns.....	(X)	69.7	113.7	(X)	(X)	(X)				
	All other spun noncellulosic fiber and silk yarn, except polyester:							387.5	669.7	(X)	(X)
22814 80	All other spun noncellulosic fiber and silk yarn, except polyester (gray).....	1,001.1	750.7	764.5	163.3	174.9	284.5				
	All other spun noncellulosic fiber and silk yarn, except polyester, finished:										
22814 81	Finished in plants with spinning facilities.....	(X)	179.0	193.4	(X)	(X)	(X)				
22690 29	Finished from purchased yarns.....	(X)	107.6	151.8	(X)	(X)	(X)				
22814 00	Spun noncellulosic fiber and silk yarns, n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	10.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-	(X)	(X)
22810 00	Cotton and manmade fiber spun yarns, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)...	(X)	(X)	41.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	30.8	(X)	(X)
22810 02	Cotton and manmade fiber spun yarns, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.)...	(X)	(X)	4.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	1.7	(X)	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

(Footnotes continued on next page.)



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

Footnotes for table 3--Continued

Note: Production of spun yarns by knitting and narrow fabric weaving mills is excluded for both 1972 and 1967. Such production is included in the annual data published in Current Industrial Reports series MA-22F, Yarn Production. This report also includes detailed data by fiber, end use, and method of distribution. The MA-22F data differ from the census figures shown above because of the exclusion from the census of manufactures data of the output of knitting and narrow fabric mills, reporting differences for mills reporting in both surveys, some conceptual differences between the two surveys, and the omission of several plants from the annual yarn survey. The summary figures for 1972 as published in the Current Industrial Report series MA-22F are shown below for comparative purposes.

Code	Product	Production as reported on Census Annual Form MA-22F, 1972 1,000 pounds			
		Total	For sale	For own use	On commission
22811	Carded cotton yarns.....	3,344.7	(b)	2,504.4	(a)
22812	Combed cotton yarns.....				
22813	Rayon and/or acetate.....	479.8	71.9	168.1	16.6
22814	Other spun manmade fiber yarns.....	2,046.6	162.5	314.1	3.2

Note: In order to avoid disclosure of individual company information, the approximate magnitude of the withheld information is as follows: (a) under 500 thousand pounds; and (b) 2,500 thousand pounds and over.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2281.--YARN MILLS, EXCEPT WOOL					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	1,344.8	(X)	832.4
013101	Raw cotton.....	1,000 bales...	2,058.3	345.6	2,050.9	290.6
229931	Raw wool, mohair, and other animal fiber (scoured weight).....	Million lb....	21.2	19.1	28.8	19.4
229933	Wool tops.....	..do.....	8.9	14.1	12.5	16.8
282305	Rayon and acetate staple and tow.....	..do.....	290.7	97.6	287.2	83.6
282425	Polyester staple and tow.....	..do.....	311.7	154.4	410.8	291.7
282421	All other manmade fiber staple and tow, except glass.....	..do.....	775.1	459.3		
010014	All other fibers (silk, jute, reused wool, waste, etc.).....	..do.....	15.6	6.7	52.5	10.7
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarn.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	5.0	6.9
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....	..do.....	36.8	28.9		
282402	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	..do.....	35.4	29.3		
228101	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	..do.....	62.0	38.7	24.9	14.1
322935	Glass filament yarn and roving.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
286531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....	..do.....	(X)	22.4	(X)	7.1
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	..do.....	(X)	85.8	(X)	64.7
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....	..do.....	(X)	40.0	(X)	26.8

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Included in code 970099.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2281, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

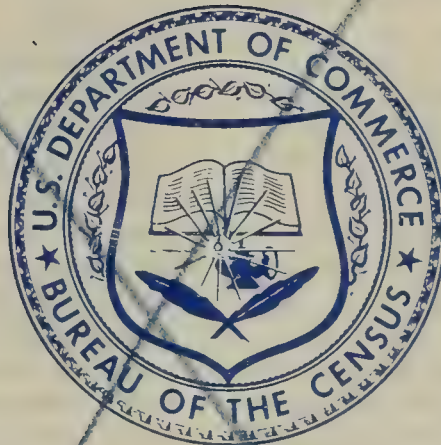


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-22E-2

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Throwing and Winding Mills, SIC 2282

The Throwing and Winding Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in texturizing, throwing, twisting, winding, or spooling yarn wholly or chiefly by weight of cotton, manmade fibers or silk.

Establishments primarily engaged in dyeing or finishing purchased yarns or finishing yarns on a commission basis are classified in industry 2269, Finishing Plants, N.E.C.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified as texturizing, throwing, and winding mills amounted to \$1,431 million, an increase of 152 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$482 million in 1972 was 178 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 106 percent from 1967 to a total of 38.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,431 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified as throwing and winding

mills, \$65 million were products primary to other industries, and \$50 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of thrown and wound yarn shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,768 million of which \$1,316 million, or 74 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2282, Throwing and Winding Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 91 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

### Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2282, the Census Bureau collects current production statistics on selected products. These data on textured, crimped, or bulked filament yarn appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MA-22F.1, Textured Yarn Production. Information is shown for this item description by fiber, by end use, and method of distribution.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2282.--THROWING AND WINDING MILLS															
1972 Census.....	212	170	38.1	231.9	33.1	68.1	180.9	481.8	943.9	1,431.0	113.9	(NA)	110.6	95	174
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	28.9	158.6	25.5	51.8	126.2	363.1	717.6	1,065.9	67.1	397.5	102.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	24.8	129.2	22.0	44.8	103.6	611.6	914.3	42.9	331.7	76.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	22.9	112.4	20.8	42.2	92.1	264.5	483.3	750.7	*55.7	246.3	65.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	21.9	100.9	20.1	40.7	83.8	253.7	506.9	746.4	51.7	183.0	67.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	181	130	18.5	78.6	16.9	34.6	64.9	173.2	387.8	568.0	18.0	139.7	48.0	97	91
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.3	63.6	14.5	29.2	49.4	139.9	298.9	438.4	16.3	(NA)	48.5	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.5	59.2	14.4	28.1	45.5	133.3	284.5	405.1	9.0	(NA)	50.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*16.0	*59.6	*14.3	*29.6	*48.0	*103.0	*275.6	*368.0	*14.9	81.5	*42.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	180	110	13.6	47.1	12.1	24.1	37.3	93.6	226.6	319.3	6.2	70.0	35.1	95	87
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	45.0	11.4	22.9	35.0	88.3	169.8	253.1	3.5	64.4	26.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.4	41.8	11.0	21.8	32.4	73.2	144.1	215.9	*3.3	(NA)	23.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	38.7	10.4	20.6	29.5	65.3	111.9	177.8	1.1	(NA)	19.7	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	40.9	11.3	22.5	31.6	77.4	119.4	193.4	*2.8	(NA)	20.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	195	119	11.9	37.6	10.3	20.3	28.7	67.6	106.3	174.6	3.2	(NA)	16.3	95	77

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2282 was 35 thousand employees and \$405 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 3 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

<sup>1</sup>The difference in coverage ratios for 1972 and 1967 can be seen in footnote 1, table 3.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2282.--THROWING AND WINDING MILLS													
United States, total.	212	170	38.1	231.9	33.1	68.1	180.9	481.8	943.9	1,431.0	113.9	18.5	173.2
Massachusetts.....	4	3	.2	1.5	.2	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	4.5	-	.4	3.1
New Jersey.....	18	8	.7	4.6	.6	1.1	3.1	9.8	25.7	35.6	.4	.7	7.2
Pennsylvania.....	36	32	4.0	21.6	3.5	6.5	16.9	29.8	35.2	65.7	(D)	4.1	28.8
South Region.....	112	104	31.6	195.3	27.5	57.5	152.6	423.0	861.3	1,289.2	110.0	11.9	122.7
South Atlantic Division.	98	90	26.7	168.2	23.2	48.6	131.1	377.2	746.4	1,127.3	104.6	FF	(D)
Virginia.....	6	6	2.8	20.8	2.3	4.8	14.9	62.0	41.8	102.6	18.9	EE	(D)
North Carolina.....	59	58	18.8	113.8	16.4	34.5	89.5	232.1	565.2	801.1	70.9	6.7	71.2
South Carolina.....	12	10	2.5	16.2	2.2	4.7	13.3	37.0	96.3	136.5	10.1	CC	(D)
Georgia.....	17	14	2.5	16.2	2.1	4.4	12.5	43.7	39.8	81.5	(D)	EE	(D)
East South Central Div.	14	14	4.9	27.1	4.3	8.8	21.5	45.8	114.9	162.0	5.5	EE	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees  
CC 500 to 999 employees  
EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
FF 2,500 employees and over

- Represents zero.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972				1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Produced and consumed in same establishment	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)			
2282- --	TEXTURED, THROWN, AND REWOUND YARN, TOTAL.....		(X)	(X)	1,768.1	(X)	(X)	583.2
22822 11	Rewound, plied, and novelty yarns, other than wool, not spun or thrown at same establishment.....		(X)	(X)	100.8	(X)	(X)	71.6
22823 --	Thrown Filament Yarns, Except Textured.....		(X)	(X)	124.2	(X)	(X)	81.4
22823 27	Weaving yarns.....	Mil. lb..	46.8	18.3	37.3	(NA)	23.5	39.0
22823 32	Machine knitting yarns.....	...do....	44.2	35.4	56.9	-	3.9	8.2
22823 35	Other thrown yarns.....	...do....	34.1	22.0	23.5	(NA)	(NA)	1.5
22823 00	Thrown filament yarns, except textured, n.s.k.....		(X)	(X)	6.5	(X)	(X)	32.7
22824 00	Textured, crimped, or bulked filament yarns, including stretch yarns <sup>1</sup> .....	Mil. lb..	1,315.3	1,224.1	1,479.4	(NA)	203.3	365.8
22829 --	Commission Throwing, Plying, Etc., of Yarns.....		(X)	(X)	55.8	(X)	(X)	44.9
22829 11	Receipts for throwing or texturing of filament yarns <sup>2</sup> .....		(X)	(X)	33.3	(X)	(X)	37.8
22829 51	Receipts for winding, warping, etc., of yarn not thrown or spun at same establishment.....		(X)	(X)	20.1	(X)	(X)	4.4
22829 00	Receipts for throwing, plying, etc., of yarn, n.s.k.....		(X)	(X)	2.4	(X)	(X)	2.7
22820 00	Textured, thrown, and rewound yarn, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	7.0	(X)	(X)	16.3
22820 02	Textured, thrown, and rewound yarn, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	(X)	.9	(X)	(X)	3.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.  
n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>For 1967, data for textured yarn exclude production and shipments by establishments producing filament yarn and classified in industries 2823, Cellulosic Manmade Fibers, and 2284, Organic Fibers, Noncellulosic. Total production for this item as published in Current Industrial Report series, MA-22F, in 1967 was 420,468 thousand pounds. This report also furnishes more detailed data for this product description.

<sup>2</sup>For yarns thrown on commission, the figures represent commission receipts rather than the value of the yarns thrown.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2282.--THROWING AND WINDING MILLS					
282301	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	886.1	(X)	349.4
282423	Rayon and acetate filament yarn.....	Million lb....	68.6	52.6	42.4	51.8
282402	Polyester filament yarns.....	...do....	491.0	463.5		
228101	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	...do....	206.8	195.3	175.8	232.2
	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	...do....	60.4	40.9	15.5	12.9
281531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....		(X)	19.4	(X)	1.6
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	97.4	(X)	28.3
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	16.8	(X)	22.6

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1967, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2282, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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C72(P)-22E-3

ued February 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Wool Yarn Mills, SIC 2283

The Wool Yarn Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in spinning, twisting, winding, or spooling yarn (including carpet and rug yarn) wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, mohair, or similar animal fibers.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Wool Yarn Mills Industry amounted to \$232 million, a decrease of 36 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$97 million in 1972 was 18 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 41 percent from 1967 to a total of 8.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$232 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Wool Yarn Mills Industry, \$69 million were products primary to other industries, and \$13 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 69 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 79 percent in 1967.

The total value of wool yarn shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$218 million of which \$150 million, or 69 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2283, Wool Yarn Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 80 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2283.--WOOL YARN MILLS															
1972 Census.....	101	66	8.6	51.9	7.9	16.1	43.3	97.2	141.8	232.3	6.4	(NA)	38.5	69	69
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	66.4	9.7	20.1	50.9	130.1	182.6	316.9	9.7	111.4	40.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	72.0	11.2	23.4	56.0	136.6	224.5	356.6	11.2	128.8	48.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	67.0	11.0	22.6	51.8	117.1	219.4	338.4	8.7	102.1	54.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.6	71.3	12.9	26.1	56.7	145.8	253.2	393.1	5.2	123.6	61.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	135	107	14.7	66.0	12.9	25.8	52.1	117.9	239.3	361.5	8.9	120.7	56.9	79	79
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.1	64.6	13.6	27.5	53.0	121.6	289.5	407.3	13.5	(NA)	59.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.6	63.3	14.1	29.4	53.2	123.8	286.1	406.9	10.3	(NA)	58.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.3	65.6	14.8	30.3	53.8	116.7	342.3	462.1	7.5	129.6	63.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	144	121	17.4	66.5	15.8	32.0	55.0	119.7	306.4	422.2	7.3	122.8	69.5	85	82
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.6	71.0	17.0	33.4	58.0	113.2	301.8	409.7	11.2	113.1	60.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.0	64.9	16.4	31.2	52.6	113.5	278.7	391.0	*6.8	(NA)	55.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	62.8	16.6	31.2	52.2	102.1	261.1	362.2	*9.3	(NA)	43.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.9	63.3	16.5	32.8	53.8	105.9	225.7	329.7	(S)	(NA)	42.1	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	150	122	16.0	54.2	14.7	29.1	45.1	91.2	181.2	273.6	5.1	(NA)	38.6	85	78

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 7 and 9, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2283 was 10 thousand employees and \$127 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 8 and 12.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (-) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2283.--WOOL YARN MILLS													
United States, total.	101	66	8.6	51.9	7.9	16.1	43.3	97.2	141.8	232.3	6.4	14.7	117.9
New Hampshire.....	4	2	.1	.5	.1	.2	.4	.7	.4	1.1	-	4	1.3
Massachusetts.....	11	7	.3	1.8	.3	.6	1.5	2.6	1.6	4.2	.1	1.2	8.2
Rhode Island.....	7	7	.8	4.8	.7	1.5	3.9	6.0	3.1	8.9	(D)	2.1	17.2
South Region.....	37	24	5.4	33.2	4.9	10.2	27.9	102.1	163.7	260.2	7.0	6.3	54.3
North Carolina.....	11	6	1.1	7.1	1.0	2.2	5.9	13.3	30.0	42.9	.9	2.2	20.8

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	1972						1967			
		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company		Produced and consumed in same establish- ment	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)		(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)
2283- --	WOOL YARN, TOTAL.....	(X)	(X)	218.1	52.6	73.5	(X)	(X)	335.5	49.2	71.8
22831 00	Wool yarns, except carpet yarns, including blends chiefly wool (new, reused, and reprocessed wool)....	170.3	78.2	130.8	15.6	29.4	84.7	116.5	239.1	17.2	34.8
22832 00	Wool carpet (weaving and tufting) yarns, including blends chiefly wool (new, reused, and reprocessed wool).	70.9	57.8	70.5	37.0	44.1	11.7	67.9	78.7	32.0	37.0
22830 00	Wool yarn, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	(X)	(X)	14.9	-	-	-	(X)	17.3	-	-
22830 02	Wool yarn, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	(X)	(X)	1.9	-	-	-	(X)	0.4	-	-

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2283.--WOOL YARN MILLS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	138.7	(X)	229.9
229931	Raw wool, mohair, and other animal fiber (scoured weight).....	Million lb....	64.5	44.6	79.6	60.1
229933	Wool tops.....	..do.....	23.8	27.7	58.6	87.6
282305	Rayon and acetate, staple, and tow.....	..do.....	1.9	.8	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
282425	Polyester staple and tow.....	..do.....	14.3	9.0	39.5	35.4
282421	All other manmade fiber staple and tow, except glass.....	..do.....	22.6	15.6		
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarn.....	..do.....	-	-		
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....	..do.....	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )	(X)	( <sup>1</sup> )
282402	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	..do.....				
010014	All other fibers (silk, jute, reused wool, waste, etc.).....	Million lb....	1.0	.9	8.1	3.3
228101	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	(NA)	9.8
281531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....	..do.....	(X)	7.3	(X)	3.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	..do.....	(X)	19.5	(X)	20.5
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>2</sup> .....	..do.....	(X)	3.0	(X)	9.7

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Included in code 970099.

<sup>2</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For both years, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2283, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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**1972 CENSUS OF  
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2(P)-22E-4  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Thread Mills, SIC 2284

The Thread Mills Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing thread from natural or manmade fiber, except flax (industry 2299) and wool (industry 2283). Important products of this industry include sewing, crochet, darning, embroidery, tatting, hand-knitting, and other handicraft threads.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Thread Mills Industry amounted to \$348 million, an increase of 36 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$143 million in 1972 was 45 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an in-

crease of 3 percent from 1967 to a total of 11.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$348 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Thread Mills Industry, \$29 million were products primary to other industries, and \$11 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 91 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of thread shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$340 million of which \$308 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2284, Thread Mills, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 90 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, (mm)	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2284.--THREAD MILLS														
1972 Census .....	74	16	11.7	69.7	10.1	19.9	53.1	143.3	206.6	347.7	8.3	(NA)	57.1	91	90
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	62.2	8.7	17.9	47.4	127.3	186.4	311.9	4.7	130.3	52.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.8	58.1	9.2	18.8	44.0	123.9	180.0	300.7	9.1	122.8	50.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	58.7	9.8	19.3	45.1	110.2	173.4	286.2	5.3	114.4	50.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	57.6	10.3	20.7	45.4	110.9	180.5	286.2	4.9	121.4	53.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	75	39	11.4	49.8	10.0	19.2	38.7	98.9	159.3	256.0	11.6	122.0	45.7	90	90
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	52.2	10.2	21.0	40.6	105.6	160.5	264.3	10.0	(NA)	45.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.5	45.4	8.9	18.9	35.4	83.9	141.4	227.5	7.4	(NA)	39.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.2	40.7	8.9	18.4	32.0	85.0	125.9	207.9	3.7	107.5	39.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	71	36	10.1	37.4	8.8	17.5	28.9	75.8	119.0	194.1	3.3	102.2	36.2	93	90
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	39.0	9.6	19.1	30.6	74.1	121.4	197.4	3.0	99.3	39.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	36.7	9.4	18.3	28.5	70.5	115.4	188.5	2.2	(NA)	37.5	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.6	39.9	10.1	19.7	31.3	69.9	113.2	184.0	5.1	(NA)	45.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	38.8	10.0	19.9	30.3	77.3	111.2	182.6	4.3	(NA)	42.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	87	50	11.5	36.5	10.0	19.1	27.9	64.8	113.6	178.2	1.8	(NA)	38.6	90	91

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2284 was 11 thousand employees and \$136 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2284.--THREAD MILLS												
United States, total..	74	46	11.7	69.7	10.1	19.9	53.1	143.3	206.6	347.7	8.3	11.4	98.9
Northeast Region.....	39	22	3.5	21.3	2.8	5.6	14.4	53.4	41.0	93.3	4.2	3.9	39.2
New England Division....	18	13	2.8	17.5	2.3	4.7	12.0	43.9	30.5	73.9	3.9	3.3	33.5
Massachusetts.....	10	7	.6	4.2	.5	.9	2.5	7.3	6.2	13.4	.2	.7	6.9
Middle Atlantic Div.....	21	9	.7	3.8	.5	.9	2.4	9.5	10.5	19.4	.3	.6	5.7
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	.5	2.5	.4	.7	1.7	5.6	5.9	11.1	-	.4	3.3
South Region.....	29	24	8.2	48.1	7.3	14.2	38.5	89.4	164.7	253.1	4.1	7.5	59.5
North Carolina.....	18	16	4.7	26.9	4.2	8.1	21.1	63.9	99.5	161.6	2.4	4.3	40.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967		
			Production for all purposes	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Production for all purposes	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)		Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2284- --	THREAD, TOTAL.....		(X)	(X)	340.2	(X)	(X)	248.1
22841 --	Finished Thread For Use in the Home.....		(X)	(X)	39.6	(X)	(X)	28.3
22841 21	Cotton thread.....	1,000 lb.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	25.0	5,331	5,454	21.3
22841 57	Manmade fiber thread and other thread.....	do.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	14.4	(NA)	(NA)	7.0
22841 00	Finished thread for use in the home, n.s.k.....	do.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.2	(NA)	(NA)	
22842 --	Finished Thread For Industrial or Manufacturers' Use.....		(X)	(X)	239.1	(X)	(X)	175.9
22842 13	Cotton thread, including industrial weight goods and braided....	1,000 lb.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	161.9	60,019	63,750	113.1
22842 25	Manmade fiber thread and other thread.....	do.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	76.3	9,604	10,762	55.0
22842 00	Finished thread for industrial or manufacturers' use, n.s.k.....		( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	.9	(X)	(X)	7.8
22843 11	Unfinished thread shipped or transferred to other plants for finishing.	1,000 lb.	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	56.4	34,031	34,380	40.8
22840 00	Thread, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)		(X)	(X)	2.8	(X)	(X)	1.6
22840 02	Thread, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.)		(X)	(X)	2.3	(X)	(X)	1.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>For 1972, separate quantity data were requested for each of these products in 12,000 yard units; however, due to an inadequate response rate, the quantity figures cannot be shown.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2284.--THREAD MILLS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	190.0	(X)	151.7
011201	Raw cotton.....	1,000 bales...	68.2	15.3	82.0	18.3
282402	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	Million lb....	18.5	27.6	8.2	12.7
228101	Purchased spun yarn, all fibers, including transfers from other plants of the same company.....	do.....	77.7	93.0	78.6	87.6
281531	Dyes, lakes, and toners.....		(X)	11.3	(X)	7.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	36.6	(X)	23.4
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	6.2	(X)	2.2

(X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2284, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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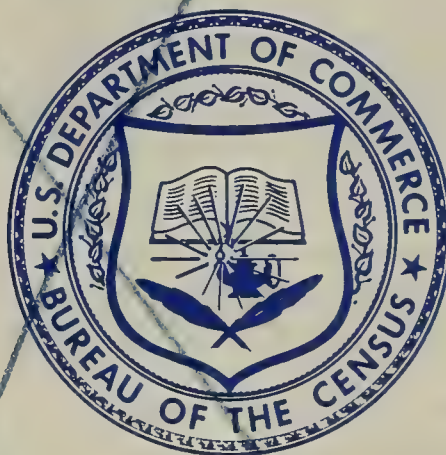


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-22F-1

d January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**Felt Goods, Except Woven Felts and Hats, SIC 2291**

The Felt Goods, Except Woven Felts and Hats, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing pressed felt, regardless of fiber, by means of heat, moisture, and pressure; and those making punched felt for rugs, cushions, and other products from hair, jute, wool, or other fibers by the needle loom process.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing woven wool felts and wool haircloth are classified in industry 2231, and those manufacturing felt hats in group 235.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Felt Goods, Except Woven Felts and Hats, Industry amounted to \$133 million, representing no change compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$72 million in 1972 was 13 percent above

value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed no change from 1967 and reported a total of 4.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$133 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Felt Goods, Except Woven Felts and Hats, Industry, \$28 million were products primary to other industries, and \$10 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 77 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 76 percent in 1967.

The total value of felt goods, except woven felts and hats, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$124 million of which \$95 million, or 77 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2291, Felt Goods, Except Woven Felts and Hats, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 72 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2291.--FELT GOODS, EXCEPT WOVEN FELTS AND HATS															
1972 Census.....	42	28	4.5	35.5	3.6	7.6	25.5	71.8	60.5	133.2	2.7	(NA)	20.9	77	77
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.9	29.6	3.0	6.1	20.3	62.2	51.8	114.8	2.9	55.2	19.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	29.1	3.2	6.6	20.6	59.3	50.8	109.5	4.1	54.0	21.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.4	40.0	4.2	9.7	26.1	82.4	93.8	176.1	5.8	62.4	26.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.1	33.9	3.9	8.4	22.9	79.4	69.6	146.6	2.8	58.5	22.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	40	28	4.5	26.3	3.6	7.7	19.1	63.6	69.3	133.6	3.2	53.9	17.0	76	72
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	27.7	3.6	8.0	19.4	61.8	84.9	144.9	2.6	(NA)	19.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.4	31.3	4.3	9.0	22.4	72.4	93.7	165.5	2.6	(NA)	23.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.1	28.9	4.1	9.2	21.5	62.0	83.8	144.4	2.6	46.7	21.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	36	30	5.0	27.0	4.0	8.7	20.0	58.6	76.0	134.0	1.8	43.4	19.9	86	88
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.1	22.7	3.4	7.2	17.0	48.4	65.9	114.8	2.8	42.6	17.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.1	21.0	3.4	7.1	15.6	45.5	56.7	101.3	1.8	(NA)	14.9	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.5	22.7	3.7	7.8	16.6	51.0	56.3	106.2	*2.9	(NA)	15.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	24.5	4.2	8.9	18.1	52.6	60.9	114.0	*2.5	(NA)	14.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	66	28	4.6	21.3	3.6	7.7	15.4	44.4	50.2	95.4	1.1	(NA)	14.2	89	86

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2291 was 4 thousand employees and \$64 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 8 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2291.--FELT GOODS, EXCEPT WOVEN FELTS AND HATS													
United States, total.	42	28	4.5	35.5	3.6	7.6	25.5	71.8	60.5	133.2	2.7	4.5	63.6
Northeast Region.....	22	18	2.7	22.9	2.1	4.5	15.9	43.9	38.1	82.1	1.6	EE	(D)
New England Division...	10	8	1.3	10.5	1.1	2.6	8.6	21.4	20.6	41.9	1.1	1.6	18.2
Middle Atlantic Div....	12	10	1.4	12.4	1.0	1.9	7.4	22.5	17.5	40.2	.6	CC	(D)
New York.....	6	5	1.1	10.1	.7	1.5	5.8	18.2	9.7	28.1	.4	BB	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2291- --	FELT GOODS, N.E.C., TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	123.8	(X)	131.0
22910 11	Pressed wool felts:					
22910 19	Industrial felts (1/8" thick and over).....	Million lb....	( <sup>1</sup> )	36.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	20.4
	Other pressed wool felts.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )		7.8	12.3
22910 31	Punched or needled felts:					
	Carpet and rug cushions:					
	Hair and/or jute not coated or laminated with latex, vinyl, or plastic.....	Millions sq. yd.	46.1	16.0	62.6	21.8
22910 35	Hair and/or jute coated or laminated with latex, vinyl, or plastic.....	...do.....	32.0	17.3	59.6	35.9
22910 41	Other hair and jute felts.....	Million lb....	25.4	51.0	42.6	8.1
22910 43	Wool felts.....	...do.....			20.8	31.7
22910 49	Manmade fiber felts.....	...do.....				
22910 00	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	2.0	(X)	.4
22910 02	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	.6	(X)	.4

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Separate data were requested for each of the products listed under pressed wool felts. However, since a number of producers did not report quantity data, these figures have been withheld.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2291.--FELT GOODS, EXCEPT WOVEN FELTS AND HATS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	51.9	(X)	60.2
229701	Raw wool, mohair and other animal fibers.....	Million lb....	5.0	4.8	24.9	7.0
999823	Wool noils and waste.....	...do.....	14.8	10.4	7.5	5.8
999807	Other fibers (synthetic staple, tow, waste, etc.).....	...do.....	34.6	9.8	54.7	11.1
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	25.5	(X)	25.9
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	1.4	(X)	10.4

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2291, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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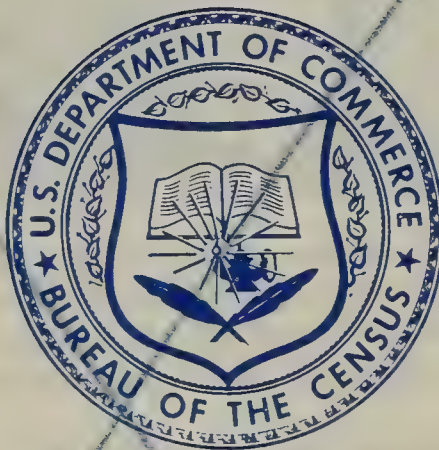


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-22F-2  
Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Lace Goods, SIC 2292

The Lace Goods Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing lace machine products and those primarily engaged in dyeing and finishing lace goods.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing Schiffli machine embroideries are classified in industry 2397. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing knitted lace and netting are classified in industries 2257 or 2258.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Lace Goods Industry amounted to \$46 million, a decrease of 30 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$30 million in 1972 was 19 percent below value added in 1967. Average

employment in the industry showed a decrease of 46 percent from 1967 to a total of 2.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$46 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Lace Goods Industry, \$.3 million were products primary to other industries, and \$10 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 99 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of lace goods shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$40 million of which \$36 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2292, Lace Goods, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 94 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2292.--LACE GOODS															
1972 Census.....	103	28	2.7	16.6	2.3	4.5	13.0	29.7	17.9	45.8	1.5	(NA)	7.6	99	90
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*4.0	*21.9	*3.5	*6.0	*16.2	*35.6	*22.4	*56.4	*.8	*24.6	*12.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	24.4	3.8	6.7	18.9	39.7	21.4	62.0	.5	28.1	10.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.2	21.6	3.7	6.9	16.6	42.3	21.8	63.6	*.6	36.5	11.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	26.9	4.7	9.3	21.5	53.6	38.0	91.3	1.9	41.2	16.0	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	142	48	5.0	23.7	4.4	8.4	19.5	36.6	28.0	65.7	2.0	40.5	11.5	99	94
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.2	24.0	4.8	9.0	20.5	27.0	27.6	52.6	*1.5	(NA)	12.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.5	19.9	4.0	7.5	15.7	33.5	22.8	54.9	*.5	(NA)	11.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.9	20.8	4.3	8.1	16.6	36.5	23.6	58.2	*.8	29.4	10.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	152	51	4.9	19.7	4.3	8.1	16.0	31.5	22.0	53.0	.5	29.3	8.2	98	91
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.9	20.1	4.0	7.3	15.6	31.8	28.6	61.3	*1.7	29.2	8.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	22.2	4.6	9.1	17.1	33.3	28.7	62.5	1.2	(NA)	10.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	22.1	4.8	8.8	16.8	30.0	24.6	56.4	(S)	(NA)	10.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	25.8	5.8	10.2	19.3	38.3	31.2	69.6	(S)	(NA)	13.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	208	66	6.7	25.8	5.8	10.4	19.5	34.2	26.7	63.3	1.2	(NA)	13.0	99	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 14 and 19, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2292 was 4.0 thousand employees and \$39.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 11 and 16.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2292.--LACE GOODS													
United States, total.	103	28	2.7	16.6	2.3	4.5	13.0	29.7	17.9	45.8	1.5	5.0	36.6
Northeast Region.....	94	22	2.4	14.6	2.0	3.8	11.3	27.2	16.3	41.5	.8	FF	(D)
New York.....	24	5	.5	2.7	.5	.8	2.2	5.5	5.4	10.7	.6	CC	(D)
Pennsylvania.....	5	2	.5	3.2	.4	.6	1.9	7.6	5.2	10.9	-	.8	5.0
South Region.....	9	6	.4	2.0	.3	.7	1.7	2.5	1.6	4.3	.7	.5	3.1
South Atlantic Division	5	3	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.9	1.4	1.2	2.7	(D)	.3	2.0
East South Central Division.....	4	3	.2	.9	.1	.3	.7	1.1	.4	1.6	(D)	.2	1.1

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2292- --	LACE GOODS, TOTAL.....		(X)	39.9	(X)	55.8
	Leavers lace machine products:					
22920 11	All-overs.....	Mil. sq. yd...	(S)	27.9	(NA)	22.5
22920 19	Edgings, insertions, galloons, flouncings, and all other leavers products.....	...do.....			7.6	12.0
22920 55	Nottingham lace machine products, including curtains.....				(X)	10.7
22920 98	All other laces and nets, including bobbinets and Barmen laces....					
22920 00	Lace goods, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	7.3	(X)	8.3
22920 02	Lace goods, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	4.7	(X)	2.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2292.--LACE GOODS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	13.5	(X)	23.2
228102	Cotton yarns.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 1.5	1.6	(NA)	2.8
282011	Manmade fiber yarn (rayon, acetate, nylon, etc.).....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 3.4	5.1	<sup>e</sup> 6.6	10.9
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies, consumed.....		(X)	4.2	(X)	2.6
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	2.6	(X)	6.9

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishment that did not report detailed materials data. For 1967 this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



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This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2292, these small establishments accounted for approximately 7 percent of payrolls and 11 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-22F-3

ed January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Paddings and Upholstery Filling, SIC 2293**

The Paddings and Upholstery Filling Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing batting, padding, wadding, and filling for upholstery, pillows, quilts, and apparel from curled hair, cotton mill waste, moss, hemp tow, flax tow, kapok, and related materials.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood excelsior pads and wrappers are classified in industry 2429.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Paddings and Upholstery Filling Industry amounted to \$135 million, a decrease of 20 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$64 million in 1972 was 18 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry

showed a decrease of 32 percent from 1967 to a total of 4.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$135 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Paddings and Upholstery Filling Industry, \$19 million were products primary to other industries, and \$3 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 85 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 86 percent in 1967.

The total value of paddings and upholstery filling shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$155 million of which \$113 million or 71 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2293, Paddings and Upholstery Filling, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 82 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2293.--PADDINGS AND UPHOLSTERY FILLING														
1972 Census.....	132	59	4.4	34.2	3.5	7.2	23.1	64.3	71.2	134.9	2.9	(NA)	11.7	85	71
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	37.4	5.4	10.7	28.3	73.7	87.4	161.5	7.6	56.7	15.6	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	41.1	5.7	11.1	30.6	79.3	93.6	173.9	5.0	61.5	15.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	45.5	6.0	13.0	33.2	89.4	98.0	186.4	5.0	67.6	18.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	45.3	6.2	12.5	32.5	111.6	107.7	219.1	*5.5	65.3	19.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	151	71	6.5	36.0	5.3	10.7	26.0	78.0	89.9	168.1	3.4	58.3	17.4	86	82
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.6	43.9	6.6	12.4	31.9	96.5	109.2	204.6	*5.2	(NA)	20.6	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	37.3	5.9	12.2	27.4	82.1	100.9	182.2	*3.2	(NA)	16.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	31.9	5.1	11.0	23.3	61.0	84.0	145.0	1.7	53.1	14.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	183	73	6.9	33.7	5.7	12.0	25.2	65.6	91.1	156.5	1.9	53.1	16.5	84	81
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	35.8	6.1	13.5	24.7	67.4	91.0	157.6	*1.8	52.1	19.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	33.2	5.7	11.9	21.8	61.4	88.3	149.7	(S)	(NA)	19.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.5	34.2	6.0	12.3	22.6	68.5	98.2	166.1	(S)	(NA)	19.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	32.3	5.7	11.9	21.4	68.7	90.2	158.6	(S)	(NA)	18.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	196	83	7.1	29.5	5.9	11.6	20.8	57.3	82.1	139.6	2.4	(NA)	18.4	92	88

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 12 and 9, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2293 was 6.0 thousand employees and \$82 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 13 and 11.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2293.--PADDINGS AND UPHOLSTERY FILLING													
United States, total.	132	59	4.4	34.2	3.5	7.2	23.1	64.3	71.2	134.9	2.9	6.5	78.0
Northeast Region.....	43	18	1.4	10.2	1.1	2.3	6.9	18.8	20.3	39.0	.5	1.9	23.6
New England Division...	12	4	.5	4.0	.4	.9	2.8	7.7	6.5	14.1	.2	.5	6.2
Massachusetts.....	8	3	.3	2.1	.2	.5	1.7	3.8	3.1	6.8	(D)	BB	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	31	14	.8	6.2	.7	1.4	4.2	11.0	13.8	24.9	.2	1.4	17.4
New York.....	18	8	.5	3.5	.4	.8	2.4	6.1	9.1	15.2	.1	HH	(D)
New Jersey.....	7	3	.2	1.7	.2	.3	1.2	3.2	3.3	6.5	.1	CC	CC
Pennsylvania.....	6	3	.1	1.1	.1	.2	.6	1.8	1.4	3.1	-	.3	4.8
North Central Region....	29	11	1.5	12.5	1.2	2.3	8.3	23.0	21.2	43.7	.6	2.4	32.2
East North Central Div.	22	9	1.3	11.4	1.0	2.0	7.4	21.7	19.1	40.3	.6	2.1	27.5
Illinois.....	8	3	.2	2.0	.2	.4	1.4	3.3	3.9	7.2	-	.2	2.8
Michigan.....	7	2	.2	2.0	.2	.3	1.1	4.2	6.1	10.4	-	.9	10.2
West North Central Div.	7	2	.2	1.1	.1	.3	.8	1.3	2.1	3.4	-	.3	4.7
South Region.....	45	24	1.2	8.2	1.0	2.0	5.5	16.0	22.4	38.4	1.4	1.7	15.7
South Atlantic Div....	23	14	.6	4.8	.5	1.1	3.1	8.3	13.9	22.1	.5	1.1	8.9
North Carolina.....	10	9	.4	3.0	.3	.7	1.9	5.8	10.2	15.9	.5	.7	6.1
Georgia.....	7	3	.1	.9	.1	.2	.7	1.4	2.4	3.6	.1	-	-
East South Central Div.	7	4	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.9	2.7	3.4	6.2	(D)	.3	3.2
West South Central Div.	15	6	.4	2.1	.3	.6	1.5	5.0	5.1	10.1	(D)	.3	3.6
Arkansas.....	4	1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	1.0	.7	1.8	(D)	-	-
West Region.....	15	6	.4	3.4	.3	.6	2.5	6.6	7.3	13.8	.4	.5	6.5
California.....	10	6	.3	3.1	.3	.6	2.3	6.0	6.8	12.8	(D)	.4	6.0

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2293- --	PADDINGS AND UPHOLSTERY FILLING, TOTAL.....		(X)	154.8	(X)	164.5
	Automotive pads:					
22930 13	Made from cotton linters, cotton waste, and raw cotton.....	Million lb....	54.8	19.9	(NA)	55.1
22930 15	Made from all other fibers.....	..do.....			18.2	5.0
22930 19	All other paddings.....	..do.....	<sup>e</sup> 93.3	28.2	29.1	12.4
	Batting, wadding, and mattress felts:					
22930 32	Made from cotton linters, cotton waste, and raw cotton.....	..do.....	<sup>e</sup> 222.7	38.3	184.5	30.0
22930 35	Made from manmade fibers.....	..do.....	<sup>e</sup> 32.7	21.5	18.7	10.6
22930 39	Made from other fibers.....	..do.....	(NA)	3.1	(NA)	11.3
	Upholstery filling:					
22930 51	Curled hair.....	..do.....	4.7	3.9	(NA)	3.8
22930 59	Other.....	..do.....	<sup>e</sup> 37.6	11.7	50.4	6.7
22930 00	Paddings and upholstery fillings, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	22.7	(X)	27.7
22930 02	Paddings and upholstery fillings, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	5.5	(X)	1.4

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2293.--PADDINGS AND UPHOLSTERY FILLING					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	66.3	(X)	78.9
999806	Cotton waste.....	Million lb....	146.2	8.9	176.2	11.2
207431	Cotton linters.....	..do.....	<sup>e</sup> 108.9	7.2	146.8	15.7
999807	Other fibers (synthetic staple, tow, waste, etc.).....	..do.....	42.5	15.0	73.9	11.0
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	19.6	(X)	25.8
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	15.6	(X)	15.2

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data, including estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2293, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

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## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

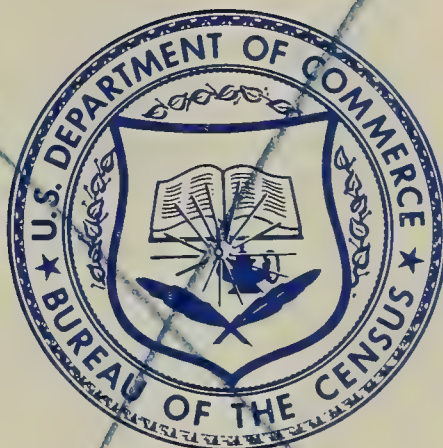


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C. 20233

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS







PRELIMINARY REPORT

# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-22F-4  
January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Processed Textile Waste, SIC 2294

The Processed Textile Waste Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in processing textile mill waste for spinning, padding, batting, or other uses; in recovering textile fibers from clippings and rags; and in cutting flock from waste, recovered fibers, or new fiber stock. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing oakum and twisted jute packing.

Establishments primarily engaged in cleaning and sorting wiping rags or waste are classified in Industry 5093.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Processed Textile Waste Industry amounted to \$132 million, an increase of 44 percent compared with 1967.

Value added by manufacture at \$51 million in 1972 was 47 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 20 percent from 1967 to a total of 3.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$132 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Processed Textile Waste Industry, \$18 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 100 percent of the total manufactured product shipments. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of processed waste and recovered fibers and flock shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$120 million of which \$114 million or 96 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2294, Processed Textile Waste, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 92 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2294.--PROCESSED TEXTILE WASTE														
1972 Census.....	104	35	3.6	21.9	3.1	6.6	16.6	50.7	82.0	132.0	3.1	(NA)	13.5	100	95
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	21.9	3.2	6.6	16.2	57.0	69.0	128.6	2.8	*30.0	17.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*3.7	*21.1	*3.1	*6.6	*15.4	*57.2	*55.5	*110.7	*3.6	*29.5	*19.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	25.0	4.5	9.5	19.3	58.5	70.4	127.2	5.2	(S)	17.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	23.4	4.3	9.1	17.8	42.2	58.6	100.8	1.6	26.4	15.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	141	60	4.5	20.7	3.9	8.0	15.4	34.5	54.8	91.5	1.6	22.1	14.4	95	92
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.7	20.4	4.0	8.3	15.4	48.1	77.8	118.7	*2.3	(NA)	27.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	22.1	4.6	9.7	16.7	43.1	82.4	122.6	*2.2	(NA)	21.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.1	17.7	3.4	7.2	12.6	36.7	56.5	92.4	1.7	24.2	14.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	141	59	4.2	17.8	3.6	7.6	12.9	31.0	57.9	87.5	1.2	23.1	14.9	95	86
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	21.5	4.2	9.1	14.7	42.5	59.5	99.4	*1.5	22.1	11.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.7	18.2	3.6	7.5	12.3	30.2	56.1	90.4	(S)	(NA)	12.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.9	18.8	3.9	8.1	12.9	34.6	59.9	93.3	(S)	(NA)	11.7	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	19.2	4.0	8.4	13.0	37.4	63.1	99.3	(S)	(NA)	13.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	183	68	4.6	17.0	3.8	7.7	11.8	31.1	61.6	93.5	.9	(NA)	12.4	96	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 16 and 14, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2294 was 4 thousand employees and \$63 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 24 and 14.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2294.--PROCESSED TEXTILE WASTE													
United States, total.	104	35	3.6	21.9	3.1	6.6	16.6	50.7	82.0	132.0	3.1	4.5	34.5
Northeast Region.....	46	11	1.1	7.4	.9	1.9	5.2	16.3	19.1	35.5	.6	1.9	17.0
New England Division...	30	6	.8	5.1	.6	1.4	3.7	11.8	11.4	23.3	.5	1.1	8.4
Middle Atlantic Div....	16	5	.3	2.3	.3	.5	1.5	4.5	7.7	12.2	.1	.8	8.6
New York.....	10	4	.3	1.9	.2	.5	1.2	3.5	5.1	8.6	.1	.6	6.3
North Central Region....	13	3	.2	1.3	.2	.3	.7	2.9	3.1	6.0	.1	.5	3.2
Ohio.....	5	1	.1	.3	-	.1	.2	.7	.7	1.4	-	AA	(D)
South Region.....	41	20	2.2	12.9	2.0	4.2	10.6	31.2	59.4	89.7	2.2	2.0	14.1
South Atlantic Div....	31	14	1.6	9.5	1.3	3.0	7.6	22.6	40.3	62.0	2.2	1.5	10.2
North Carolina.....	10	5	.5	2.6	.4	.9	2.1	5.2	8.2	13.4	(D)	.5	3.7
East South Central Div...	4	4	.5	2.6	.5	1.0	2.4	6.7	17.6	24.3	(D)	BB	(D)
West South Central Div...	6	2	.2	.7	.1	.3	.6	1.9	1.5	3.4	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
West Region.....	4	1	.1	.2	(Z)	.1	.1	.3	.2	.5	-	.1	.2
Pacific Division.....	4	1	.1	.2	(Z)	.1	.1	.3	.2	.5	-	(NA)	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      FE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
 BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
 CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. Z Less than 50 employees.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2294- --	PROCESSED TEXTILE WASTE, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	120.5	(X)	82.0
22940 12	Fibers recovered from—					
22940 18	Wool clips and rags (new and used).....	Million lb....	66.1	16.2	21.9	10.3
	Other clips and rags.....	...do.....			15.9	4.6
	Fibers recovered from mill waste, excluding fiber recovered from clips and rags:					
22940 21	Cotton.....	...do.....	100.8	12.2	52.0	8.0
22940 23	Wool.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	3.1	1.5
22940 27	Manmade fibers.....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 175.4	60.0	70.0	30.3
22940 29	Other fibers.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	.4	.8
22940 41	Flock, all fibers (new stock, waste, or reclaimed fiber).....	...do.....	24.7	14.1	19.3	10.7
22940 51	Oakum.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	13.0	2.6
22940 00	Processed textile waste and recovered fibers, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	9.5	(X)	11.1
22940 02	Processed textile waste and recovered fibers, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	5.0	(X)	2.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.  
n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2294.--PROCESSED TEXTILE WASTE					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....	.....	(X)	76.6	(X)	49.0
999806	Cotton waste.....	Million lb....	74.6	5.6	43.0	2.7
999823	Wool noils and waste.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	5.8	1.9
999807	Other fibers (synthetic staple, tow, waste, etc.).....	...do.....	182.9	40.5	55.3	17.4
999825	New and used rags, clips, etc.....	...do.....	(D)	(D)	39.8	9.7
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	12.2	(X)	10.8
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	12.1	(X)	6.5

(X) Not applicable. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. Also, this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2294, these small establishments accounted for approximately 5 percent of payrolls and 5 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

2(P)-22F-5

ed March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized, SIC 2295**

The Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coated and impregnated textiles, and in the special finishing of textiles, such as varnishing and waxing.

Establishments primarily engaged in rubberizing purchased fabrics are classified in industry 3069, and those primarily engaged in dyeing and finishing textiles in SIC group 226.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized, Industry amounted to \$864 million, an increase of 40 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$374 million in 1972 was 46 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the

industry showed an increase of 6 percent from 1967 to a total of 18.6 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$864 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized, Industry, \$122 million were products primary to other industries, and \$36 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 85 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 87 percent in 1967.

The total value of coated fabrics, not rubberized, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$806 million of which \$705 million, or 88 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2295, Coated Fabrics, Not Rubberized, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 89 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2295.--COATED FABRICS, NOT RUBBERIZED															
1972 Census.....	201	132	18.6	172.1	13.7	29.3	112.9	373.5	497.8	863.5	28.3	(NA)	149.9	85	88
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	139.5	11.7	25.0	89.0	303.1	396.0	689.1	16.0	242.9	119.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.4	130.9	11.9	25.2	83.3	261.6	383.2	648.2	18.4	232.5	111.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	123.8	11.1	24.1	75.9	246.6	372.7	623.0	19.0	200.4	113.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.5	122.1	11.7	25.3	77.9	264.4	369.7	631.5	13.1	178.3	104.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	178	115	17.5	121.3	12.7	26.9	78.1	255.2	368.5	616.2	17.0	177.7	109.0	87	89
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.7	121.3	13.1	28.5	78.4	234.1	360.5	595.2	28.5	(NA)	108.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.7	109.4	12.3	25.9	70.8	221.0	322.0	538.1	23.2	(NA)	88.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.4	95.9	10.5	22.8	62.1	177.9	269.5	443.4	*13.0	130.7	77.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	162	87	13.7	89.2	10.2	22.1	58.8	179.3	258.0	435.7	12.4	120.7	69.0	86	84
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	78.6	9.1	19.6	48.3	157.1	231.8	385.0	8.0	106.2	67.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.8	76.7	9.3	20.0	47.2	142.9	217.2	357.1	11.1	(NA)	59.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	71.0	8.8	18.9	46.3	135.0	200.0	335.7	10.4	(NA)	54.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.8	61.7	7.7	16.9	39.9	124.2	182.9	301.6	*7.5	(NA)	51.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	126	64	10.2	54.0	7.2	15.4	33.8	100.4	146.2	246.6	8.6	(NA)	42.5	82	80

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2295 was 17 thousand employees and \$347 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2295.--COATED FABRICS, NOT RUBBERIZED													
United States, total.	201	132	18.6	172.1	13.7	29.3	112.9	373.5	497.8	863.5	28.3	17.5	255.2
Northeast Region.....	128	87	10.2	88.3	7.4	15.6	55.9	182.0	247.6	423.9	14.2	9.2	128.2
New England Division...	46	36	5.4	46.4	3.9	8.7	30.7	99.1	146.7	243.6	10.1	4.5	58.5
Massachusetts.....	28	22	2.8	23.9	1.9	4.3	15.5	52.4	81.1	132.8	7.7	2.4	32.1
Connecticut.....	10	7	1.9	17.1	1.5	3.4	11.9	35.5	49.2	83.3	1.5	1.2	16.1
Middle Atlantic Div....	82	51	4.8	41.9	3.5	6.9	25.2	82.9	100.9	180.3	4.1	1.7	69.7
New York.....	33	21	1.9	16.4	1.3	2.5	9.7	33.4	35.9	66.8	1.3	2.4	35.2
New Jersey.....	39	24	2.2	18.7	1.5	3.1	11.0	32.4	41.9	73.7	1.8	EE	(D)
Pennsylvania.....	10	6	.8	6.8	.6	1.2	4.5	17.1	23.2	39.8	1.0	BB	(D)
North Central Region....	33	19	4.8	53.7	3.4	7.4	35.9	127.0	153.2	279.3	7.2	5.6	86.0
East South Central Div.	6	5	2.0	16.5	1.5	3.4	11.8	36.8	59.7	95.4	2.9	CC	(D)
South Region.....	22	16	3.2	24.6	2.5	5.5	18.0	52.5	79.7	131.3	6.3	1.9	26.7
West Region.....	18	12	.5	5.5	.4	.8	2.9	11.9	17.2	28.9	.6	.8	14.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2295- --	COATED FABRICS, NOT RUBBERIZED, TOTAL.....	Mil. lin. yd..	(X)	805.5	(X)	571.3
22951 --	Pyroxylin-Coated Fabrics.....	...do.....	(NA)	26.3	58.0	38.6
	On a textile base, excluding shade cloth:					
22951 11	Light cotton fabrics (prints, cloths, sheetings, etc.).....	...do.....	24.7	16.3	41.3	27.2
22951 15	Heavy cotton fabrics (ducks, drills, twills, sateens, etc.)...	...do.....	7.9	8.1	9.2	5.3
22951 19	Fabrics other than cotton.....	...do.....			7.3	6.0
22951 00	Pyroxylin-coated materials, n.s.k.....	...do.....	(NA)	1.9	.2	.1
22952 --	Vinyl-Coated Fabrics, Including Expanded Vinyl-Coated Fabrics.....	...do.....	500.2	613.2	276.5	345.2
	Lightweight fabrics, 10 oz. and under per square yard finished weight:					
22952 13	Woven fabric base.....	...do.....	185.8	138.2	61.6	46.5
22952 15	Knitted fabric base.....	...do.....	43.2	44.1		
22952 17	Nonwoven base.....	...do.....				
	Mediumweight fabrics, over 10 oz. to and including 16 oz. per square yard finished weight:					
22952 22	Woven fabric base.....	...do.....	33.5	57.6	(1)	(1)
22952 24	Knitted fabric base.....	...do.....	20.6	24.7		
22952 26	Nonwoven base.....	...do.....				
	Heavyweight fabrics, over 16 oz. per square yard finished weight:					
22952 32	Woven fabric base.....	...do.....	72.2	124.8	113.6	155.4
22952 34	Knitted fabric base.....	...do.....	103.0	171.9	73.6	111.0
22952 36	Nonwoven base.....	...do.....	2.8	3.8	6.4	5.7
22952 00	Vinyl-coated fabrics, n.s.k.....	...do.....	39.1	48.1	21.3	26.6
22953 --	All Other Coated Fabrics, Including Polyolefin, Polyamides, Fluoride Polymers, Etc., but Excluding Pyroxylin, Vinyl, and Rubber.	...do.....	165.8	143.1	150.6	164.5
	Lightweight fabrics, 10 oz. and under per square yard finished weight:					
22953 22	Woven fabric base.....	...do.....	36.7	33.9	80.0	57.1
22953 24	Knitted fabric base.....	...do.....	5.4	6.6		
22953 26	Nonwoven base.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 30.4	18.9		
	Mediumweight fabrics, over 10 oz. to and including 16 oz. per square yard finished weight:					
22953 32	Woven fabric base.....	...do.....	16.2	16.4	(1)	(1)
22953 34	Knitted fabric base.....	...do.....				
22953 36	Nonwoven base.....	...do.....				
	Heavyweight fabrics, over 16 oz. per square yard finished weight:					
22953 42	Woven fabric base.....	...do.....	24.0	13.9	47.9	42.1
22953 44	Knitted fabric base.....	...do.....			10.8	8.7
22953 46	Nonwoven base.....	...do.....			(NA)	43.6
22953 15	Polyurethane-coated fabrics.....	...do.....	17.8	23.0	(3)	(3)
22953 00	All other coated fabrics, except rubber coated, n.s.k.....	...do.....	35.3	30.4	11.9	13.0
22950 00	Coated fabrics, except rubberized, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	(X)	19.4	(X)	22.1
22950 02	Coated fabrics, except rubberized, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	(X)	3.5	(X)	.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

-Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>The 1967 data for these items are included with the heavyweight fabrics, over 16 ounces per square yard.

<sup>2</sup>Over 30 percent of this item is estimated.

<sup>3</sup>For 1967, data for polyurethane-coated fabrics were not collected separately.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2295.--COATED FABRICS, NOT RUBBERIZED					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	468.1	(X)	352.3
282137	Vinyl and vinyl copolymer resins, all forms.....	Million lb....	333.9	59.6	212.1	46.9
220234	Cotton fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	406.2	158.3	326.1	115.4
220241	Manmade fiber fabrics, including glass.....	...do.....	112.0	54.7	84.8	43.0
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	171.1	(X)	114.9
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	24.4	(X)	32.1

(X) Not applicable.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2295, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

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In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

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“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

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These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

(P)-22F-6  
November 1973

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Tire Cord and Fabric, SIC 2296**

The Tire Cord and Fabric Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing cord and fabric for use in reinforcing rubber tires, industrial belting, fuel cells, and similar uses.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Tire Cord and Fabric Industry amounted to \$685 million, an increase of 54 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$146 million in 1972 was 59 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 1 percent from 1967 to a total of 10 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$685 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Tire Cord and Fabric Industry, \$63 million were products primary to other industries, and \$22 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented

97 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 84 percent in 1967.

The total value of tire cord and fabric shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$621 million of which \$601 million or 97 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2296, Tire Cord and Fabric, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 90 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For SIC industry 2296, the Census Bureau collects statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports Series, MQ-22T.4, Tire Cord and Tire Cord Fabrics.

The 1972 data as previously published for this survey are shown in table 3 together with the comparable totals reported in the census of manufactures.

The differences between these figures are the result of reporting differences for individual plants furnishing data in both surveys.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2296.--TIRE CORD AND FABRIC															
1972 Census .....	18	18	10.0	70.0	9.1	19.4	60.6	145.8	540.1	685.1	8.8	(NA)	63.1	97	97
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	61.7	8.8	18.1	53.3	129.6	475.1	607.0	7.5	194.2	62.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	61.5	9.7	19.2	52.9	125.4	470.8	597.1	26.6	207.1	69.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	64.5	10.3	21.6	56.1	123.8	529.0	641.2	25.8	183.4	79.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.1	59.4	10.2	21.6	51.4	113.6	459.6	565.7	37.4	186.6	61.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	20	19	10.1	48.7	9.2	18.4	41.7	91.5	354.3	444.1	15.2	126.7	49.2	84	90
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	53.7	9.8	21.4	47.2	107.3	395.3	504.7	11.2	(NA)	51.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	46.8	9.1	19.5	40.6	95.2	370.3	464.6	7.3	(NA)	47.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	40.0	8.4	17.5	34.3	87.4	351.4	434.7	4.7	97.3	42.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	20	19	9.2	35.1	8.3	16.4	30.0	72.3	303.6	375.7	3.0	94.0	37.2	87	91
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	37.2	9.1	18.0	32.2	73.7	313.1	386.1	4.4	93.3	38.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	39.5	10.5	20.4	34.4	72.6	287.8	359.6	8.8	(NA)	43.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	41.6	11.3	21.6	36.6	75.0	305.1	385.9	3.6	(NA)	40.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	44.6	12.1	24.4	39.6	77.7	374.7	445.5	7.1	(NA)	50.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	23	23	12.2	36.1	11.3	21.0	32.2	69.8	300.8	375.8	6.0	(NA)	43.9	85	94

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 1 and 1, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2296 was 10.6 thousand employees and \$673 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 1 and 1.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2296.--TIRE CORD AND FABRIC													
United States, total..	18	18	10.0	70.0	9.1	19.4	60.6	145.8	540.1	685.1	8.8	10.1	91.5
South Atlantic Division..	13	13	8.0	55.2	7.2	15.5	47.9	109.0	376.1	486.1	(D)	FF	(D)
South Carolina .....	4	4	.9	6.4	.8	1.8	5.1	13.9	55.3	69.6	1.2	EE	(D)
Georgia .....	5	6	5.0	34.5	4.6	9.8	30.3	66.8	213.0	280.0	4.9	4.7	43.4

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees  
CC 500 to 999 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
FF 2,500 employees and over

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	1972					1967				
		Total production	Total product ship- ments including inter- plant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company		Total production	Total product ship- ments including inter- plant transfers		Transfers to other plants of same company	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)	(million pounds)	(million dollars)
2296- --	TIRE CORD AND FABRIC: <sup>1</sup>										
22960 00	As reported in census of manufactures.....	680.6	663.8	620.9	516.2	471.3	(X)	478.9	404.6	354.2	306.7
	As reported on Census Quarterly Form MQ-22T....	674.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	472.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22960 13	Cotton Tire Cord and Tire Fabric:										
22960 19	Tire cord and tire cord fabric.....	0.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	4.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
	All other tire fabric, except chafer fabrics.....										
22960 32	Manmade Fiber Tire Cord and Tire Fabric:										
22960 35	Rayon tire cord and tire cord fabric.....	97.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	126.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22960 37	Nylon tire cord and tire cord fabric.....	297.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	332.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
22960 39	Polyester tire cord and tire cord fabric.....	224.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)					
	Chafer and other manmade fiber tire fabric.....	53.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	9.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>See text regarding the comparability of the data collected in the census of manufactures and current quarterly survey, census form MQ-22T.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2296.--TIRE CORD AND FABRIC					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	528.4	(X)	348.9
013101	Raw cotton.....	1,000 bales...	82.5	14.4	106.9	13.3
282301	Rayon and acetate filament yarn.....	Million lb....	49.7	27.7	109.6	48.3
282423	Polyester filament yarn.....	..do.....	215.6	151.8	312.4	256.1
282402	All other manmade filament yarn, except glass.....	..do.....	348.3	262.8		
322935	Glass filament yarn and roving.....	..do.....	34.5	26.0	(X)	(X)
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	45.7	(X)	31.2

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For 1967 and prior years, these data were included in code 970099, "All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed." Data on glass filament yarn and roving were collected separately for the first time in 1972.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2296, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

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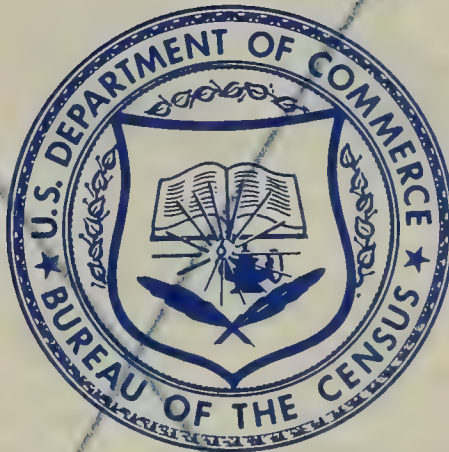


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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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## Nonwoven Fabrics, SIC 2297

The Nonwoven Fabrics Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing nonwoven fabrics (by bonding and/or interlocking of fibers) by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means or by combinations thereof. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing nonwoven fabricated products such as blankets, ribbons, and wipers.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing surgical supplies, bandages, surgical gauze and dressings, etc., are classified in industry 3842. Also, establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing, from purchased paper, sanitary paper products, such as facial tissues and handkerchiefs, table napkins, toilet paper, towels, disposable diapers, and sanitary napkins and tampons are classified in industry 2647. Establishments primarily engaged in producing fabrics by the wool felting process are classified in other industries of SIC group 229.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were unchanged as to code number from the previous classification, but were significantly changed in comparison with data classified by the previous system.

Table 1 presents a summary of historical data based on the classification system followed in the 1967 census. Detail bridge tables, showing the effects of SIC code changes between 1967 and 1972, will be provided in the final industry publication.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry amounted to \$350 million. Value added by manufacture was \$167 million, and employment in the industry totaled 9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$350 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry, \$73 million were products primary to other industries, and \$8 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 98 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percentage is called the "specialization ratio" for the industry.

The total value of nonwoven fabrics and selected nonwoven fabricated products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$516 million of which \$269 million, or 52 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2297, Nonwoven Fabrics, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage is called the "coverage ratio."

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics

(Continued on next page)



in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

#### Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For SIC industry 2297, the Census Bureau collects statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MA-22H, Nonwoven Fabrics.

The 1972 aggregate as previously published for this survey are shown in table 3 together with the comparable totals reported in the census of manufactures.

The differences between these figures are the result of reporting differences for individual plants furnishing data in both surveys and the omission of a number of plants from the annual MA-22H survey. These plants will be added to the MA-22H survey and corrected data will be shown in the annual publication for 1973.

TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2297.--NONWOVEN FABRICS (New SIC Basis)															
1972 Census.....	73	57	9.0	69.5	7.1	15.6	48.6	167.4	187.2	350.2	17.8	(NA)	44.5	88	52
INDUSTRY 2299.--TEXTILE GOODS, N.E.C. (New SIC Basis)															
1972 Census.....	<sup>1</sup> 361	97	11.1	71.6	9.3	19.5	52.1	141.0	153.6	292.6	15.5	(NA)	40.0	70	80
INDUSTRY 2297.--SCOURING AND COMBING PLANTS and INDUSTRY 2299.--TEXTILE GOODS, N.E.C. (Old SIC Basis)															
1972 Census.....	<sup>1</sup> 434	154	20.1	141.1	16.4	35.1	100.7	308.4	340.8	642.8	33.3	(NA)	84.5	75	60
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.1	109.4	11.9	25.5	73.3	214.0	321.4	535.4	30.8	246.7	71.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	90.6	10.3	21.9	59.4	179.7	216.4	398.5	26.4	220.3	50.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.7	98.3	13.8	28.8	70.1	199.3	226.3	421.0	20.8	183.1	59.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.6	89.4	13.1	28.0	63.7	185.9	203.7	383.9	13.0	153.7	57.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	264	109	14.2	76.3	12.0	24.2	54.4	140.0	194.1	334.4	11.4	134.2	75.9	83	71
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	82.6	13.2	26.8	56.0	145.3	214.4	355.0	12.8	(NA)	53.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.4	70.2	11.8	24.5	49.3	135.4	184.7	319.7	9.0	(NA)	47.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	56.7	9.4	18.9	38.9	107.0	180.1	289.4	13.2	113.6	39.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	206	94	13.1	59.6	11.0	22.3	42.7	124.1	167.2	289.7	8.6	110.3	43.3	88	77
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	53.9	10.6	21.7	39.3	109.5	127.8	237.4	*7.8	102.4	41.9	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	51.4	10.4	21.2	36.8	98.6	129.5	228.1	(S)	(NA)	41.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.4	55.8	11.3	23.0	40.6	104.3	133.0	235.0	4.5	(NA)	41.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.0	59.0	11.5	24.3	42.5	109.4	136.7	245.2	5.8	(NA)	44.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	219	95	14.0	55.2	11.4	22.9	38.3	96.9	120.1	222.2	5.3	(NA)	43.8	87	75

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

<sup>1</sup>The total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments. The classification of establishments is further discussed in appendix A of this publication.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2297.--NONWOVEN FABRICS											
United States, total..	73	57	9.0	69.5	7.1	15.6	48.6	167.4	187.2	350.2	17.8
South Region.....	23	20	3.5	25.2	3.1	6.6	19.3	61.0	72.9	132.2	7.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967 total product shipments including interplant transfers	
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Quantity	Value (million dollars)
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)		
2297--	NONWOVEN FABRICS <sup>2</sup> AND RELATED PRODUCTS.....	.....	(X)	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 515.6	(X)	<sup>1</sup> 184.7
	As reported in census of manufactures.....	Mil. sq.yd.	5,715.0	5,517.3	336.9	<sup>3</sup> 144.0	119.3
	As reported in Census Annual Form MA-22H.....	..do....	5,252.0	5,081.4	348.6	(X)	(X)
22971--	Laminated and Wet Laid.....	..do....	2,013.7	1,878.4	106.6	<sup>3</sup> 144.0	119.3
22971 21	Under 1 ounce per square yard.....	..do....	815.6	710.9	17.4		
22971 23	1 ounce to 2.5 ounces per square yard.....	..do....	929.3	908.1	52.4		
22971 25	Over 2.5 ounces per square yard.....	..do....	268.8	259.4	36.8		
	Spun Bonded, Dry Laid, and Others.....	..do....	3,701.3	3,638.9	260.3		
22971 31	Under 0.8 ounce per square yard.....	..do....	2,310.8	2,318.5	79.2	<sup>3</sup> 144.0	119.3
22971 33	0.8 ounce to 1.5 ounces per square yard.....	..do....	535.2	540.3	53.5		
22971 35	Over 1.5 ounces per square yard.....	..do....	855.3	780.1	127.6		
22972--	Blankets, ribbons, wipers, etc <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	(X)	(X)	115.1	(X)	(X)
22972 41	Blankets, made from nonwoven products.....	1,000 doz..	(X)	1,262.8	48.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
22972 03	Ribbons, nonwoven, for gift tyings: Christmas gift tyings.....	Million lin. yd.	(X)	1,199.1	23.1	3,123.1	32.6
22972 05	Other gift tyings.....	..do....	(X)	1,177.4	19.6	989.1	11.1
22972 51	Wipers made from nonwoven fabric (windshield, industrial, and lithographic).....	Mil. doz...	(X)	31.7	5.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
22972 98	Other nonwoven products.....	.....	(X)	(X)	18.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
22970 00	Nonwoven fabric and related products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	(X)	33.6	(X)	<sup>6</sup> 18.8
22970 02	Nonwoven fabric and related products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....				(X)	<sup>6</sup> 2.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes some duplication since some nonwoven ribbons and related nonwoven products are made from purchased nonwoven fabrics.

<sup>2</sup>Nonwoven fabrics are defined as those fabrics of a textile structure produced by bonding or interlocking of fibers, or both, accomplished by mechanical, chemical, or solvent means and combinations thereof. They can be further defined as a textile structure consisting of a web or mat of fibers held together with a bonding material. Excluded from this category are paper, woven, knitted, or tufted fabrics; and pressed, punched, or woven felts.

<sup>3</sup>The 1967 unit of measure was millions of pounds, whereas 1972 unit of measure is square yards.

<sup>4</sup>Disposable diapers made of nonwoven fabrics and/or combinations thereof are included in product code 23990 27, and disposable diapers made of paper, except diaper liners, are included in product code 26472 87. Disposable surgical drapes, including O/B and O/R packs and disposable incontinent pads, bed pads, and adult diapers are included in product codes 38421 31 and 38421 32, respectively.

<sup>5</sup>These data were not collected separately in 1967. For 1967, data for these products were probably included in product code 23990 00, "Other fabricated textile products, n.e.c."

<sup>6</sup>These data were estimated for comparative purposes, as separate information for the two new industries (2297 and 2299) are not available.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2297.--NONWOVEN FABRICS			
	Materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	173.9
	Textile fibers:			
282303	Cellulosic (rayon and acetate).....	Million lb.....	115.5	42.0
282403	Noncellulosic (polyester, nylon, etc.).....	...do.....	68.2	27.5
228015	Textile yarns.....	...do.....	(NA)	2.8
261104	Wood pulp.....	Short tons (air-dried basis).....	10.1	4.0
264926	Paper (cellulosic wadding).....	Million lb.....	(D)	(D)
289147	Adhesives and binders (resins).....	...do.....	41.0	7.9
280010	Additives, such as fire retardants, water repellants, softeners, and antistatics.....		(X)	(D)
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	67.5
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	18.5

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2297, these small establishments accounted for approximately 0 percent of payrolls and 0 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

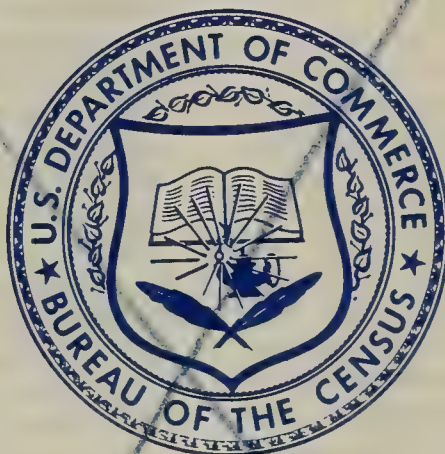


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## **Cordage and Twine, SIC 2298**

The Cordage and Twine Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing rope, cable, cordage, twine, and related products from abaca (Manila), sisal, henequen, hemp, cotton, paper, jute, flax, manmade fibers including glass and other fibers.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Cordage and Twine Industry amounted to \$183 million, a decrease of 3 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$94 million in 1972 was 2 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease

of 15 percent from 1967 to a total of 8.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$183 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Cordage and Twine Industry, \$24 million were products primary to other industries, and \$4 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 87 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 86 percent in 1967.

The total value of cordage and twine shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$172 million of which \$155 million or 90 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2298, Cordage and Twine, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 88 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2298.--CORDAGE AND TWINE															
1972 Census.....	152	77	8.7	53.9	7.5	14.9	39.8	93.7	86.5	182.7	4.6	(NA)	41.6	87	90
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	41.8	5.7	11.1	29.6	79.1	66.1	145.6	3.6	67.3	34.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	7.3	41.6	6.1	11.8	29.6	76.1	67.1	142.3	3.2	65.3	35.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	50.8	7.8	15.7	37.4	106.0	91.5	193.5	6.2	73.1	46.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	47.1	7.8	15.0	35.0	89.8	88.3	181.1	5.5	68.8	39.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	169	83	10.2	48.5	8.7	17.2	36.3	95.4	95.3	188.8	4.4	69.9	42.1	88	88
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	38.3	7.9	15.6	28.9	59.2	93.4	164.7	3.9	(NA)	36.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.2	38.7	7.7	15.6	27.5	76.7	96.5	170.8	5.1	(NA)	41.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	38.0	8.0	15.9	28.0	70.3	93.1	163.5	2.8	67.6	37.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	167	76	8.9	34.5	7.7	14.8	26.6	57.6	91.4	149.3	*2.7	65.4	38.9	90	87
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	34.0	7.4	14.7	25.1	62.5	84.1	146.4	2.1	63.3	37.8	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	32.7	7.3	14.2	23.5	61.7	76.8	138.9	1.2	(NA)	38.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	33.8	7.5	14.8	23.8	63.3	74.5	138.8	1.2	(NA)	37.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	34.2	8.0	15.9	25.2	65.3	76.7	139.0	2.0	(NA)	39.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	147	71	9.6	33.1	8.2	15.5	24.7	65.1	75.8	141.6	1.6	(NA)	37.7	92	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 4 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimates for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2298 was 8 thousand employees and \$98 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2298.--CORDAGE AND TWINE													
United States, total..	152	77	8.7	53.9	7.5	14.9	39.8	93.7	86.5	182.7	4.6	10.2	95.4
Northeast Region.....	60	30	3.1	22.3	2.4	4.8	14.3	35.6	32.6	72.2	1.9	3.2	30.6
New England Division....	26	15	.9	5.4	.7	1.3	3.1	12.0	8.8	20.0	1.2	1.0	8.2
Massachusetts.....	10	5	.3	1.7	.2	.4	1.1	5.1	3.6	8.6	.2	.5	4.9
Rhode Island.....	6	4	.3	1.5	.2	.4	1.0	2.8	1.8	4.4	.1	NA	NA
Middle Atlantic Division	34	15	2.2	16.9	1.7	3.4	10.9	23.6	23.7	52.2	.7	2.2	22.5
New York.....	19	10	1.5	11.1	1.1	2.2	7.0	13.3	13.5	31.5	.3	1.4	12.4
New Jersey.....	8	2	.5	4.2	.4	.8	2.9	7.4	6.4	14.1	D	CC	D
Pennsylvania.....	7	3	.2	1.7	.2	.3	1.1	3.0	3.8	6.6	D	BB	D
North Central Region.....	22	12	1.3	8.3	1.1	2.2	6.2	15.3	13.9	28.9	.9	1.4	17.1
Illinois.....	5	3	.1	.8	.1	.2	.6	1.4	1.2	2.6	-	.2	3.1
South Region.....	54	30	4.0	21.5	3.6	7.4	18.1	38.4	36.1	73.2	1.7	5.0	41.7
North Carolina.....	13	12	1.0	6.2	1.0	1.9	5.4	9.9	9.5	19.2	.5	1.4	10.1
West Region.....	16	5	.3	1.8	.2	.5	1.2	4.3	4.1	8.5	.1	.6	6.0
California.....	9	1	.2	1.4	.2	.1	.9	3.3	3.2	6.6	-	CC	D

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      NA Not available.      D Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2298- --	CORDAGE AND TWINE, TOTAL.....	Million lb....	(NA)	171.6	(NA)	174.9
22981 --	Hard Fiber Cordage and Twine, Total.....	do.....	(NA)	40.5	110.5	36.3
	Hard fiber cordage:					
	Abaca rope and cable:					
22981 11	3/4 inch diameter and larger.....	do.....	14.4	7.3	29.6	13.8
22981 15	Less than 3/4 inch diameter.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 32.5	17.5	20.1	9.5
22981 29	Other hard fiber rope and cable.....	do.....	6.0	2.4	6.7	2.2
	Hard fiber twine:					
22981 32	Baler and binder twine.....	do.....	} <sup>2</sup> 350.2	} <sup>3</sup> 12.9	} <sup>1</sup> 54.0	} <sup>1</sup> 10.6
22981 39	Other hard fiber twine, including twine and cord made of a combination of hard fiber and paper.....	do.....				
22981 00	Hard fiber cordage and twine, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	.4	.1	.2
22982 --	Soft Fiber Cordage and Twine (Except Cotton), Total.....	do.....	(NA)	85.0	(NA)	83.3
	Manmade fiber cordage and twine:					
22982 14	Fishline.....	do.....	4.6	7.2	(NA)	7.8
	Rope:					
22982 15	Less than 3/16 inch in diameter.....	do.....	<sup>1</sup> 3	.2	} 24.1	} 28.6
22982 16	3/16 inch or more in diameter.....	do.....	35.1	37.8		
22982 18	Fish nets.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 1.9	3.5	} 35.9	} 28.1
22982 19	All other manmade fiber cordage and twine.....	do.....	<sup>1</sup> 16.2	14.7		
	Soft fiber cordage and twine, except cotton or manmade:					
22982 23	Jute.....	do.....	<sup>1</sup> 19.7	7.8	26.2	11.2
22982 25	Paper.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 30.8	7.9	23.0	5.6
22982 27	Other.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 2.2	1.4	2.2	.9
22982 00	Soft fiber cordage and twine, except cotton, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	4.5	(NA)	1.1
22983 --	Cotton Cordage and Twine, Total.....	do.....	(NA)	29.5	66.3	43.4
22983 11	Braided cord.....	do.....	<sup>1</sup> 9.5	11.4	20.3	17.4
22983 25	Wrapping, seine, and other twine.....	do.....	19.0	12.5	35.6	20.9
22983 31	Fish nets.....	do.....	.5	.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
22983 98	All other cotton cordage.....	do.....	} (NA)	} <sup>3</sup> 4.7	10.4	5.1
22983 00	Cotton cordage and twine, n.s.k.....	do.....			-	-
22980 00	Cordage and twine, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	do.....	(X)	9.0	(X)	9.1
22980 02	Cordage and twine, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	do.....	(X)	7.6	(X)	2.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>From 10 to 29 percent of this figure was imputed.

<sup>2</sup>From 30 to 50 percent of this figure was imputed.

<sup>3</sup>Figures combined to avoid disclosing operations of individual companies.

<sup>4</sup>In 1967, this item was included in product code 22983 98, all other cotton cordage.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2298.--CORDAGE AND TWINE					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	78.2	(X)	86.9
228102	Cotton yarns.....	Million lb....	<sup>1</sup> 34.3	11.9	24.5	8.5
282011	Manmade fiber yarn (rayon, acetate, nylon, etc.).....	do.....	<sup>1</sup> 53.7	22.2	43.3	28.4
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....	do.....	(X)	31.5	(X)	43.2
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	do.....	(X)	12.6	(X)	6.8

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this item is estimated.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2298, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 4 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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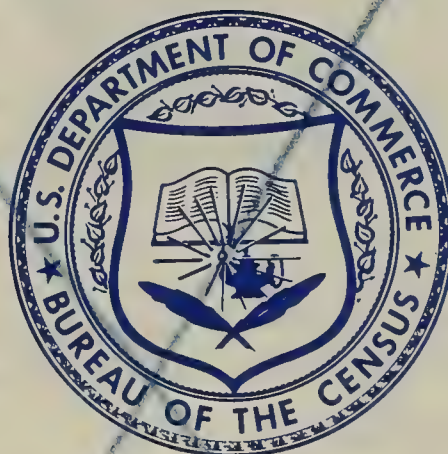


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## Textile Goods, N.E.C., SIC 2299

The Textile Goods, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing linen goods, jute goods, except felt, and other textile goods, not elsewhere classified. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in processing textile fibers to prepare them for spinning.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry, as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual, were unchanged as to code number from the previous classification, but were significantly changed in comparison with data classified by the previous system. The composition of the industry as now constituted, compared with the classification system followed in the 1967 census, is shown in industry 2297, Scouring and Combing Plants, and industry 2299, Textile Goods, N.E.C. Detail bridge tables, showing the effects of SIC code changes between 1967 and 1972, will be provided in the final industry publication.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Textile Goods, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$293 million. Value added by manufacture was \$141 million and

average employment in the industry was 11.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$293 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Textile Goods, N.E.C., Industry, \$71 million were products primary to other industries, and \$58 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 70 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percentage is called the "specialization ratio" for the industry.

The total value of textile goods, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$203 million of which \$163 million, or 80 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2299, Textile Goods, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage is called the "coverage ratio."

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:

For industry 2299, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series M22D, Consumption on the Woolen and Worsted Systems.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2299.--TEXTILE GOODS, N.E.C. (New SIC Basis)															
1972 Census.....	1361	97	11.1	71.6	9.3	19.5	52.1	141.0	153.6	292.6	15.5	NA	40.0	70	50
INDUSTRY 2297.--NONWOVEN FABRICS (New SIC Basis)															
1972 Census.....	73	57	9.0	69.5	7.1	15.6	48.6	167.4	187.2	350.2	17.8	NA	44.5	88	52
INDUSTRY 2299.--TEXTILE GOODS, N.E.C., and INDUSTRY 2297.--SCOURING AND COMBING PLANTS (Old SIC Basis)															
1972 Census.....	1434	154	20.1	141.1	16.4	35.1	100.7	308.4	340.8	642.8	33.3	NA	84.5	75	60
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.1	109.4	11.9	25.5	73.3	214.0	321.4	535.4	30.8	246.7	71.1	NA	NA
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	90.6	10.3	21.9	59.4	179.7	216.4	398.5	26.4	220.2	50.2	NA	NA
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.7	98.3	13.8	28.8	70.1	199.3	226.3	421.0	20.8	183.1	59.3	NA	NA
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.6	89.4	13.1	28.0	63.7	185.9	203.7	383.9	13.0	153.7	57.7	NA	NA
1967 Census.....	264	109	14.2	76.3	12.0	24.2	54.4	140.0	194.1	334.4	11.4	134.2	75.9	83	71
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	82.6	13.2	26.8	56.0	145.3	214.4	355.0	12.8	NA	53.2	NA	NA
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.4	70.2	11.8	24.5	49.3	135.4	184.7	319.7	9.0	NA	47.5	(NA)	NA
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	56.7	9.4	18.9	38.9	107.0	180.1	289.4	13.2	113.6	39.8	(NA)	NA
1963 Census.....	206	94	13.1	59.6	11.0	22.3	42.7	124.1	167.2	289.7	8.6	110.3	43.3	88	77
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	53.9	10.6	21.7	39.3	109.5	127.8	237.4	*7.8	102.4	41.9	NA	NA
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	51.4	10.4	21.2	36.8	98.6	129.5	228.1	(S)	(NA)	41.3	NA	NA
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.4	55.8	11.3	23.0	40.6	104.3	133.0	235.0	4.5	NA	41.5	(NA)	NA
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.0	59.0	11.5	24.3	42.5	109.4	136.7	245.2	5.8	NA	44.5	NA	NA
1958 Census.....	219	95	14.0	55.2	11.4	22.9	38.3	96.9	120.1	222.2	5.3	(NA)	43.8	87	75

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

<sup>1</sup>The total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments. The classification of establishments is further discussed in appendix A of this publication.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972										
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages				
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2299.--TEXTILE GOODS, N.E.C.											
United States, total.	361	97	11.1	71.6	9.3	19.5	52.1	141.0	153.6	292.6	15.5
Northeast Region.....	218	58	5.3	33.9	4.2	8.7	23.5	70.4	73.5	144.2	9.3
New England Division...	66	27	2.5	16.2	2.1	4.1	11.7	35.3	33.0	68.1	3.8
Massachusetts.....	33	12	1.2	8.0	1.0	2.0	5.9	20.8	21.5	41.9	1.0
Rhode Island.....	22	13	1.0	6.7	.8	1.6	4.8	10.3	9.0	19.7	D
Connecticut.....	6	1	.2	.9	.1	.3	.6	2.4	2.3	4.5	D
Middle Atlantic Div....	152	31	2.8	17.7	2.2	4.6	11.8	35.1	40.5	76.1	5.5
New York.....	86	16	1.3	8.4	1.1	2.1	5.2	19.0	22.7	42.0	4.2
New Jersey.....	33	4	.3	2.3	.3	.4	1.6	4.5	5.7	9.9	.5
Pennsylvania.....	33	11	1.0	6.9	.9	2.0	5.0	11.7	12.1	24.2	.6
North Central Region.....	18	4	.4	3.2	.3	.6	2.3	6.9	10.2	17.2	.4
Illinois.....	7	1	.2	1.2	.1	.2	.8	1.4	3.3	4.9	.2
South Region.....	111	31	5.3	33.0	4.6	10.0	25.3	60.1	64.8	122.8	5.5
South Atlantic Division	85	23	4.2	25.6	3.5	7.7	19.5	46.9	40.1	85.2	3.9
North Carolina.....	31	7	1.2	7.8	1.1	2.4	5.8	18.2	21.1	38.5	1.2
Georgia.....	19	3	.2	1.3	.2	.3	.9	3.1	3.6	6.7	.5
Florida.....	■	2	.1	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.1	1.1	3.2	.8
East South Central Div.	15	5	1.0	6.1	.9	1.8	4.9	10.6	22.2	32.5	1.4
West South Central Div.	11	3	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.9	2.6	2.5	5.2	.1
West Region.....	14	4	.2	1.5	.2	.3	1.0	3.7	5.0	8.3	.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	1972 total production  (million pounds)	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity (million pounds)	Value (million dollars)	Quantity (million pounds)	Value (million dollars)
2299---	TEXTILE GOODS, N.E.C.....	X	X	202.9	X	136.5
22992 --	Jute Goods, (Except Jute Felts, Cordage or Twine) and Linen Goods, total.....	X	(X)	18.6	(X)	29.9
22992 61	Jute yarn, bagging and all other jute woven goods, except felts.....	X	X	9.5	X	14.4
22992 75	Linen thread, fabric and other linen goods.....	X	X	8.2	X	12.3
22992 00	Other textile goods, n.e.c., including jute or linen goods, n.s.k.....	(X)	(X)	.9	X	3.2
22993 --	Scouring and Combing Mill Products:					
22993 17	Scoured wool.....	X	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.6
22993 40	Tops and noils, including top and sliver converted from tow with combing.....	91.6	28.8	51.2	50.4	74.7
22993 77	Other scouring and combing mill products, including nubs, slubs, etc.....	10.6	2.9	3.0	12.5	3.9
22993 00	All other scouring and combing mill products, including products, n.s.k.....					
22990 98	Other textile goods, n.e.c.....	(X)	(X)	31.6	X	4.3
22990 00	Textile goods, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. See note.).....	(X)	X	160.5	X	24.4
22990 02	Textile goods, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	(X)	(X)	131.4	X	21.1
22994 33	Receipts for commission scouring, combing and related processing of materials owned by others.....	(X)	(X)	26.0	X	29.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For 1972 these data include a large number of firms that were classified only as textile type activities in Major Group 22. The information to correctly classify these plants into their appropriate 4-digit code is not available.

<sup>2</sup>The information, as tabulated in old SIC codes 2297 and 2299 for 1967, was prorated into the two new industries based on value of shipments.

<sup>3</sup>Commission receipts are not included in the total shown above for SIC 2299, Textile Goods, N.E.C.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2299, these small establishments accounted for approximately 8 percent of payrolls and 10 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

72(P)-23A-1  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, SIC 2311**

The Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing uniforms (except athletic).

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's work garments and jean-cut casual slacks are classified in industry 2328.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments

classified in the Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats Industry amounted to \$2,352 million, an increase of 23 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,354 million in 1972 was 29 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 8 percent from 1967 to a total of 124.4 thousand employees in 1972.

The total value of men's and boys' suits and coats shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,727 million (excluding receipts for contract work) of which \$1,659 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2311, Men's and Boys' Suits and Coats, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 97 percent in 1967.

This ratio was developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2311.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS															
1972 Census.....	846	559	124.4	768.2	108.1	193.5	602.0	1,353.9	1,002.9	2,351.7	22.3	(NA)	379.4	(NA)	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	114.5	627.7	99.4	170.9	489.7	1,039.8	858.7	1,892.1	28.4	217.2	368.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	122.9	664.3	106.7	187.3	519.2	1,063.8	839.8	1,920.0	21.3	216.1	371.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	137.9	755.6	120.3	224.9	596.3	1,241.4	1,020.1	2,251.6	*34.3	(S)	407.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	139.3	702.5	122.8	228.2	562.7	1,195.9	991.0	2,146.1	26.9	(S)	395.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,003	649	135.9	641.7	119.9	221.3	509.1	1,047.5	862.3	1,912.1	15.7	(S)	330.9	94	97
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	133.6	609.4	118.2	223.0	486.9	1,025.1	845.4	1,849.5	16.1	(NA)	338.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	131.1	580.5	116.5	217.4	468.0	950.6	836.0	1,762.8	9.4	(NA)	316.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	125.1	515.7	109.9	201.6	408.5	825.8	736.1	1,560.4	*10.8	129.9	289.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,112	635	122.7	494.2	109.0	198.6	398.1	831.9	715.1	1,526.0	6.9	124.1	288.7	93	97
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	124.1	485.2	108.7	198.8	413.8	756.2	751.6	1,490.7	5.6	117.9	271.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	125.2	460.1	108.8	192.3	391.4	723.1	702.1	1,425.2	5.6	(NA)	231.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	133.3	488.8	116.8	213.7	417.5	747.8	767.4	1,506.7	7.4	(NA)	254.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	128.8	457.8	112.6	208.5	388.2	719.4	727.7	1,432.9	6.3	(NA)	236.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,365	763	122.2	408.0	107.2	184.8	321.5	642.5	651.0	1,295.4	4.9	(NA)	199.5	93	97

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2311 was 121 thousand employees and \$1,340 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2311.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS													
Unites States, total.	846	559	124.4	768.2	108.1	193.5	602.0	1,353.9	1,002.9	2,351.7	22.3	135.9	1,047.5
Northeast Region.....	528	336	65.9	423.8	57.7	103.2	338.9	730.6	551.7	1,277.2	11.6	78.0	611.2
New England Division...	70	43	7.5	45.6	6.5	12.1	36.1	88.4	75.5	160.2	2.0	8.2	61.3
Massachusetts.....	60	35	6.5	41.0	5.7	10.7	32.4	80.1	70.3	146.6	1.8	7.3	57.1
Middle Atlantic Div....	458	293	58.4	378.1	51.3	91.1	302.7	642.2	476.1	1,117.0	9.5	69.8	549.8
New York.....	255	132	23.7	157.3	20.5	36.6	124.9	281.5	250.0	538.0	4.5	30.3	264.2
New Jersey.....	57	46	7.1	40.0	6.4	11.1	34.3	66.6	34.7	100.6	.7	7.5	60.8
Pennsylvania.....	146	115	27.6	180.8	24.3	43.4	143.5	294.1	191.5	478.5	4.3	32.0	224.8
North Central Region....	90	62	15.8	105.7	12.9	22.8	75.5	203.7	151.7	358.5	3.1	19.7	164.0
East North Central Div.	59	37	12.5	87.0	10.2	17.8	61.7	171.7	125.1	295.5	1.4	15.3	134.3
Ohio.....	21	13	4.9	31.0	4.3	7.5	24.5	83.2	69.5	151.7	.6	5.1	51.4
Indiana.....	3	3	.8	4.5	.7	1.2	3.4	6.0	2.0	8.0	.1	CC	(D)
Illinois.....	29	17	6.2	47.8	4.7	8.2	31.3	76.4	49.7	125.3	.7	8.7	72.8
West North Central Div.	31	25	3.2	18.7	2.8	5.0	13.7	32.0	26.5	63.0	1.7	4.4	29.7
Missouri.....	14	13	1.7	11.3	1.5	2.9	8.1	18.2	17.5	40.8	(D)	3.2	21.7
South Region.....	174	129	36.5	200.5	32.0	57.8	156.8	354.1	239.4	591.2	5.9	34.1	238.8
South Atlantic Div.....	103	77	21.8	123.4	18.7	33.9	91.5	219.5	177.5	394.4	3.4	18.3	138.7
Maryland.....	49	31	6.2	41.6	4.9	8.7	27.0	100.7	100.1	196.2	.6	8.2	76.2
Virginia.....	9	6	3.8	21.2	3.3	5.5	17.1	28.0	9.2	38.0	.1	FF	(D)
South Carolina.....	5	4	1.2	3.8	1.1	1.5	3.1	4.7	.4	5.1	.1	AA	(D)
East South Central Div.	44	37	11.3	59.4	10.2	18.4	51.8	106.2	44.4	152.2	2.1	12.2	78.0
Kentucky.....	14	13	4.5	25.7	4.0	7.3	22.6	50.2	21.4	72.4	.7	4.8	32.1
Tennessee.....	21	17	4.5	21.3	4.0	7.0	18.0	39.7	18.2	59.1	.8	4.7	30.3
West South Central Div.	27	15	3.4	17.7	3.0	5.6	13.5	28.3	17.5	44.6	.3	3.6	22.1
Louisiana.....	8	5	1.4	8.8	1.3	2.2	6.2	13.3	9.7	21.8	.2	EE	(D)
Texas.....	15	6	1.5	6.8	1.3	2.5	5.5	11.6	5.2	16.8	.1	1.9	12.5
West Region.....	54	32	6.2	38.2	5.4	9.7	30.7	65.5	60.2	124.8	1.9	4.1	33.5
Mountain Division.....	6	5	.8	4.2	.7	1.3	3.3	3.5	2.1	5.7	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pacific Division.....	48	27	5.4	34.0	4.7	8.4	27.6	61.9	58.0	119.1	(D)	21.0	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2311- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,187.0	(X)	1,779.7
23111 --	Men's Suits, Including Uniforms (Excluding Ski, Snow, Slack and Wash):					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 units...	18,599	897.5	19,586	789.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	18,443	891.8	20,054	847.7
23112 --	Men's Overcoats and Topcoats, and Tailored Car and Suburban Coats, Including Uniforms:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	3,474	93.4	4,488	130.5
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	3,453	90.1	4,555	132.9
23113 --	Men's Tailored Dress and Sport Coats and Jackets, Including Uniforms:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	19,014	573.2	17,848	379.5
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	18,891	573.4	17,405	391.0
23114 --	Boys' Suits, Coats, and Tailored Jackets, Including Students and Cadets (Including Uniform):					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	7,784	99.9	10,499	111.7
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	7,626	101.5	10,528	113.2
23110 00	Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	49.1	(X)	55.9
23110 02	Men's and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	14.2	(X)	8.7
23119 --	Contract and Commission Work On Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, Tailored Sport and Dress Coats, Overcoats and Jackets Done for Others on Their Materials.....		(X)	459.7	(X)	304.3
1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments	Production	Value of shipments
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, Apparel					
23111 --	Men's Suits Except Uniform, Ski, and Snow.....	1,000 dozens..	18,174	873.8	19,489	820.0
23111 13	Men's regular-weight suits.....	..do.....	12,277	611.0	13,101	577.1
	By price:					
23111 22	Priced under \$28 per unit.....	..do.....	895	(X)	1,589	(X)
23111 24	Priced from \$28 to \$34.99 per unit.....	..do.....	1,553	(X)	1,992	(X)
23111 26	Priced from \$35 to \$49.99 per unit.....	..do.....	4,460	(X)	5,923	(X)
23111 28	Priced from \$50 and over per unit.....	..do.....	5,369	(X)	2,447	(X)
23111 29	Price line, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	1,150	(X)
	By fabric:					
23111 41	Made from all wool.....	..do.....	2,971	(X)	7,725	(X)
23111 42	Made from wool blends.....	..do.....	3,148	(X)	3,401	(X)
23111 44	Made from fabrics, except all wool or wool blends.....	..do.....	6,158	(X)	615	(X)
23111 43	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	1,360	(X)
23111 17	Men's lightweight suits.....	..do.....	5,897	262.8	6,388	242.9
	By price:					
23111 32	Priced under \$28 per unit.....	..do.....	921	(X)	1,758	(X)
23111 34	Priced from \$28 to \$34.99 per unit.....	..do.....	672	(X)	1,031	(X)
23111 36	Priced from \$35 to \$49.99 per unit.....	..do.....	2,481	(X)	1,959	(X)
23111 38	Priced from \$50 and over per unit.....	..do.....	1,823	(X)	1,000	(X)
23111 39	Price line, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	640	(X)
	By fabric:					
23111 46	Made from all wool.....	..do.....	411	(X)	959	(X)
23111 47	Made from wool blends.....	..do.....	2,772	(X)	3,312	(X)
23111 48	Made from fabrics, except all wool or wool blends.....	..do.....	2,714	(X)	1,485	(X)
23111 49	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	632	(X)
	Men's suits except uniform, ski, and snow by construction:					
23111 51	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	10,265	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23111 52	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	6,754	(X)		
23111 59	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	1,155	(X)		
23111 64	Men's Uniform Suits.....	..do.....	269	18.0	565	27.7
23111 65	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	..do.....	269	18.0	64	2.0
23111 67	All other tailored uniform suits.....	..do.....			501	25.7

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)
2311- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS—Continued As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, Apparel—Continued					
23114 11	Boys' Suits, Including Uniform Suits but Excluding Wash Suits.....	1,000 dozens..	3,597	50.2	4,878	52.4
23114 21	Wool.....	..do.....	132	(X)	467	(X)
23114 23	Wool blends.....	..do.....	350	(X)	695	(X)
23114 29	All other fabric.....	..do.....	2,976	(X)	2,947	(X)
23114 93	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	139	(X)	769	(X)
23112 --	Overcoats, Topcoats, Tailored Car and Suburban Coats, and Stormcoats, Including Uniform:					
23112 13	Men's overcoats, except uniform.....	..do.....	156	9.1	317	15.6
23112 15	Men's topcoats, except uniform.....	..do.....	804	28.6	1,675	59.4
23112 16	All wool.....	..do.....	209	(X)	864	(X)
23112 17	Wool blends.....	..do.....	35	(X)	256	(X)
23112 18	Fabric, except all wool or wool blends.....	..do.....	494	(X)	421	(X)
23112 19	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	66	(X)	134	(X)
23112 76	Men's uniform overcoats and topcoats.....	..do.....	371	9.9	725	29.8
23112 77	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	..do.....	371	9.9	676	26.7
23112 78	All other uniform overcoats and topcoats.....	..do.....			49	3.1
23112 25	Men's tailored suburban and car coats, including stormcoats.....	..do.....	2,122	42.5	1,838	28.1
23114 14	Boys' tailored overcoats, topcoats, car, suburban, and stormcoats.....	..do.....	985	11.3	1,362	13.1
23114 33	Wool and wool blends.....	..do.....	314	(X)	366	(X)
23114 35	Fabric, other than wool and wool blends.....	..do.....	527	(X)	424	(X)
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	144	(X)	572	(X)
23113 12	Men's tailored separate suit-type dress and sport coats, except uniform.....	..do.....	18,202	558.8	13,168	314.5
	By price:					
23113 03	Priced under \$16 per unit.....	..do.....	1,705	(X)	2,765	(X)
23113 05	Priced from \$16 to \$23.99 per unit.....	..do.....	4,610	(X)	4,305	(X)
23113 07	Priced from \$24 and over per unit.....	..do.....	11,586	(X)	4,985	(X)
23113 19	Price, n.s.k.....	..do.....	301	(X)	1,113	(X)
	By fabric:					
23113 21	Made from all wool.....	..do.....	1,952	(X)	4,169	(X)
23113 23	Made from wool blends.....	..do.....	3,804	(X)	4,867	(X)
23113 29	Made from fabrics, except all wool or wool blends.....	..do.....	12,446	(X)	2,811	(X)
23113 39	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	1,321	(X)
	By construction:					
23113 31	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	11,372	(X)		
23113 33	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	5,870	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23113 38	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	960	(X)		
23113 76	Men's uniform separate coats and jackets.....	..do.....	2,132	35.3	4,237	76.5
23113 77	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	..do.....	1,443	20.7	3,705	64.3
23113 78	All other uniform coats and jackets.....	..do.....	689	14.6	532	12.2
23114 19	Boys' tailored suit-type separate dress and sport coats, including uniform.....	..do.....	3,044	40.0	4,288	47.7
23114 43	Wool and wool blends.....	..do.....	401	(X)	1,857	(X)
23114 45	Fabric, other than wool and wool blends.....	..do.....	2,643	(X)	2,154	(X)
23114 88	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	277	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

Quantity data on Census Annual form MA-23A represent cuttings rather than shipments.

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes tailored coats and jackets made on State or Federal Government contract.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2311.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		}	(1)	(X)	564.3
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..			258.9	389.5
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....			(NA)	3.8
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....				(X)	50.9
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....				(X)	120.4

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data for 1972 will be included in the final report to be issued later this year.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2311, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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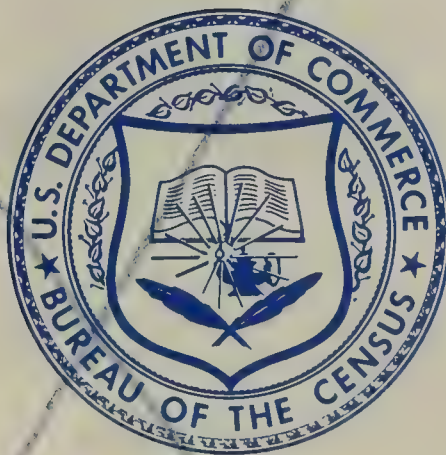


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23A-2

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear, SIC 2321

The Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' shirts (including polo and sports shirts), collars, and nightwear, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting sport shirts, knitting nightwear, and manufacturing work shirts are classified in industries 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills; 2254, Knit Underwear Mills; and 2328, Work Clothing, respectively.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear Industry amounted to \$2,196 million, an increase of 52 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,006 million in 1972 was 43 per-

cent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry remained virtually the same at 114 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$2,196 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear Industry, \$291 million were products primary to other industries, and \$73 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 86 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 90 percent in 1967.

The total value of men's and boys' shirts and nightwear shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,154 million of which \$1,832 million or 85 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2321, Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 82 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2321.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR														
1972 Census.....	722	559	114.1	519.5	102.3	187.4	415.0	1,006.0	1,206.2	2,196.1	24.4	(NA)	355.3	85	85
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	115.1	463.9	104.4	184.0	381.8	956.1	873.6	1,815.5	19.8	195.7	267.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	109.6	437.1	98.4	179.7	361.9	811.5	851.7	1,668.3	21.2	180.7	242.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	109.1	412.5	97.2	180.4	338.2	782.0	842.5	1,631.4	14.6	172.8	264.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	111.8	407.6	100.2	184.9	341.3	733.8	790.1	1,511.2	12.5	177.1	247.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	768	569	114.4	388.4	104.0	188.9	322.7	703.9	752.9	1,448.2	14.6	172.0	229.8	90	82
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	113.0	365.7	102.8	190.7	310.0	613.2	776.6	1,348.1	14.3	(NA)	231.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	111.8	343.1	102.6	192.6	291.9	594.8	743.2	1,285.4	11.5	(NA)	227.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	114.3	355.7	104.1	194.4	296.4	597.2	703.6	1,294.4	7.8	121.4	209.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	832	564	112.9	316.3	104.0	191.6	273.8	599.4	712.9	1,295.1	8.8	114.3	211.0	85	83
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	111.1	311.7	99.2	182.9	255.9	515.6	727.5	1,229.7	7.7	105.5	197.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	101.5	274.8	91.4	170.1	224.8	473.1	664.5	1,135.2	*5.8	(NA)	175.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	103.9	278.4	94.0	172.9	226.8	473.8	684.0	1,155.4	5.5	(NA)	177.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	103.8	267.5	95.0	176.1	223.3	458.7	583.3	1,037.4	(S)	(NA)	156.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	891	614	103.9	254.9	94.9	169.5	210.9	423.1	546.2	969.9	5.7	(NA)	141.1	90	83

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2321 was 120 thousand employees and \$999 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 2 and 2.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2321.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR													
United States, total.	722	559	114.1	519.5	102.3	187.4	415.0	1,006.0	1,206.2	2,196.1	24.4	114.4	703.9
Northeast Region.....	258	158	24.1	129.4	21.3	38.5	96.9	267.8	411.8	675.0	5.8	28.1	231.1
New England Division...	19	17	3.4	18.2	2.9	4.8	12.6	38.9	54.6	93.8	.7	4.3	29.9
Middle Atlantic Div....	239	141	20.7	111.1	18.4	33.7	84.3	228.9	357.2	581.2	5.1	23.9	201.1
New York.....	148	67	7.4	42.7	6.2	11.4	27.6	110.3	234.5	342.1	2.6	7.7	102.4
New Jersey.....	15	9	1.3	6.8	1.2	2.0	4.9	16.2	29.1	47.3	.3	1.6	9.7
Pennsylvania.....	76	65	12.0	61.7	11.0	20.2	51.8	102.2	93.6	191.8	2.3	14.5	89.1
North Central Region....	38	23	4.2	20.4	3.8	6.9	15.9	42.4	49.0	91.0	1.1	5.1	33.8
East North Central Div.	23	12	2.5	14.0	2.3	4.2	9.2	26.2	30.2	56.3	.2	2.1	13.7
Indiana.....	7	5	1.2	5.2	1.1	2.1	4.4	8.9	5.9	14.0	.1	1.1	5.2
Illinois.....	5	4	.6	2.5	.5	.4	2.0	4.5	3.1	7.9	-	.5	3.0
West North Central Div.	15	11	1.7	7.7	1.6	2.6	6.7	16.1	18.8	34.9	.8	3.0	20.1
Minnesota.....	7	5	.9	4.2	.9	1.4	3.8	10.3	13.5	23.8	.4	CC	(D)
South Region.....	333	317	80.1	339.8	72.3	132.9	280.4	630.7	672.7	1,295.2	15.9	77.1	410.3
South Atlantic Division	179	165	38.7	170.7	34.4	62.5	136.4	320.4	421.5	740.0	7.4	37.2	201.5
Maryland.....	12	10	1.7	7.4	1.5	2.7	5.8	11.6	11.3	23.2	.1	1.2	8.1
Virginia.....	18	16	3.8	15.0	3.6	6.4	13.6	22.0	5.1	27.1	.9	2.8	16.4
North Carolina.....	55	50	11.4	47.1	10.2	18.3	38.7	79.9	80.4	159.7	2.5	11.8	49.1
South Carolina.....	30	28	8.0	35.5	6.9	13.1	28.9	80.8	133.7	212.2	1.4	8.6	50.9
Georgia.....	39	39	12.3	58.7	10.7	19.5	43.5	111.2	178.8	290.7	2.0	11.6	72.0
Florida.....	21	19	1.3	6.1	1.2	2.3	5.1	13.1	12.2	25.1	.5	.7	3.7
East South Central Div.	130	129	35.7	148.1	32.7	60.1	125.3	270.1	240.1	503.3	7.3	35.7	185.7
Kentucky.....	10	10	3.0	14.8	2.8	5.6	12.5	24.6	22.8	46.2	.4	2.5	17.5
Tennessee.....	48	48	14.8	61.8	13.4	25.4	50.5	114.0	117.9	227.8	3.0	14.9	70.7
Alabama.....	45	44	11.7	48.1	10.8	18.9	42.3	93.2	74.5	167.1	2.7	10.5	66.1
Mississippi.....	27	27	6.2	23.8	5.5	10.2	20.1	38.4	24.9	62.2	1.0	7.7	31.4
West South Central Div.	24	23	5.8	21.0	5.3	10.2	18.8	40.2	11.0	51.8	1.3	4.3	23.2
Arkansas.....	14	14	4.6	16.5	4.1	7.9	14.6	33.6	7.7	42.0	.9	2.9	17.3
Louisiana.....	5	5	.9	3.1	.8	1.7	2.9	4.3	3.1	7.7	.3	BB	(D)
Texas.....	5	4	.3	1.4	.3	.7	1.3	2.2	.2	2.3	-	EE	(D)
West Region.....	93	61	5.6	30.0	4.9	9.2	21.7	65.3	72.7	134.8	1.6	4.1	28.7
Mountain Division.....	5	7	.6	2.8	.5	1.0	1.9	5.2	6.7	11.8	.1	.5	2.6
Pacific Division.....	84	54	5.1	27.2	4.3	8.1	18.5	60.1	66.0	123.0	1.5	3.7	26.1
California.....	74	47	4.4	24.7	3.8	7.3	17.9	54.5	61.4	113.0	1.3	3.0	20.5

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2321- -- 2253 pt. 2254 pt.	MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS (EXCEPT WORK SHIRTS) AND NIGHTWEAR, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,154.5	(X)	1,506.5
23212 -- 22532 --	Men's and Boys' Knit Outerwear Sport Shirts, Including Sweatshirts:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozens..	25,715	626.9	16,262	288.0
22532 10	Made in knitting mills.....	do.....	11,525	217.5	8,719	155.8
23212 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	do.....	14,190	409.4	7,543	129.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	24,055	564.7	16,705	286.8
23214 22533	Men's and Boys' Dress and Sport Shirts, Including Uniform:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....		26,863	1,042.2	29,834	862.0
22533 35	Made in knitting mills.....		610	15.4	(NA)	(NA)
23214 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....		26,253	1,026.8	29,834	862.0
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....		27,098	1,051.5	31,194	879.3
23219 13	Receipts for contract work on men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts) and collars <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	(X)	289.2	(NA)	( <sup>3</sup> )
2321- --	Men's and Boys' Nightwear:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	do.....	3,464	105.4	4,160	91.7
22541 20	Made in knitting mills.....	do.....	3,464	105.4	341	7.2
23215 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	do.....	3,477	99.3	3,819	84.5
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....			4,193	107.9
23219 15	Receipts for contract work on men's and boys' nightwear done for others on their materials <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	(X)	34.7	(NA)	( <sup>3</sup> )
23210 00	Men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts) and nightwear, n.s.k., for establishments with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	41.7	(X)	41.7
23210 02	Men's and boys' shirts (except work shirts) and nightwear, n.s.k., for establishments with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	14.4	(X)	6.0
23219 11	Receipts for contract work on men's dress and sport shirts, collars and nightwear done for others on their materials <sup>2</sup> .....		(X)	(X)	(X)	217.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel <sup>1</sup>					
23212 11	Men's knit outerwear sport shirts.....	1,000 dozens..	13,428	376.6	6,443	146.2
23212 05	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	8,125	(X)	3,918	(X)
23212 07	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	do.....	5,065	(X)	1,687	(X)
23212 09	Fibers except chiefly cotton or chiefly manmade.....	do.....	80	(X)	26	(X)
23212 97	Fibers, n.s.k.....	do.....	158	(X)	812	(X)
23212 18	Men's sweat shirts.....	do.....	3,306	68.7	3,096	44.9
23212 21	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	2,370	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23212 23	Fabrics except chiefly cotton.....	do.....	780	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	Fabrics, n.s.k.....	do.....	156	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23212 25	Boys' knit outerwear sport shirts, except sweatshirts.....	do.....	5,989	102.7	5,763	80.1
23212 26	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	3,305	(X)	3,507	(X)
23212 27	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	do.....	2,578	(X)	472	(X)
23212 29	Fibers except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade.....	do.....	106	(X)		
23212 30	Fibers, n.s.k.....	do.....	-	-	1,784	(X)
23212 28	Boys' sweat shirts.....	do.....	1,332	16.7	1,403	15.6
23212 31	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	1,019	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23212 33	Fabrics except chiefly cotton.....	do.....	313	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23214 --	Shirts, Including Uniform, but Excluding Work Shirts.....	do.....	27,098	1,051.5	31,194	879.3
23214 17	Men's dress and business shirts.....	do.....	12,690	570.7	10,282	347.6
23214 18	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	1,622	(X)	5,364	(X)
23214 19	Fabrics except chiefly cotton.....	do.....	9,930	(X)	4,648	(X)
23214 78	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....	1,138	(X)	270	(X)
23214 07	Men's sport shirts except knit outerwear sport shirts.....	do.....	8,224	325.2	12,553	362.4
23214 03	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	2,294	(X)	6,590	(X)
23214 04	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	do.....	5,726	(X)	4,725	(X)
23214 09	Fabrics except chiefly cotton or chiefly manmade fibers.....	do.....	204	(X)	532	(X)
23214 79	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....	-	-	706	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)
2321- -- 2253 pt. 2254 pt.	MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS (EXCEPT WORK SHIRTS) AND NIGHTWEAR—Con.  As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel—Continued Shirts, Including Uniform, but Excluding Work Shirts—Continued					
	Men's uniform shirts.....	1,000 dozens..	728	31.8	1,059	30.8
23214 34	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	..do.....	245	7.7	480	10.6
23214 31	Cotton and cotton blends.....	..do.....	245	7.7	480	(X)
23214 33	Other fabric.....	..do.....	483	24.1	579	20.2
23214 36	All other uniform shirts.....	..do.....				
23214 27	Boys' dress shirts, including uniform.....	..do.....	1,376	34.6	1,543	36.3
23214 21	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	455	(X)	912	(X)
23214 22	Fabrics except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	921	(X)	618	(X)
23214 89	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	13	(X)
23214 28	Boys' sport shirts.....	..do.....	4,080	89.2	5,757	102.2
23214 23	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,445	(X)	2,635	(X)
23214 24	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	..do.....	2,193	(X)	1,837	(X)
23214 26	Fabrics except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade.....	..do.....	156	(X)	318	(X)
23214 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	286	(X)	967	(X)
23215 --	Pajamas and Other Nightwear.....	..do.....	3,477	99.3	4,193	107.9
23215 11	Men's.....	..do.....	2,284	72.2	2,712	79.1
	By construction:					
23215 14	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	2,126	(X)	2,170	(X)
23215 15	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	158	(X)	393	(X)
23215 78	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	149	(X)
	By fabric:					
23215 16	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,494	(X)	2,279	(X)
23215 17	Fabrics except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	790	(X)	339	(X)
23215 79	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	94	(X)
23215 12	Boys'.....	..do.....	1,193	27.1	1,481	28.8
	By construction:					
23215 22	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	912	(X)	928	(X)
23215 24	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	281	(X)	346	(X)
23215 88	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	207	(X)
	By fabric:					
23215 26	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	950	(X)	1,250	(X)
23215 28	Fabrics except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	243	(X)	76	(X)
23215 89	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	155	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity data as shown for the census represent shipments, whereas, the figures shown for annual form MA-23A represent production.

<sup>2</sup>Commission receipts are included in the totals shown above.

<sup>3</sup>For 1967, data for this item were not collected separately. The information is shown below in product code 23219 11.

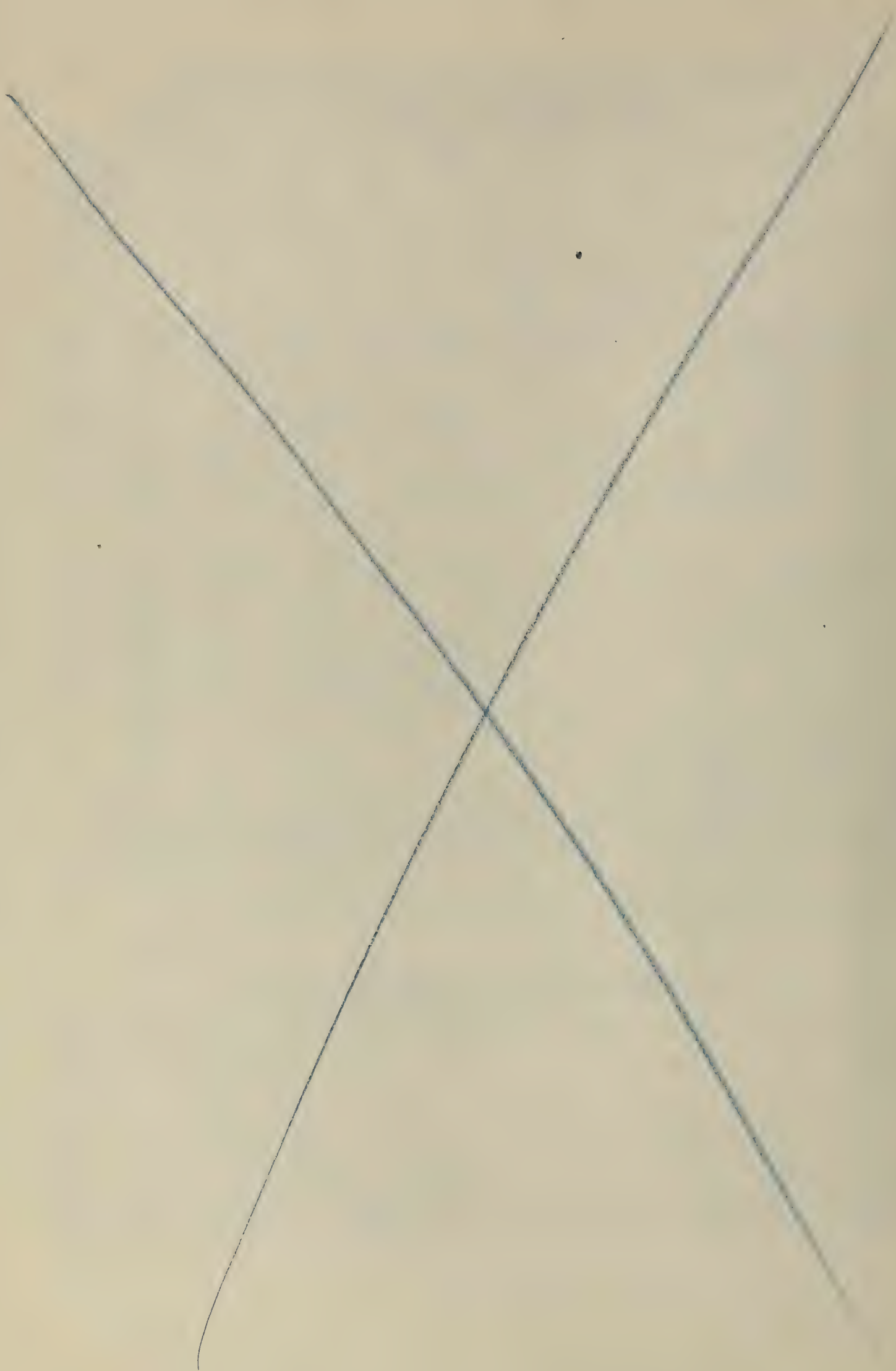
TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2321.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS AND NIGHTWEAR					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	815.6	(X)	523.7
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>e</sup> 613.7	393.3	685.8	345.2
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 189.2	290.0	(NA)	73.7
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	74.2	(X)	46.5
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	58.1	(X)	58.3

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2321, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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MC72(P)-23A-3  
Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Men's and Boys' Underwear, SIC 2322

The Men's and Boys' Underwear Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths' and boys' underwear cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabrics.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting underwear are classified in industry 2254, Knit Underwear Mills.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Underwear Industry amounted to \$240 million, an increase of 33 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$136 million in 1972 was 65 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 10 percent from 1967 to a total of 14.8 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$240 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Underwear Industry, \$11 million were products primary to other industries, and \$26 million were receipts for contract work and miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of men's, youths' and boys' knit and woven underwear shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$571 million of which \$203 million or 36 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2322, Men's and Boys' Underwear, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 37 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2322.--MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR														
1972 Census.....	92	71	14.8	63.5	14.0	25.4	55.3	135.5	108.9	239.7	5.0	(NA)	33.8	95	36
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	60.2	12.2	21.8	54.7	147.4	105.3	248.3	2.2	36.5	34.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.9	49.0	11.9	22.0	43.7	123.4	93.9	216.5	2.1	33.8	25.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	37.2	8.7	15.1	30.2	60.2	73.9	138.1	2.5	26.9	23.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	37.0	9.5	17.4	31.5	69.8	79.6	149.1	8.2	(S)	21.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	87	68	13.4	44.8	12.5	23.1	38.6	82.0	104.4	180.2	5.9	(S)	27.5	94	37
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.8	45.4	13.2	25.8	40.4	79.8	102.9	181.6	*2.2	(NA)	27.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	40.6	12.4	23.6	35.7	68.8	93.7	159.7	*1.0	(NA)	24.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	35.9	11.5	22.2	31.5	58.5	83.5	144.6	*1.1	12.7	18.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	80	63	12.1	32.6	11.3	20.8	28.1	63.2	74.9	134.9	1.1	11.8	22.5	89	31
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*16.6	*44.8	*15.0	*27.5	*37.4	*76.2	*94.8	*172.7	*2.0	11.1	*28.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*16.2	*42.3	*15.0	*26.7	*36.0	*70.7	*94.5	*164.9	*1.1	(NA)	*30.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*16.2	*43.0	*14.9	*26.3	*36.4	*61.6	*88.1	*155.7	*.7	(NA)	*35.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*12.8	*32.2	*11.8	*20.9	*27.1	*52.4	*73.5	*124.8	*1.2	(NA)	*26.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	90	72	11.0	26.6	9.9	17.5	22.0	41.7	61.7	102.7	.5	(NA)	25.6	■	30

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 14 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2322 was 15 thousand employees and \$173 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 12 and 3.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2322.--MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR												
United States, total.	92	71	14.8	63.5	14.0	25.4	55.3	135.5	108.9	239.7	5.0	13.4	82.0
Northeast Region.....	34	23	1.9	7.3	1.7	2.7	6.4	13.0	12.0	25.4	(D)	1.8	10.2
Pennsylvania.....	12	9	1.1	4.3	1.0	1.4	3.1	7.0	7.6	14.9	(D)	EE	(D)
South Region.....	46	40	10.5	45.6	10.1	19.0	40.0	100.3	74.2	172.0	(D)	9.6	59.6
North Carolina.....	15	14	2.7	9.7	2.6	4.8	9.1	22.2	13.9	37.0	.2	3.0	21.0
South Carolina.....	8	8	2.3	9.0	2.1	3.9	7.7	22.0	18.3	39.8	.2	FF	(D)
East South Central Div.	9	11	3.6	17.0	3.4	6.3	14.9	40.1	21.0	60.2	(D)	FF	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees  
CC 500 to 999 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
FF 2,500 employees and over

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
	MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR:					
2322- -- 2254 pt.	As reported in the census of manufactures	Dozen.....	74,114	571.0	66,259	456.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	73,979	565.0	65,585	411.7
	Men's and Boys' Knit and Woven Underwear:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	73,892	569.3	66,039	454.7
22541 10	Made in knitting mills.....	..do.....	44,668	342.7	36,958	263.8
23221 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	29,224	226.6	29,081	190.9
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A:					
	Underwear made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	53,138	394.0	53,070	328.7
	Undershirts.....	..do.....	29,085	211.4	29,751	183.0
23221 31	Heavyweight and mediumweight, including balbriggan.....	..do.....	861	14.6	1,015	15.4
	Lightweight with 1/4 sleeve, including T shirt used as undershirt.....	..do.....	24,015	170.3	23,805	138.7
23221 34	Men's.....	..do.....	18,313	136.8	18,227	111.4
23221 35	Boys'.....	..do.....	5,702	33.5	5,578	27.3
	Sleeveless athletic type.....	..do.....	4,209	26.5	4,931	28.9
23221 36	Men's.....	..do.....	3,866	25.0	4,182	25.4
23221 37	Boys'.....	..do.....	343	1.5	749	3.5
	Drawers.....	..do.....	1,910	34.1	1,831	26.4
	Drawers, except supported type.....	..do.....	1,540	30.5	1,197	20.4
23221 42	Thermal knit.....	..do.....	1,413	26.9	919	15.7
23221 43	Other knit.....	..do.....	127	3.6	278	4.7
23221 45	Supporter-type, including half, knee, and full length.....	..do.....	370	3.6	634	6.0
	Shorts and briefs.....	..do.....	22,043	145.9	21,488	119.3
23221 51	Shorts, (loose leg, not supporter type).....	..do.....	669	6.1	945	6.8
	Briefs, supporter type.....	..do.....	21,374	139.8	20,543	112.5
23221 55	Men's.....	..do.....	13,457	96.1	12,817	75.1
23221 57	Boys'.....	..do.....	7,917	43.7	7,726	37.4
22541 81	Men's and boys' union suits.....	..do.....	100	2.6	(NA)	(NA)
	Underwear made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	9,831	71.8	12,515	83.0
23221 16	Men's woven fabric underwear.....	..do.....	9,511	70.2	11,929	80.1
	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	7,497	(X)	7,518	(X)
	Fabric except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	2,014	(X)	426	(X)
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	3,985	(X)
23221 18	Boys' woven fabric underwear.....	..do.....	320	1.6	586	2.9
	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	320	1.6	586	(X)
	Fabric except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	-	-	-	(X)
23220 98	Men's and boys' underwear, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	11,010	99.2	(X)	(X)
23220 00	Men's and boys' underwear n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	..do.....	183	1.4	132	.9
23220 02	Men's and boys' underwear n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	..do.....	39	.3	88	.6

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Due to a high incidence of misreporting and undercoverage of annual census survey MA-23A, it is necessary to revise the 1972 aggregate of men's and boys' underwear. Information for 1971 and prior years is not now available but will be published in a separate report. The discrepancy accounted for after a detailed analysis and reconciliation of the data for 1972 is shown in census product code 2322098. The changes to this individual product description will be shown in Current Industrial Report Series MA-23A, Apparel Survey for 1973.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2322,--MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	101.9	(X)	97.4
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	57.1	23.8	71.6	23.9
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	66.3	62.6	(NA)	58.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	14.5	(X)	13.9
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	1.0	(X)	1.1

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup> This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1972 this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2322, these small establishments accounted for insignificant percentages of payrolls of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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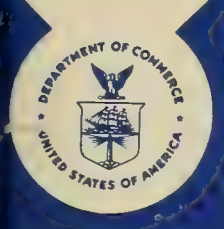
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Men's and Boys' Neckwear, SIC 2323**

The Men's and Boys' Neckwear Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' neckties, scarfs, and mufflers, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC Manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Neckwear Industry amounted to \$290 million, an increase of 100 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$142 million in 1972 was 104 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 41 percent from 1967 to a total of 11 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$290 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Neckwear Industry, \$1 million were products primary to other industries and \$30 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities, including receipts for contract work. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 98 percent in 1967.

The total value of men's, youths', and boys' neckwear shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$273 million of which \$259 million, or 95 percent, was shipped by plants classified in Industry 2323, Men's and Boys' Neckwear, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 96 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2323.--MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR															
1972 Census.....	295	131	11.0	69.2	8.8	16.1	38.6	141.7	150.9	290.0	3.9	(NA)	28.0	99	95
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	60.2	6.4	11.4	31.1	121.2	107.9	225.3	2.1	*10.1	28.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	57.1	6.9	12.4	30.1	106.0	100.4	205.0	*3.9	12.8	25.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	48.6	7.1	12.3	27.9	104.5	86.1	186.5	*1.5	(S)	24.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	38.6	6.4	10.8	23.6	71.6	73.2	141.6	*0.3	(S)	17.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	297	113	7.8	37.3	6.6	11.3	23.5	69.4	75.6	144.7	0.8	(S)	16.0	98	■
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	35.2	6.4	12.0	22.4	64.9	94.1	157.7	*1.3	(NA)	16.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	33.5	6.3	12.3	22.1	63.2	89.3	150.4	*1.2	(NA)	15.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.8	33.3	7.1	11.4	20.9	56.8	67.5	125.7	*0.1	10.8	12.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	341	117	8.4	30.9	6.9	12.0	20.6	58.1	62.7	121.3	0.5	10.4	13.7	■	98
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.2	*33.4	*7.5	*12.3	*20.9	*60.5	*69.4	*129.7	(Z)	10.3	*10.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*8.3	*29.3	*6.7	*11.5	*18.9	*50.0	*64.0	*114.1	(Z)	(NA)	*8.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*8.4	*29.3	*6.8	*11.7	*18.9	*53.3	*61.1	*113.5	(S)	(NA)	*8.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*7.9	*28.0	*6.4	*11.1	*17.4	*48.9	*62.0	*111.2	(S)	(NA)	*10.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	362	111	7.7	26.8	6.2	10.8	17.5	48.9	53.2	*102.4	0.6	(NA)	11.3	97	■

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 12 and 10, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2323 was 8 thousand employees and \$136 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 19 and 14.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (Z) Less than \$50 thousand. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2323.--MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR													
United States, total.	295	131	11.0	69.2	8.8	16.1	38.6	141.7	150.9	290.0	3.9	7.8	69.4
Northeast Region.....	195	90	6.6	40.8	5.3	9.9	23.6	88.0	99.5	185.2	1.4	4.6	42.8
Pennsylvania.....	19	7	.7	2.7	.5	1.0	1.9	6.1	2.9	9.1	(D)	.6	3.8
North Central Region.....	24	8	.9	5.7	.6	1.0	2.8	11.5	14.0	25.4	(D)	CC	(D)
South Region.....	38	15	2.5	15.6	2.1	3.7	8.3	28.0	20.7	48.7	(D)	1.6	13.4
West Region.....	38	18	1.0	7.1	.8	1.5	3.9	14.2	16.7	30.7	.7	(D)	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees  
CC 500 to 999 employees

EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
FF 2,500 employees and over

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2323--	MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR, TOTAL.....		(X)	273.0	(X)	128.4
23230--	Men's, Youths' and Boys' Neckwear:					
	Neckties made from woven fabrics, including prints.....	1,000 dozen....	11,872	215.8	7,282 <sup>e</sup>	98.5
23230 21	All silk.....	do.....	911	26.5	2,098	44.4
23230 25	All rayon and/or acetate.....	do.....	1,926	26.3	2,149	18.0
23230 27	All polyester.....	do.....	6,725	128.6	1,832	21.1
23230 29	All other fabrics, including blends.....	do.....	2,310	34.4	1,203 <sup>e</sup>	15.0
23230 49	All other men's and boys' neckwear, including knit neckties or woven mufflers and scarfs.....	do.....	647	9.4	429 <sup>e</sup>	4.6
23230 00	Men's and boys' neckwear, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	40.9	(X)	20.0
23230 02	Men's and boys' neckwear, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	6.9	(X)	5.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup> From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2323.--MEN'S AND BOYS' NECKWEAR					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	125.5	(X)	64.6
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	55.5	87.0	25.2	39.8
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	2.5	5.2	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	5.9	(X)	6.0
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	27.4	(X)	18.8

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup> Combined with "All other materials, containers, and supplies" to avoid disclosing the operations of individual companies.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2323, these small establishments accounted for approximately 4 percent of payrolls and 4 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23A-5

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### Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers, SIC 2327

The Men's, and Boys' Separate Trousers Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' separate trousers and slacks.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing complete suits are classified in industry 2311, and work pants, dungarees, and jean-cut casuals are classified in industry 2328.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers Industry amounted to \$1,641 million, an increase of 45 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$762 million in 1972 was 40 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an in-

crease of 3 percent from 1967 to a total of 91 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,641 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers Industry, \$224 million were products primary to other industries, and \$53 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 86 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 89 percent in 1967.

The total value of men's and boys' separate trousers shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,636 million of which \$1,364 million or 83 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2327, Men's and Boys' Separate Trousers, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 82 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2327.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS															
1972 Census.....	610	418	91.1	438.4	81.8	150.3	348.0	761.8	884.3	1,640.6	23.3	(NA)	260.6	86	83
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	106.9	480.7	96.1	175.2	386.6	912.8	964.1	1,853.7	30.4	208.2	317.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	100.1	429.5	89.9	167.2	346.3	737.7	773.3	1,506.0	17.7	181.2	252.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	96.1	388.9	87.3	162.8	319.5	641.6	725.0	1,367.0	18.4	165.3	234.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	90.4	355.4	83.0	157.2	297.6	610.8	642.3	1,236.8	18.0	(S)	217.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	690	458	88.1	316.7	80.8	151.5	264.5	542.5	591.9	1,132.4	16.3	(S)	178.4	89	82
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	91.0	295.0	82.6	154.9	245.5	482.0	574.9	1,041.6	14.4	(NA)	168.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	84.9	274.3	78.4	146.4	228.5	444.8	555.7	555.7	13.4	(NA)	158.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	75.8	236.0	69.6	129.4	196.3	394.0	469.9	469.9	9.2	84.4	143.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	735	423	73.8	224.4	67.9	126.4	186.4	383.1	450.0	824.2	6.2	78.8	135.1	85	81
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	58.9	175.8	54.5	103.1	147.4	271.6	358.0	625.9	3.6	73.1	109.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	55.7	155.8	51.1	94.8	129.0	246.3	303.4	547.5	3.2	(NA)	86.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	55.2	149.2	50.5	92.0	123.3	220.4	319.0	541.0	3.2	(NA)	82.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	50.9	141.0	46.9	88.0	117.5	220.4	265.7	479.7	4.2	(NA)	74.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	748	367	51.6	134.0	47.2	85.3	109.5	209.0	243.4	452.4	4.0	(NA)	63.9	89	71

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 3, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2327.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS													
United States, total..	610	418	91.1	438.4	81.8	150.3	348.0	761.8	884.3	1,640.6	23.3	88.1	542.5
Northeast Region.....	221	104	10.4	59.1	9.2	15.9	44.9	114.7	147.0	259.0	3.2	14.0	100.6
New England Division....	15	4	.5	4.1	.4	.8	2.4	9.0	12.2	21.4	.2	.9	6.2
Middle Atlantic Division	206	100	9.9	55.0	8.8	15.1	42.5	105.7	134.8	237.6	3.0	13.2	94.4
New York.....	124	44	2.7	16.1	2.3	4.1	10.3	45.6	88.2	132.9	.9	4.3	47.7
New Jersey.....	12	5	.4	2.5	.4	.7	2.2	3.1	.7	3.8	.1	.7	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	70	51	6.7	36.4	6.0	10.3	29.9	57.0	45.9	100.9	2.1	8.1	43.3
North Central Region.....	56	42	6.8	38.3	5.7	10.4	25.3	64.2	75.6	140.1	1.0	7.3	52.6
East North Central Div..	33	22	3.9	24.4	3.1	5.7	14.3	41.4	58.7	100.4	.6	4.1	35.2
Ohio.....	11	8	1.2	8.6	.9	1.6	3.8	14.3	16.4	30.5	.1	1.6	12.2
Illinois.....	9	4	.3	1.4	.3	.5	1.2	3.0	5.1	8.0	-	.7	5.8
West North Central Div..	23	20	2.9	13.8	2.6	4.7	11.0	22.8	16.9	39.7	.4	3.2	17.4
South Region.....	281	251	70.3	323.1	63.9	118.1	262.5	549.7	624.3	1,172.2	17.9	63.6	365.6
South Atlantic Division..	118	99	20.7	94.9	18.3	32.3	72.6	148.5	142.1	287.4	4.0	21.6	118.4
Maryland.....	25	14	1.3	9.0	1.1	2.0	4.7	15.2	26.9	42.2	.2	1.2	8.4
Virginia.....	11	11	3.2	14.9	3.0	5.3	12.5	20.2	14.1	34.0	.9	3.8	21.1
North Carolina.....	9	7	2.7	11.1	2.3	3.7	8.7	18.4	16.7	34.6	.4	2.3	12.6
South Carolina.....	5	4	.8	2.9	.7	1.4	2.7	4.0	1.5	5.4	-	CC	(D)
Georgia.....	52	50	10.8	48.4	9.6	17.4	38.3	76.0	73.3	147.2	2.1	11.7	58.2
East South Central Div..	98	93	25.9	113.8	24.1	44.8	98.5	205.1	214.1	410.7	8.1	25.4	132.5
Tennessee.....	28	27	8.5	39.4	8.0	15.5	34.4	84.5	74.8	157.9	2.3	8.2	54.2
Alabama.....	19	19	4.5	20.0	4.0	7.2	16.5	29.2	13.9	42.7	2.3	5.7	24.9
West South Central Div..	65	59	23.7	114.4	21.5	41.0	91.4	196.1	268.1	474.1	5.8	16.6	114.7
Oklahoma.....	8	8	2.0	8.6	1.9	3.7	8.2	11.7	1.4	13.2	.2	1.4	6.0
Texas.....	40	35	17.5	87.2	15.5	29.8	66.5	137.2	231.5	378.8	5.4	12.6	96.2
West Region.....	52	21	3.6	17.9	3.0	5.9	15.3	33.2	37.4	69.3	1.2	3.2	23.7
Mountain Division.....	5	5	1.0	4.0	.8	1.6	3.3	6.1	8.0	13.4	.3	.5	3.4
Pacific Division.....	47	16	2.6	14.0	2.2	4.2	12.0	27.1	29.4	55.9	.9	2.7	20.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2327- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS, TOTAL.....		(X)	1,635.5	(X)	1,195.2
23271 00	Men's and Boys' Separate Dress and Sport Trousers, Pants, Slacks, and Shorts, Including Uniforms but Excluding Jean-Cut Casual Slacks:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 units...	230,357	1,251.4	227,476	931.3
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	246,170	1,479.3	231,943	927.0
23270 00	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	26.7	(X)	31.9
23270 02	Men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	18.0	(X)	5.3
23279 11	Receipts for contract and commission work on men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers, except jeans.....		(X)	339.4	(X)	226.7
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel					
23271 12	Separate Trousers, Pants, Slacks, and Short Pants, Including Uniform.....	1,000 units...	246,170	1,479.3	231,943	927.0
	Men's separate dress and sport trousers except uniform.....	...do.....	182,034	1,246.3	146,001	691.2
	By price:					
23271 13	Priced under \$4.25 per unit.....	...do.....	28,761	(X)	71,918	(X)
23271 15	Priced from \$4.25 to \$8.99 per unit.....	...do.....	108,729	(X)	50,119	(X)
23271 17	Priced from \$9 and over per unit.....	...do.....	35,137	(X)	10,853	(X)
23271 88	Price line, n.s.k.....	...do.....	9,407	(X)	13,111	(X)
	By fabric:					
23271 21	Made from wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	9,143	(X)	21,364	(X)
23271 23	Made from cotton and cotton blends (with other than wool)...	...do.....	49,204	(X)	63,649	(X)
23271 29	Made from fabrics except wool and wool blends or cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	115,362	(X)	43,999	(X)
23271 98	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	8,325	(X)	16,989	(X)
	By construction:					
23271 31	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	100,031	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23271 33	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	73,921	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23271 39	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	8,082	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
	Men's uniform dress trousers.....	...do.....	6,176	39.9	11,076	40.5
23271 72	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	...do.....	3,852	14.1	9,365	21.2
23271 81	Made from wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	1,129	(X)	2,799	(X)
23271 53	Made from cotton and cotton blends (with other than wool)...	...do.....				
23271 59	Made from fabrics except wool and wool blends or cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	2,723	(X)	6,566	(X)
23271 73	All other uniform dress trousers.....	...do.....	2,324	25.8	1,711	(X)
23271 41	Men's dress shorts.....	...do.....	6,370	28.1	8,763	27.9
23271 42	Cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	4,185	(X)	6,263	(X)
23271 43	Fabrics other than cotton or cotton blends.....	...do.....	2,185	(X)	1,818	(X)
23271 49	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	682	(X)
23271 57	Boys' dress and sport trousers, including uniform.....	...do.....	45,534	149.3	55,991	146.4
23271 51	Wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	208	(X)	2,098	(X)
23271 52	Cotton and cotton blends (with other than wool).....	...do.....	36,289	(X)	33,087	(X)
23271 53	Fabrics except wool and wool blends and cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	8,584	(X)	8,688	(X)
23271 60	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	453	(X)	12,118	(X)
23271 61	Boys' dress shorts and dress short pants.....	...do.....	6,056	15.7	10,112	21.0
23271 62	Cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	4,436	(X)	8,014	(X)
23271 63	Fabrics except cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	1,468	(X)	1,380	(X)
23271 69	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	152	(X)	718	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>An undetermined amount of jean-cut casual slacks may be included with trousers on census form MA-23A. This is primarily the result of a large number of respondents that misclassified their reported information. In addition, the census of manufactures is designed to measure shipments data whereas the Current Industrial Reports series MA-23A is a measure of production. It is expected that revisions to 1972 data will be included in the 1973 CIR series, MA-23A.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2327.--MEN'S AND BOYS' SEPARATE TROUSERS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	677.1	(X)	426.9
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	202.2	255.8	342.8	299.0
225078	Knitted fabrics (cotton, wool, manmade fibers, etc.).....	Million lb....	111.3	298.9	(NA)	2.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies, consumed.....		(X)	108.4	(X)	47.7
973000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	14.0	(X)	77.7

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2327, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-23A-6

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Men's and Boys' Work Clothing, SIC 2328**

The Men's and Boys' Work Clothing Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths' and boys' work shirts, pants, dungarees, and other work clothing including washable service apparel, as well as jean-cut casual slacks.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Work Clothing Industry amounted to \$1,493 million, an increase of 29 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$722 million in 1972 was 55 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 12 percent from 1967 to a total of 87.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,493 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Work Clothing Industry, \$199 million were products primary to other industries, and \$46 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 86 percent of the total manufactured

product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 84 percent in 1967.

The total value of men's and boys' work clothing shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,462 million of which \$1,249 million, or 85 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2328, Men's and Boys' Work Clothing, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 90 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.

### **Comparability of the Census of Manufactures and Current Industrial Reports Data:**

For industry 2328, the Census Bureau collects current statistics on selected products. These data appear in the Current Industrial Reports series MA-23A, Annual Apparel Survey. The summary data as collected in the apparel survey and as collected in the census of manufactures are shown in table 3.

Reporting differences for a number of plants reporting in both surveys and comparison of estimated figures with actual reported data for the same establishment accounts for the variation in the two sets of data.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2328.--MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING															
1972 Census.....	492	425	87.9	373.8	79.6	147.2	317.0	721.7	784.0	1,493.2	23.4	(NA)	203.4	86	85
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	74.1	291.9	67.1	121.8	245.8	609.6	610.8	1,240.3	12.9	125.3	209.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	74.7	290.3	67.8	125.5	246.6	624.2	632.3	1,253.9	17.1	134.4	218.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	78.5	295.3	71.1	132.8	251.5	576.0	713.4	1,293.8	12.1	137.5	223.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	78.9	281.9	71.4	130.6	240.2	549.3	689.1	1,229.7	11.6	133.0	226.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	462	394	78.2	254.7	72.0	129.5	216.9	465.4	711.9	1,155.0	10.7	122.1	214.2	84	90
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	73.2	218.8	66.8	122.6	184.1	403.6	655.9	1,051.7	16.4	(NA)	186.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	71.5	212.8	65.9	121.7	181.1	400.4	616.0	999.1	8.4	(NA)	179.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.2	195.3	60.9	111.4	165.6	344.0	550.6	883.6	8.0	75.9	156.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	439	353	62.5	179.6	57.6	105.3	149.8	330.7	500.7	824.7	5.8	67.8	137.0	82	91
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	63.0	172.8	58.3	105.0	144.1	299.1	469.8	768.1	2.8	62.3	129.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	60.9	153.2	56.2	97.1	126.8	270.9	436.2	712.6	2.6	(NA)	122.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	61.2	150.8	56.2	98.0	124.4	271.3	428.5	700.6	2.5	(NA)	124.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.5	165.3	60.7	110.6	139.7	288.7	473.0	760.3	3.1	(NA)	128.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	500	396	64.8	154.8	59.3	104.5	132.6	255.5	434.8	689.8	3.5	(NA)	118.1	84	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 2 and 2, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2328.--MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING													
United States, total.	492	425	87.9	373.8	79.6	147.2	317.0	721.7	784.0	1,493.2	23.4	78.2	465.4
Northeast Region.....	86	55	5.0	26.1	4.3	8.0	19.6	52.9	85.1	138.1	(D)	3.7	25.5
New England Division...	14	8	.6	3.1	.4	.8	2.0	11.9	23.7	35.2	.1	.7	5.4
Middle Atlantic Div....	72	46	4.3	23.1	3.9	7.2	17.6	41.0	61.5	103.0	(D)	3.0	20.1
New York.....	34	17	.9	6.2	.6	1.2	3.0	12.2	40.3	53.8	.2	.8	9.7
New Jersey.....	7	3	.4	2.2	.4	.7	1.9	3.2	2.3	5.5	.1	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	31	26	3.1	14.7	2.9	5.3	12.6	25.6	18.9	43.7	(D)	EE	(D)
Indiana.....	11	9	1.8	8.2	1.6	3.0	7.0	11.6	20.0	31.9	.2	2.3	12.4
South Region.....	301	287	68.4	283.4	62.3	115.8	243.5	546.2	547.5	1,082.1	18.5	60.3	314.5
South Atlantic Division.	99	91	15.9	64.5	14.1	25.6	51.6	132.9	132.1	261.2	3.3	15.4	82.8
Maryland.....	11	9	.7	3.6	.6	1.1	2.3	8.6	9.5	17.6	.1	.9	5.3
Virginia.....	16	15	3.3	13.8	3.0	5.4	11.7	39.2	38.4	77.4	1.4	2.8	18.7
North Carolina.....	24	23	3.9	15.8	3.3	5.8	11.3	23.4	24.1	46.3	.9	3.8	16.8
South Carolina.....	5	5	.8	2.4	.7	1.2	1.9	4.8	2.4	6.9	-	BB	(D)
Georgia.....	34	33	6.7	27.1	6.0	11.0	22.6	54.2	55.6	109.4	1.4	7.0	36.8
East South Central Div.	130	127	34.1	142.4	31.2	58.8	125.8	263.8	281.5	539.4	(D)	29.5	142.2
Kentucky.....	29	28	6.2	27.1	5.9	11.3	24.9	48.5	46.3	92.3	.9	5.6	26.2
Tennessee.....	54	53	16.2	68.6	14.6	27.1	59.4	136.5	166.9	299.6	3.8	12.1	63.6
Alabama.....	20	19	5.0	20.2	4.5	8.4	17.3	35.1	26.2	61.2	(D)	4.6	20.2
Mississippi.....	27	27	6.6	26.4	6.3	12.1	24.1	43.6	42.2	86.2	1.2	7.3	32.1
West South Central Div.	72	69	18.5	76.5	17.1	31.3	66.3	149.6	134.0	281.5	(D)	15.4	89.5
Arkansas.....	6	6	1.5	5.6	1.3	2.5	5.2	12.3	7.2	19.5	.2	EE	(D)
Louisiana.....	7	7	1.4	5.5	1.3	2.2	4.5	8.6	9.3	17.6	(D)	EE	(D)
Oklahoma.....	10	10	2.2	9.0	1.9	3.6	7.7	13.0	20.6	33.2	.9	EE	(D)
Texas.....	49	46	13.4	56.3	12.5	23.0	49.0	115.7	96.8	211.1	7.4	10.3	57.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2328- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING, TOTAL.....		(X)	1,462.1	(X)	1,023.1
23281 00	Men's and Boys' Work Shirts:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozens..	4,290	144.3	4,845	121.7
	As reported on Census Annual Form, MA-23A.....	...do.....	4,409	136.5	4,695	128.5
23282 10	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing (Except Work Shirts), Washable					
23282 20	Service Apparel and Jean-Cut Casual Slacks:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	26,026	1,095.5	23,437	722.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	28,426	1,208.9	21,944	701.9
23280 00	Men's and boys' work clothing, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	31.0	(X)	37.8
23280 02	Men's and boys' work clothing, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	7.0	(X)	2.8
23289 15	Receipts for contract work on work shirts, work clothing, and washable service apparel done for others on their materials....		(X)	184.3	(X)	138.6
			1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A					
2328- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING, TOTAL.....	1,000 dozens..	32,835	1,345.4	26,639	830.4
23281 --	Men's and Boys' Work Shirts.....	...do.....	4,409	136.5	4,695	128.5
23281 15	Men's.....	...do.....	4,389	135.5	4,574	125.1
23281 21	Boys'.....	...do.....	20	1.0	121	3.4
23282 --	Men's and Boys' Work Clothing (Except Work Shirts) and Washable Service Apparel.....	...do.....	28,426	1,208.9	21,944	701.9
	Men's.....	...do.....	21,354	967.3	16,172	572.1
23282 12	Bib overalls.....	...do.....	632	32.7	575	23.4
23282 20	Jean-cut casual slacks.....	...do.....	9,682	431.5	(NA)	(NA)
23282 21	Dungarees and waistband overalls, except jeans.....	...do.....	3,637	168.5	(NA)	(NA)
23282 31	Work pants, except dungarees, jeans, overalls, and waterproof pants.....	...do.....	4,253	189.3	(NA)	(NA)
23282 14	One-piece work suits and coveralls, except waterproof and flight clothing.....	...do.....	740	64.9	695	38.5
23282 13	Overalls and work-type jackets.....	...do.....	497	31.0	333	16.7
23282 11	Washable service apparel.....	...do.....	1,913	49.4	(NA)	(NA)
	Boys'.....	...do.....	7,072	241.6	5,772	129.8
23282 29	Dungarees, waistband and bib overalls, except jeans.....	...do.....	1,940	62.8	(NA)	(NA)
23282 28	Jean-cut casual slacks.....	...do.....	5,039	175.0	(NA)	(NA)
23282 32	Work pants, except dungarees, jeans, overalls, and waterproof pants.....	...do.....	93	3.8	(NA)	(NA)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2328.--MEN'S AND BOYS' WORK CLOTHING					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	618.7	(X)	540.7
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	999.6	445.8	681.2	404.5
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	(NA)	38.5	(NA)	5.6
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....	...do.....	(X)	99.5	(X)	67.5
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	34.9	(X)	63.1

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2328, these small establishments accounted for less than 1 percent of payrolls and less than 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

1C72(P)-23A-7

Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C., SIC 2329**

The Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's, youths', and boys' clothing, not elsewhere classified.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sport shirts from purchased woven or knit materials are classified in industry 2321. Knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing outerwear are classified in industry 2253.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$752 million, an increase of 11 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$378 million in 1972 was 19 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the

industry showed a decrease of 6 percent from 1967 to a total of 40.2 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$752 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C., Industry, \$136 million were products primary to other industries, and \$47 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 81 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 80 percent in 1967.

The total value of men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$950 million of which \$570 million, or 60 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2329, Men's and Boys' Clothing, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 61 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2329.--MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.														
1972 Census.....	525	358	40.2	202.5	35.6	64.2	155.1	377.8	385.6	751.9	12.9	(NA)	144.9	81	50
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	41.3	197.3	36.2	64.5	152.7	360.9	374.5	733.0	8.9	66.3	150.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	39.2	182.6	34.2	62.7	142.0	322.5	344.5	660.4	6.6	60.6	128.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	40.3	172.5	36.3	63.4	133.0	325.2	359.1	685.3	*4.8	53.8	115.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	40.1	170.3	35.5	62.0	131.0	329.6	392.7	708.3	16.9	61.3	120.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	549	367	42.6	170.6	38.1	68.2	133.4	318.1	360.4	677.7	5.1	60.5	111.4	80	61
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	41.0	153.6	36.3	68.5	115.7	277.2	358.6	623.0	*6.6	(NA)	105.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	38.9	137.8	35.1	64.9	109.2	245.6	310.9	543.6	*4.3	(NA)	88.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.4	122.3	32.4	57.6	95.2	186.8	298.1	485.5	3.2	36.7	69.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	554	365	35.9	115.7	32.3	57.1	92.8	183.2	217.2	397.6	2.8	34.5	56.9	85	50
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.9	117.9	33.6	57.0	95.1	164.6	256.2	425.2	*3.5	32.4	62.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.9	103.3	31.8	51.8	82.5	146.1	226.9	372.3	*2.3	(NA)	51.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.5	107.0	33.8	55.5	86.8	163.6	205.3	382.3	*2.9	(NA)	55.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.7	104.8	33.8	57.5	84.6	166.5	239.9	403.5	(S)	(NA)	57.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	539	324	32.4	93.1	28.6	52.4	73.8	150.0	216.6	366.0	2.4	(NA)	49.8	78	57

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 12 and 7, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2329 was 42 thousand employees and \$407 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 14 and 9.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2329.--MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	525	358	40.2	202.5	35.6	64.2	155.1	377.8	385.6	751.9	12.9	42.6	318.1
Northeast Region.....	256	155	13.7	76.3	12.1	21.4	58.5	141.7	178.9	321.6	7.0	16.6	147.0
New England Division...	38	21	2.0	9.9	1.7	3.1	8.1	16.6	12.0	28.7	.6	3.1	21.7
New Hampshire.....	3	3	.1	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	.2	.8	-	.3	2.2
Massachusetts.....	27	12	1.4	7.5	1.3	2.2	6.0	12.5	9.7	22.4	.4	2.3	16.2
Middle Atlantic Div....	218	134	11.7	66.4	10.4	18.3	50.4	125.1	166.9	292.9	6.4	13.4	125.3
New York.....	122	63	4.8	28.5	4.1	7.7	19.9	53.8	78.6	131.9	4.8	5.4	43.0
New Jersey.....	38	26	2.4	14.5	2.0	3.5	11.5	36.4	63.8	101.1	.3	2.7	50.5
Pennsylvania.....	58	45	4.7	23.3	4.3	7.1	19.2	34.9	24.3	59.9	1.4	5.4	31.8
North Central Region....	86	63	7.8	38.6	6.8	12.0	29.4	70.0	62.3	130.0	1.8	6.0	50.4
East North Central Div.	40	25	3.1	17.1	2.7	4.7	12.5	27.1	27.5	53.8	.4	FF	(D)
Illinois.....	16	8	1.0	5.9	.8	1.5	4.2	7.8	9.9	17.8	.1	1.4	9.1
Wisconsin.....	8	7	.9	5.4	.8	1.4	3.8	10.0	6.3	16.4	.1	1.0	7.6
West North Central Div.	46	38	4.6	21.4	4.1	7.3	16.9	42.8	34.7	76.2	1.3	2.5	19.1
Minnesota.....	14	11	1.1	6.2	1.0	1.8	4.4	12.7	8.2	19.8	(D)	CC	(D)
Iowa.....	3	3	.5	2.9	.5	.9	2.6	5.3	2.8	8.2	.2	.4	3.0
Missouri.....	22	19	2.4	10.8	2.2	4.0	8.7	22.6	22.8	45.1	.7	1.0	7.8
South Region.....	112	93	13.2	58.9	11.8	22.0	46.4	107.3	100.8	204.7	2.5	16.2	93.8
South Atlantic Div.....	61	45	5.3	22.9	5.0	9.3	19.2	37.3	27.9	64.1	1.1	5.0	27.5
Maryland.....	6	4	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.9	3.3	.9	4.2	-	.4	2.8
North Carolina.....	9	6	1.1	4.3	1.0	1.9	3.1	6.1	6.4	12.1	.5	1.3	9.0
South Carolina.....	5	5	.4	1.6	.4	.6	1.3	2.2	.6	2.6	.1	.2	1.0
Florida.....	17	9	.6	2.6	.5	.9	2.2	4.3	6.5	10.8	.3	AA	(D)
East South Central Div.	30	28	5.0	23.2	4.3	8.0	17.3	44.2	46.0	88.3	1.1	9.4	53.4
West South Central Div.	21	20	2.8	12.7	2.5	4.6	10.1	25.7	26.7	52.2	.3	1.9	12.8
Arkansas.....	7	7	1.3	6.0	1.2	2.1	4.9	11.4	8.6	19.6	.1	CC	(D)
West Region.....	71	47	5.6	28.7	4.8	8.7	20.7	58.9	43.8	95.6	1.5	3.8	26.9
Washington.....	21	18	2.3	13.3	1.9	3.5	8.7	30.4	24.7	51.7	(D)	1.2	9.8
California.....	37	29	2.0	10.0	1.7	3.0	7.8	19.7	11.7	28.2	.4	1.8	13.0

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2253 pt. 2329- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C., TOTAL (INCLUDES RECEIPTS FOR CONTRACT WORK).....		(X)	949.9	(X)	836.3
23291 00	Men's and Boys' Heavy Outerwear, Coats and Jackets, Including Uniforms, Nontailored:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozens..	2,297	304.0	3,214	290.4
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	2,441	297.8	3,056	267.5
23292 pt. 23292 20	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c., made from woven or purchased knit fabric: Swimwear and athletic shorts, including knit: <sup>2</sup>					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	1,798	46.8	2,046	50.8
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	1,921	47.1	2,461	51.0
23292 50 22533 39 22533 39 23292 90	Men's and boys' other outerwear, n.e.c., including slack suits, ski and snow pants, and leggings and wash suits..... Made in knitting mills, including swim wear..... Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..... 1,000 dozens.. ...do.....	4,084 809 3,275	212.9 13.0 199.9	(X) (NA)	164.1 (NA)
22531 10 23292 60	Men's and boys' sweaters, knit jackets, and jerseys:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	5,271	254.0	4,453	232.6
22531 10 23292 60	Made in knitting mills..... Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do..... ...do.....	4,159 1,112	197.7 56.3	4,037 416	208.1 24.5
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>3</sup> .....	...do.....	4,783	242.2	4,244	232.6
23292 00	Men's and boys' other outerwear, made from woven or purchased knit fabric, n.s.k.....		(X)	3.9	(X)	3.1
23290 00	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	23.3	(X)	31.8
23290 02	Men's and boys' outerwear, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	7.6	(X)	3.3
23299 11	Receipts, for contract work on men's and boys' clothing, n.e.c. done for others on their materials.....		(X)	97.4	(X)	60.2
			1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel					
23291 --	Nontailored Jackets, Including Uniforms.....	1,000 dozens..	4,189	428.1	4,664	363.2
23291 21	Men's heavy nontailored outer jackets, except uniform.....	...do.....	1,541	214.3	1,397	159.4
23291 17	Cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	545	(X)	639	(X)
23291 15	Wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	390	(X)	261	(X)
23291 19	Fabric, except wool and wool blends or cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	536	(X)	271	(X)
23291 98	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	70	(X)	226	(X)
23292 05	Men's light nontailored outer jackets, except uniform.....	...do.....	1,303	101.2	1,113	67.0
23292 15	Cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	813	(X)	607	(X)
23292 13	Wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	50	(X)	31	(X)
23292 19	Fabric, except wool and wool blends or cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	388	(X)	374	(X)
23292 98	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	52	(X)	101	(X)
23291 99	Men's uniform nontailored outer jackets.....	...do.....	195	22.2	907	45.8
23291 07	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	...do.....	195	22.2	835	39.8
23291 08	All other uniform nontailored outer jackets.....	...do.....			72	6.0
23291 25	Boys' nontailored heavy outer jackets.....	...do.....	705	61.3	752	62.3
23291 71	Wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	145	(X)	135	(X)
23291 72	Cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	218	(X)	293	(X)
23291 79	Fabric, except wool and wool blends and cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	288	(X)	221	(X)
23291 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	54	(X)	103	(X)
23292 08	Boys' nontailored light outer jackets.....	...do.....	445	29.1	485	27.9
23292 32	Cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	188	(X)	308	(X)
23292 31	Wool and wool blends.....	...do.....	78	(X)	20	(X)
23292 39	Fabric, except wool and wool blends and cotton and cotton blends.....	...do.....	179	(X)	119	(X)
23292 89	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	38	(X)
	Men's and boys' outerwear jackets, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	10	.8

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments  (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments  (million dollars)
2253 pt. 2329- --	MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.—Continued As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel—Continued					
	Swimsuits.....	1,000 dozens..	1,212	37.4	1,818	43.7
23292 35	Men's swimsuits.....	..do.....	850	29.6	1,165	32.7
23292 44	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	243	(X)	267	(X)
23292 41	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	562	(X)	814	(X)
23292 77	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	45	(X)	84	(X)
23292 37	Boys' swimsuits.....	..do.....	362	7.8	653	11.0
23292 45	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	125	(X)	168	(X)
23292 41	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	237	(X)	408	(X)
23292 78	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	77	(X)
	Athletic shorts.....	..do.....	709	9.7	643	7.3
23292 51	Men's athletic shorts.....	..do.....	363	5.4	401	5.0
23292 53	Boys' athletic shorts.....	..do.....	346	4.3	242	2.3
22531 05	Men's sweaters, knit cardigans, and pullovers.....	..do.....	3,911	210.2	3,325	200.9
22531 22	Chiefly wool.....	..do.....	1,097	(X)	1,387	(X)
22531 24	Chiefly manmade fibers (nylon, acrylic, etc.).....	..do.....	1,949	(X)	1,104	(X)
22531 29	Chiefly other fibers, including mixtures and blends, except wool and manmade fibers.....	..do.....	567	(X)	445	(X)
22531 30	Fibers, n.s.k.....	..do.....	298	(X)	389	(X)
22531 07	Boys' sweaters, knit cardigans, and pullovers.....	..do.....	872	32.0	919	31.7
22531 31	Chiefly wool.....	..do.....	137	(X)	114	(X)
22531 33	Chiefly manmade fibers (nylon, acrylic, etc.).....	..do.....	643	(X)	497	(X)
22531 39	Chiefly other fibers, including mixtures and blends, except wool and manmade fibers.....	..do.....	92	(X)	183	(X)
22531 40	Fibers, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	125	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity figures reported in the MA-23A survey represent cuttings, whereas, shipments data are requested in the census of manufactures.

<sup>2</sup>An unknown amount of swimwear made in knitting mills is included in product code 22533 39 as shown.

<sup>3</sup>For 1972 and 1967, data for men's and boys' sweaters, knit jackets, and jerseys are not directly comparable to the information shown on census form MA-23A. The census of manufactures includes knit jackets and jerseys, whereas the MA-23A figures exclude these products.

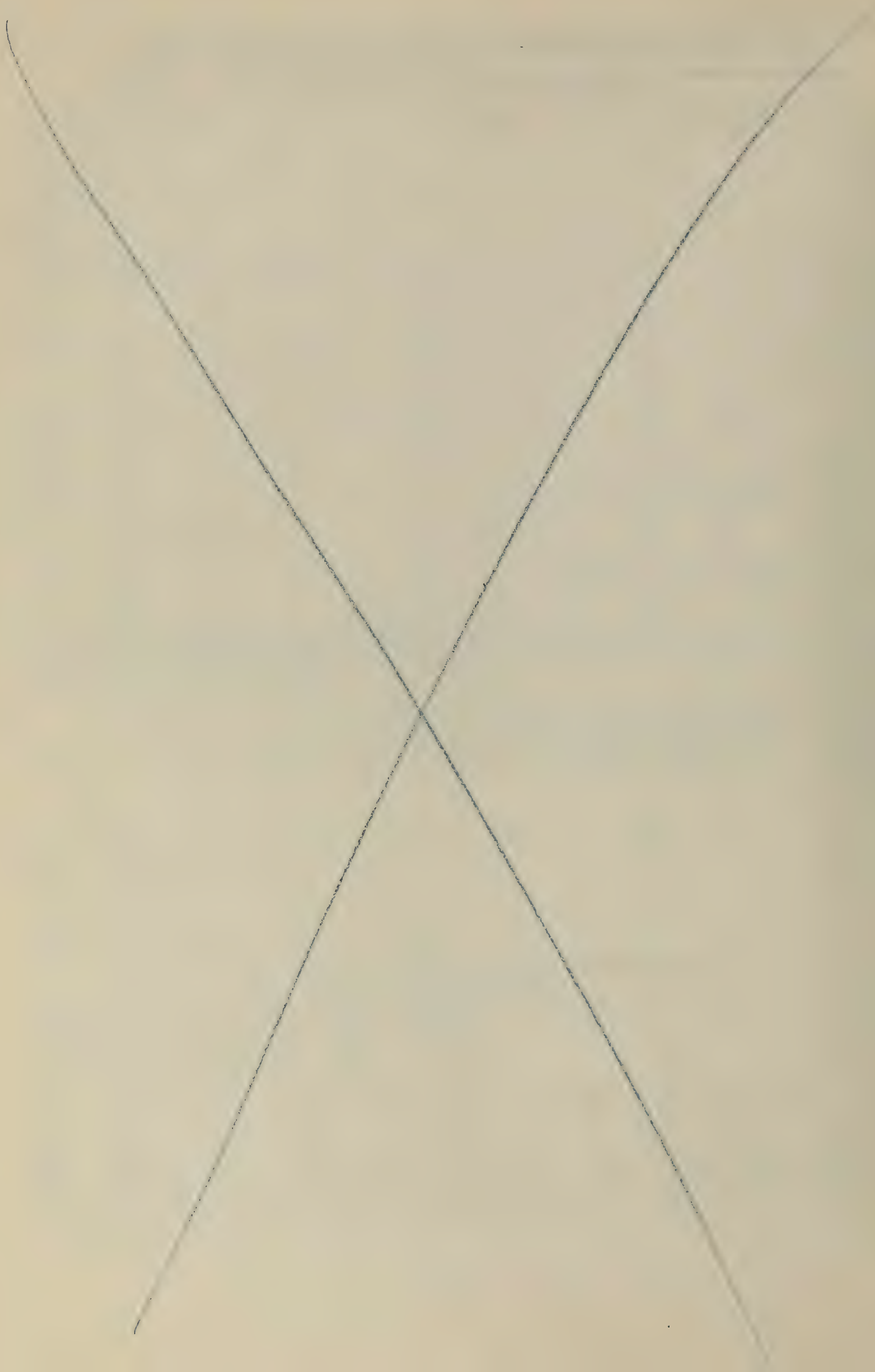
TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost  (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost  (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2329.--MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	266.5	(X)	266.5
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>e</sup> 122.7	132.1	185.8	154.9
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million pounds.	<sup>e</sup> 33.8	58.4	(NA)	23.9
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	45.1	(X)	34.9
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	30.9	(X)	52.8

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind. <sup>e</sup>10 to 20 percent of this figure was estimated.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2329, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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Issued March 1974

### Women's and Misses' Blouses and Waists, SIC 2331

The Women's and Misses' Blouses and Waists Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing such items from purchased woven or knit fabrics.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing knit outerwear shirts from yarns knit in the same establishment are classified in industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Blouses and Waists Industry amounted to \$1,250 million, an increase of 72 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$570 million in 1972 was 48 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 10 percent from 1967 to a total of 61.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,250 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Blouses and Waists Industry, \$167 million were products primary to other industries, and \$30 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 86 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 84 percent in 1967.

The total value of women's and misses' blouses and waists, including receipts for contract, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,401 million of which \$1,053 million, or 80 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2331, Women's and Misses' Blouses and Waists, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 75 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2331.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' BLOUSES AND WAISTS														
1972 Census.....	953	690	61.7	322.9	53.6	96.5	231.1	569.5	680.2	1,249.5	29.5	(NA)	128.6	86	80
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	50.6	243.3	43.2	75.1	175.5	453.0	520.4	964.0	14.8	98.7	115.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	54.5	232.6	48.1	84.1	181.5	437.2	492.7	931.3	*7.9	87.6	94.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	60.8	265.0	54.0	95.5	206.9	476.6	481.1	948.4	*13.6	(S)	137.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	56.3	230.7	50.7	91.9	185.3	424.2	417.1	821.4	*8.9	(S)	123.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	990	626	56.1	209.0	50.5	90.4	166.9	384.2	354.0	727.0	6.2	(S)	85.0	84	75
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.2	224.2	58.0	106.0	177.7	408.0	400.9	797.1	6.7	(NA)	80.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	62.1	208.2	54.8	100.7	166.0	364.4	354.3	706.5	*5.5	(NA)	71.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	60.0	190.4	54.6	95.5	153.0	339.3	353.5	682.2	*4.9	53.1	68.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,175	718	57.6	177.9	52.1	92.7	145.6	300.5	312.7	610.2	4.4	48.5	49.9	88	74
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*48.3	*154.3	*42.5	*75.5	*125.7	*293.2	*297.5	*586.8	*4.4	43.4	*36.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*44.7	*127.8	*39.6	*67.1	*102.7	*255.6	*283.6	*533.6	*1.8	(NA)	*33.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(NA)	(S)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(NA)	(S)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,260	735	47.5	125.6	41.9	72.6	98.3	200.2	253.2	454.1	2.3	(NA)	31.5	88	78

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2331 was 47 thousand employees and \$467 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2331.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' BLOUSES AND WAISTS													
United States, total.	953	690	61.7	322.9	53.6	96.5	231.1	569.5	680.2	1,249.5	29.5	56.1	384.2
Northeast Region.....	614	439	31.5	173.4	27.7	48.2	127.8	315.0	448.9	764.9	5.7	29.2	224.2
New England Division...	36	23	1.5	6.7	1.2	2.3	5.5	10.1	7.4	17.7	.2	2.0	9.9
Massachusetts.....	25	14	.9	3.7	.8	1.4	3.2	6.2	3.7	10.1	.1	1.4	7.3
Middle Atlantic Div....	578	416	30.0	166.7	26.3	45.9	122.3	304.8	441.4	747.1	5.4	27.2	214.3
New York .....	303	177	10.8	71.4	8.6	15.2	43.3	162.4	342.5	507.2	1.9	10.0	120.8
New Jersey.....	61	44	3.1	17.7	2.7	4.9	13.5	31.7	29.9	61.6	.5	1.8	12.9
Pennsylvania .....	214	195	16.2	77.5	15.0	25.8	65.5	110.8	68.9	178.2	2.5	15.3	80.6
North Central Region ...	25	18	3.1	30.8	1.6	3.0	10.5	33.2	90.1	127.5	.4	1.9	16.5
South Region.....	162	140	21.3	88.6	19.1	35.9	70.7	140.8	54.1	191.6	16.4	20.4	113.6
South Atlantic Division.	105	80	13.8	58.8	10.7	23.8	45.7	95.7	33.2	127.0	(D)	13.5	73.0
North Carolina.....	19	18	3.4	15.7	3.0	6.1	10.0	25.4	16.2	41.5	.8	1.4	6.3
South Carolina.....	14	13	2.5	9.7	2.3	4.1	7.2	12.9	2.4	15.0	.2	5.5	26.8
Georgia.....	20	17	1.7	7.5	1.4	2.6	5.1	13.5	7.5	21.3	(D)	1.6	11.1
Florida.....	22	14	1.2	5.3	1.1	2.2	4.4	9.8	3.9	13.7	.1	.9	6.3
East South Central Div.	34	31	4.8	18.2	4.3	7.5	15.4	25.8	8.4	33.7	(D)	5.2	31.4
Tennessee.....	14	12	1.7	6.5	1.6	2.8	5.5	10.4	3.8	14.1	(D)	FF	(D)
West South Central Div.	23	19	2.4	9.8	2.2	4.1	8.4	15.4	8.0	22.8	(D)	1.6	9.2
West Region.....	152	93	5.8	30.0	5.2	9.4	22.2	80.5	87.1	165.5	7.1	4.6	29.8
Mountain Division.....	12	11	1.1	4.6	1.1	1.9	3.1	8.7	1.6	10.2		.4	2.4
Pacific Division.....	140	82	4.7	25.4	4.1	7.4	18.1	65.5	85.5	155.3	6.9	4.2	27.4
California.....	135	79	4.6	25.1	4.1	7.3	17.8	71.2	85.0	154.6	6.9	4.1	26.9

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2253- -- 2331- --	WOMEN'S BLOUSES, TOTAL.....		(X)	<sup>1</sup> 1,401.3	(X)	778.0
	Women's, misses', and juniors' knit outerwear sport shirts and all other blouses and shirts:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozen...	24,874	1,048.4	18,649	550.6
	As reported on Census Annual form MA-23A.....	do.....	24,196	1,053.0	18,468	578.3
	Women's, misses', and juniors' knit outerwear sport shirts:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	do.....	9,189	383.3	4,166	124.4
22532 30	Made in knitting mills.....	do.....	2,451	88.9	<sup>e</sup> 1,053	23.3
23312 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	do.....	6,738	294.4	<sup>e</sup> 3,113	101.1
	As reported on Census Annual form MA-23A <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	5,186	186.1	<sup>e</sup> 941	112.6
	Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists, and shirts (except knit):					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....		15,685	665.1	14,483	426.2
22533 17	Made in knitting mills.....		500	39.4	<sup>e</sup> 14,483	426.2
22317 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....		15,185	625.7		
	As reported on Census Annual form MA-23A <sup>2</sup> .....	1,000 dozen...	19,010	866.9	14,527	465.7
23310 00	Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists, and shirts, n.s.k. (including commission receipts for making blouses, waists, and shirts) for establishments with 10 employees or more. (See note.)		(X)	55.7	(X)	69.1
23310 02	Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists, and shirts, n.s.k. (including commission receipts for making blouses, waists, and shirts) for establishments with less than 10 employees. (See note.)		(X)	35.8	(X)	5.4
23319 11	Receipts for contract work on blouses, waists, and shirts done for others on their materials.....		(X)	261.4	(X)	152.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>Includes receipts for contract work.

<sup>2</sup>A review of reports submitted on both the census of manufactures and Census Annual form MA-23A indicates a significant number of misclassification problems for blouses and knit outerwear sport shirts. These data cells will be corrected, if possible, and shown in the annual apparel report for 1973.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2331.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' BLOUSES AND WAISTS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	369.5	(X)	239.0
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. 11n. yd..	147.8	132.7	148.3	97.4
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lbs...	110.4	192.5	(NA)	45.5
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	31.4	(X)	19.0
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	12.9	(X)	77.1

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2331, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-23B-2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued March 1974

## Women's and Misses' Dresses, SIC 2335

The Women's and Misses' Dresses Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', and juniors' dresses, including ensemble dresses, whether sold by the piece or by the dozen.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Dresses Industry amounted to \$3,515 million, an increase of 14 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$1,864 million in 1972 was 17 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry remained at about the same level of 210 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$3,515 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Dresses Industry, \$134 million were products primary to other industries, and \$757 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities, including contract work. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of women's and misses' dresses shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,752 million of which \$2,624 million, or 95 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2335, Women's and Misses' Dresses, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2335.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES															
1972 Census.....	15,512	2,935	210.2	1,066.0	184.9	314.8	820.3	1,864.4	1,656.6	3,514.6	32.0	(NA)	312.8	95	95
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	204.5	1,032.2	175.9	304.1	777.0	1,968.6	1,926.5	3,872.7	35.7	313.7	373.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	201.6	952.4	174.5	308.3	726.0	1,722.3	1,642.1	3,352.3	25.8	294.5	317.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	216.4	1,035.0	187.0	327.8	783.8	1,784.2	1,679.6	3,471.6	45.1	347.6	291.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	211.3	965.5	183.5	322.5	731.9	1,686.4	1,552.5	3,216.1	24.3	(S)	266.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	5,225	3,098	209.6	889.4	183.7	322.8	687.1	1,588.5	1,507.8	3,086.3	18.6	(S)	223.9	97	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	192.0	730.9	169.2	290.6	563.5	1,254.5	1,257.4	2,507.6	14.4	(NA)	173.5	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	192.9	702.4	169.9	294.2	546.0	1,179.6	1,250.7	2,416.7	12.5	(NA)	170.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	197.8	711.4	174.0	316.3	549.1	1,207.0	1,279.8	2,477.3	7.5	177.2	188.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	4,752	3,013	200.0	686.8	177.1	306.3	543.7	1,180.9	1,233.3	2,411.0	12.7	171.8	162.6	97	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	185.1	623.8	162.1	281.4	472.7	1,101.7	1,191.3	2,278.9	7.7	165.0	135.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	192.8	610.1	170.0	295.1	471.2	1,050.3	1,132.0	2,169.8	5.9	(NA)	126.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	195.4	613.3	171.3	295.0	475.3	1,042.3	1,166.3	2,194.4	5.4	(NA)	126.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	197.5	621.6	173.3	318.5	482.4	1,027.8	1,165.4	2,201.4	(NA)	(NA)	127.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	4,653	2,899	184.7	588.0	161.0	279.9	451.8	971.0	1,072.7	2,043.4	9.4	(NA)	133.5	97	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2335 was 204 thousand employees and \$1,998 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 9.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review.

<sup>1</sup>Some of the small establishments in this industry may have been misclassified as to industry. This does not significantly affect the statistics other than the number of establishments.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2335.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES													
United States, total.	5,512	2,935	210.2	1,066.0	184.9	314.8	820.3	1,864.4	1,656.6	3,514.6	32.0	209.6	1,588.5
Northeast Region.....	3,446	2,048	124.2	655.5	109.8	182.6	503.5	1,169.3	1,176.5	2,343.0	18.6	136.3	1,097.2
New England Division...	264	186	15.4	74.7	14.0	22.5	61.3	128.1	77.5	205.5	1.7	17.4	113.5
Maine.....	5	4	.4	1.4	.4	.6	1.3	1.6	-	1.6	-	BB	(D)
New Hampshire.....	5	3	.3	1.3	.3	.4	1.1	1.5	.1	1.5	-	.2	1.3
Massachusetts.....	161	111	10.4	52.3	9.3	15.0	41.8	100.8	72.2	172.5	1.5	12.3	87.9
Connecticut.....	69	52	3.3	15.0	2.9	4.8	12.7	18.3	4.9	23.8	.1	3.4	17.7
Middle Atlantic Div....	3,182	1,862	108.8	580.7	95.8	160.2	442.3	1,041.2	1,098.9	2,137.4	16.9	118.9	983.8
New York.....	2,259	1,184	63.3	367.4	53.8	92.2	262.6	708.5	882.9	1,588.9	9.6	71.7	714.1
New Jersey.....	299	187	11.0	54.0	9.8	15.8	42.8	91.1	89.4	179.6	1.4	11.8	83.4
Pennsylvania.....	624	489	34.4	159.3	32.1	52.1	136.9	241.5	126.7	369.0	5.9	35.4	186.3
North Central Region....	193	97	11.4	63.4	9.8	17.1	46.6	115.4	94.6	208.9	3.7	16.6	120.4
East North Central Div.	127	63	6.6	37.5	5.6	9.9	25.9	65.4	61.7	126.4	(D)	10.7	74.9
Ohio.....	22	9	.7	6.2	.6	1.2	3.3	11.8	16.7	27.8	-	1.2	9.5
Indiana.....	10	7	.7	3.1	.7	1.1	2.6	5.1	1.2	6.2	-	.8	8.2
Illinois.....	74	42	4.7	26.1	4.0	6.9	18.3	45.0	42.3	87.5	.4	7.1	49.2
West North Central Div.	66	34	4.8	26.0	4.0	7.2	20.7	49.9	32.8	82.5	(D)	5.9	45.5
Minnesota.....	11	3	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.9	1.8	.7	2.4	-	.5	3.7
Missouri.....	44	26	3.5	18.4	2.9	5.0	13.9	33.3	14.5	47.3	.3	4.5	37.6
South Region.....	836	452	50.9	228.4	44.8	80.6	181.8	351.5	185.8	536.8	6.9	42.0	230.4
South Atlantic Division	595	314	32.4	141.4	28.5	50.8	111.0	228.4	103.0	331.4	(D)	26.0	134.3
Maryland.....	23	16	1.5	6.5	1.4	2.2	5.4	9.2	1.6	10.7	.2	2.0	9.5
West Virginia.....	13	12	1.2	5.8	1.0	1.9	4.2	7.4	.9	8.2	.1	1.7	8.3
North Carolina.....	74	43	4.7	18.3	3.9	6.8	14.8	28.6	11.2	39.3	.4	4.1	20.5
South Carolina.....	57	45	7.8	32.9	6.5	12.5	24.9	52.8	21.6	75.0	1.0	8.6	38.6
Georgia.....	44	31	3.0	11.8	2.6	4.6	9.5	16.3	5.6	22.1	.4	2.5	12.3
Florida.....	342	135	9.8	45.6	9.0	15.3	35.6	76.2	43.1	119.1	2.4	4.5	30.0
East South Central Div.	74	39	6.7	30.3	6.0	10.2	25.9	43.4	10.6	53.6	(D)	5.0	28.0
Tennessee.....	31	16	3.2	13.8	2.8	4.7	11.8	21.0	7.2	27.9	.2	FF	(D)
Mississippi.....	6	4	.5	2.2	.5	.8	1.8	3.0	.5	3.6	(D)	BB	(D)
West South Central Div.	167	99	11.8	56.7	10.3	19.7	44.9	79.7	72.1	151.9	(D)	11.1	68.0
Arkansas.....	6	5	1.6	7.8	1.5	3.5	6.5	8.8	9.9	19.5	(D)	2.0	9.7
Texas.....	143	85	9.0	44.8	7.8	14.4	34.9	65.6	59.0	123.8	(D)	8.5	55.2
West Region.....	1,037	338	23.7	118.6	20.6	34.4	88.3	228.1	199.8	425.8	2.7	14.8	140.5
Mountain Division.....	35	8	.8	3.0	.7	1.0	2.5	5.1	3.6	8.8	-	.6	4.4
Colorado.....	3	2	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.5	.3	.8	-	(NA)	(NA)
Arizona.....	8	2	.1	.6	.1	.2	.6	1.3	.3	1.6	(D)	.3	2.4
Utah.....	10	4	.5	1.8	.5	.6	1.5	3.0	2.9	5.9	(D)	AA	(D)
Pacific Division.....	1,002	330	23.0	115.6	19.8	33.4	85.9	223.0	196.1	417.1	2.7	14.2	136.1
Washington.....	7	1	.2	.7	.2	.3	.6	.9	.1	1.0	(D)	AA	(D)
Oregon.....	7	2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.4	.2	.6	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
California.....	938	302	21.0	106.8	18.1	30.6	79.2	206.0	187.9	392.1	2.5	13.0	127.9
Hawaii.....	50	25	1.7	7.9	1.4	2.5	5.8	15.8	7.9	23.4	.2	1.0	6.7

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2335- --	WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES, TOTAL.....		(X)	2,751.5	(X)	2,530.0
23351 00	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Dresses Sold at a Unit Price:					
	Total as reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 units...	146,340	1,751.9	179,256	1,733.9
	Total as reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	137,594	1,683.8	176,832	1,627.7
	By price:					
23351 11	Priced under \$6 per unit.....	...do.....	13,056	(NA)	48,689	(NA)
23351 13	Priced from \$6 to \$9.99 per unit.....	...do.....	46,583	(NA)	51,216	(NA)
23351 15	Priced from \$10 to \$15.99 per unit.....	...do.....	44,895	(NA)	32,704	(NA)
23351 19	Priced \$16 and over per unit.....	...do.....	32,684	(NA)	24,276	(NA)
23351 98	Price line, n.s.k.....	...do.....	376	(NA)	19,947	(NA)
	By fabric:					
23351 21	Made from chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	18,252	(NA)	38,527	(NA)
23351 23	Made from chiefly wool.....	...do.....	10,016	(NA)	23,965	(NA)
23351 25	Made from chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.)....	...do.....	100,697	(NA)	85,361	(NA)
23351 29	Made from fabrics, except chiefly cotton, chiefly wool, and chiefly manmade.....	...do.....	7,706	(NA)	6,638	(NA)
23351 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	923	(NA)	22,341	(NA)
	By construction:					
23351 31	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	69,327	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23351 35	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	65,654	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23351 39	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	2,613	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23352 00	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Dresses Sold at a Dozen Price:					
	Total as reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozen...	7,054	404.7	8,539	384.8
	Total as reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	6,996	396.7	8,780	382.4
	By price:					
23352 11	Priced under \$26 per dozen.....	...do.....	408	(NA)	1,094	(NA)
23352 13	Priced from \$26 to \$34.99 per dozen.....	...do.....	2,081	(NA)	2,800	(NA)
23352 15	Priced from \$35 to \$50.99 per dozen.....	...do.....	1,159	(NA)	1,664	(NA)
23352 17	Priced \$51 and over per dozen.....	...do.....	3,058	(NA)	2,011	(NA)
23352 98	Price line, n.s.k.....	...do.....	290	(NA)	1,211	(NA)
	By fabric:					
23352 21	Made from chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	2,219	(NA)	4,058	(NA)
23352 23	Made from chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.)....	...do.....	3,736	(NA)	2,664	(NA)
23352 29	Made from fabrics, except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade	...do.....	778	(NA)	750	(NA)
23352 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	263	(NA)	1,308	(NA)
	By construction:					
23352 31	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	2,775	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23352 33	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	3,592	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23352 34	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	629	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23350 00	Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses (including commission receipts for making such dresses), n.s.k., for plants with 10 employees or more. (See note.) <sup>2</sup> .....		(X)	519.7	(X)	372.9
23350 02	Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses (including commission receipts for making such dresses), n.s.k., for plants with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	75.2	(X)	38.4
23359 15	Receipts for contract work on women's, misses', and juniors' dresses done for others on their materials <sup>3</sup> .....		(X)	725.2	(X)	538.0

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>The quantity data reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, Apparel, represent cuttings rather than shipments.

<sup>2</sup>A significant number of firms classified in Industry 2335, Women's and Misses' Dresses, provided no detailed information on their type of activity (manufacturer, jobber, or contractor), dollar value of their shipments of dresses, or receipts for work done on dresses from materials owned by others. The figure given is an estimate based on their payroll against which industry averages were applied.

<sup>3</sup>Contract receipts are not included in the total shown for women's, misses', and juniors' dresses. Contract receipts included all receipts for work on women's, misses', and juniors' dresses done for others on their materials regardless of the industry classification of the establishment.



TABLE 4. **Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967**

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2335.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(NA)	1,050.3	(X)	991.4
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>e</sup> 235.4	286.5	498.3	396.3
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 195.5	426.6	(NA)	151.8
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	61.0	(X)	64.1
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....		(X)	276.2	(X)	378.7

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1972 and 1967 these include estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2335, these small establishments accounted for approximately 5 percent of payrolls and 5 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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## **Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats, SIC 2337**

The Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', and juniors' suits, skirts, and coats except furcoats and raincoats.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fur garments are classified in industry 2371, raincoats in industry 2385, and knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing knit outerwear in industry 2253.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats Industry amounted to \$1,735 million, a decrease of 2 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$806 million in 1972 was 3 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 12 percent

from 1967 to a total of 74 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,735 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats Industry, \$259 million were products primary to other industries, and \$327 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 82 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 86 percent in 1967.

The total value of women's, misses', and juniors' suits, skirts, and coats shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,403 million, excluding receipts for contract work, of which \$1,148 million, or 82 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2337, Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 90 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2337.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS															
1972 Census .....	1,592	1,003	74.0	433.9	63.1	113.6	313.8	806.4	940.3	1,735.1	15.8	(NA)	167.7	82	82
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	74.9	409.4	64.5	111.8	302.6	773.8	810.2	1,593.8	14.4	153.7	172.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	80.4	413.3	68.7	120.5	304.2	766.3	848.6	1,606.8	19.6	176.4	178.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	80.1	440.2	67.9	120.4	324.9	824.4	947.5	1,749.0	*20.4	(S)	169.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	81.7	441.7	69.7	119.7	325.6	789.4	977.6	1,758.8	19.2	(S)	163.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	2,101	1,235	83.8	423.3	71.6	127.4	308.7	786.7	977.5	1,776.4	9.5	(S)	153.0	85	88
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	95.4	431.2	81.4	149.8	318.4	814.0	975.2	1,779.8	*13.1	(NA)	162.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	96.4	418.1	82.4	150.3	310.4	781.7	955.9	1,723.4	11.2	(NA)	151.0	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	92.6	386.3	79.7	139.8	288.2	678.0	925.1	1,599.6	3.4	201.6	137.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	2,516	1,380	88.3	361.0	75.5	133.6	271.4	637.9	887.0	1,522.7	12.3	198.9	126.8	86	92
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	79.0	331.6	68.7	122.1	246.0	556.0	762.6	1,322.3	*6.5	198.2	94.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	78.5	308.1	68.4	120.6	229.6	538.7	702.1	1,240.6	*4.2	(NA)	88.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	81.8	302.6	70.3	121.1	222.3	513.9	707.2	1,222.3	(S)	(NA)	86.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	83.1	306.4	71.2	123.8	229.4	515.3	726.5	1,241.7	(S)	(NA)	92.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	2,683	1,350	84.1	309.7	70.7	123.3	229.4	514.9	717.5	1,233.2	7.0	(NA)	101.9	93	93

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2337 was 71 thousand employees and \$754 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2337.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS													
United States, total.	1,592	1,003	74.0	433.9	63.1	113.6	313.8	806.4	940.3	1,735.1	15.8	83.8	786.7
Northeast Region.....	1,198	742	46.9	287.9	39.9	69.2	208.7	535.4	634.6	1,166.4	10.9	59.8	585.4
New England Division...	127	95	7.3	44.5	5.7	10.1	28.0	87.5	105.6	192.0	2.0	7.6	71.9
Massachusetts.....	100	72	5.0	30.5	4.1	7.2	20.2	57.9	72.3	129.2	1.7	5.6	58.0
Middle Atlantic Div....	1,071	647	39.6	243.4	34.2	59.2	180.4	447.9	529.1	974.5	8.9	52.2	513.4
New York.....	787	416	24.7	166.9	20.3	35.8	114.6	347.2	495.8	838.0	7.7	32.3	364.1
New Jersey.....	232	189	11.5	60.5	10.8	18.2	52.4	79.4	27.7	109.8	.9	13.7	101.7
Pennsylvania.....	52	42	3.4	16.0	3.1	5.2	13.9	21.2	5.5	26.8	.3	6.2	47.7
North Central Region....	108	75	8.0	47.9	6.5	11.3	32.3	85.2	76.7	160.8	1.7	10.5	97.6
East North Central Div.	70	42	3.9	24.0	3.2	5.6	16.2	43.9	39.7	82.7	1.3	5.7	61.4
Ohio.....	10	9	.7	3.9	.4	.7	1.8	10.3	5.7	15.8	(D)	EE	(D)
Indiana.....	7	6	.7	3.6	.6	.9	2.5	4.8	2.5	7.4	.2	BB	(D)
Illinois.....	36	17	1.7	11.1	1.5	2.7	8.2	18.8	14.7	33.4	.4	1.6	21.2
West North Central Div.	38	33	4.0	23.9	3.3	5.7	16.1	41.3	37.0	78.0	.3	4.8	36.2
Minnesota.....	10	10	.7	3.7	.6	1.2	3.0	6.2	5.6	11.7	.1	.9	6.0
Missouri.....	21	16	2.3	15.8	1.9	3.0	9.9	25.5	24.5	50.5	.1	3.1	23.9
South Region.....	105	84	11.5	52.9	10.3	21.6	41.8	96.5	108.8	202.7	1.9	5.3	32.7
South Atlantic Division	63	49	5.3	25.6	4.7	7.9	20.3	54.8	53.2	107.8	.7	2.5	16.6
North Carolina.....	5	4	.4	1.4	.4	.6	1.2	1.7	.2	1.9	.1	.5	3.5
Georgia.....	10	8	1.1	4.7	1.0	1.7	4.0	6.7	4.7	11.4	(D)	.6	3.6
Florida.....	29	22	1.7	8.2	1.6	2.7	7.1	11.6	3.4	15.1	.1	.3	2.3
East South Central Div.	12	10	2.8	10.9	25.0	4.6	8.7	17.5	31.0	47.5	.2	1.2	5.9
West South Central Div.	30	25	3.5	16.4	3.0	9.1	12.8	24.1	24.6	47.2	.8	(NA)	(NA)
West Region.....	181	102	7.7	45.4	6.5	11.4	31.0	89.5	120.2	205.2	1.4	8.2	71.0
Mountain Division.....	■	5	.7	3.6	.5	.9	2.2	11.4	10.0	17.5	(D)	.6	3.8
Pacific Division.....	173	97	7.0	41.8	6.0	10.6	28.8	78.0	110.2	187.7	(D)	7.6	67.2
California.....	152	89	6.0	35.5	5.3	9.4	26.0	71.2	99.9	170.8	.7	6.8	62.2

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

NA: Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2337- --	WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS (INCLUDING CONTRACT RECEIPTS), TOTAL.....		(X)	1,664.8	(X)	1,648.0
23371 00	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Coats, Except Fur and Leather: As reported in census of manufactures.....	1,000 units...	23,054	556.8	23,488	606.6
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	20,877	551.6	22,339	574.2
23372 --	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Suits: As reported in census of manufactures:					
23372 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	15,141	275.0	8,123	189.2
22533 13	Made in knitting mills.....	..do.....	7,380	94.3		
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	22,504	386.5		
23374 --	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Skirts and Jackets: As reported in census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozens..	6,301	423.8	9,600	469.9
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	6,399	438.5	9,323	441.3
23374 10	Separate skirts, including uniforms: As reported in census of manufactures <sup>2</sup> .....	..do.....	4,974	280.9	8,694	407.0
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	5,319	312.5	8,459	379.8
23374 20	Jackets, including uniforms, excluding fur and leather: As reported in census of manufactures.....	..do.....	1,311	141.9	884	61.8
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	1,080	126.0	864	61.5
23374 00	Skirts and jackets, n.s.k.....	..do.....	<sup>3</sup> 16	1.0	22	1.1
23370 00	Women's suits, coats, and skirts, including commission receipts for making such garments, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	108.3	(X)	147.7
23370 02	Women's suits, coats, and skirts, including commission receipts for making such garments, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	39.4	(X)	11.8
23379 11	Receipts for contract work on women's suits, coats, and skirts, done for others on their material.....		(X)	261.5	(X)	222.8
1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments	Production	Value of shipments
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, Apparel <sup>1</sup>					
23371 11	Fur Trimmed Coats and Capes.....	1,000 units...	4,951	166.6	5,670	195.9
	By price:					
23371 13	Priced under \$39 per unit.....	..do.....	3,141	(X)	2,520	(X)
23371 15	Priced from \$39 to \$75.99 per unit.....	..do.....	1,421	(X)	1,732	(X)
23371 17	Priced from \$76 and over per unit.....	..do.....	389	(X)	558	(X)
23371 98	Price line, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	860	(X)
	By fabric:					
23371 21	Made from chiefly wool.....	..do.....	2,853	(X)	3,942	(X)
23371 29	Made from fabrics except chiefly wool.....	..do.....	1,921	(X)	816	(X)
23371 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	177	(X)	912	(X)
23371 51	Untrimmed Coats and Capes.....	..do.....	15,926	385.0	16,669	378.3
	By price:					
23371 53	Priced under \$16 per unit.....	..do.....	5,574	(X)	5,531	(X)
23371 55	Priced from \$16 to \$38.99 per unit.....	..do.....	8,323	(X)	7,437	(X)
23371 57	Priced from \$39 and over per unit.....	..do.....	2,029	(X)	1,906	(X)
23371 88	Price line, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	1,795	(X)
	By fabric:					
23371 63	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,267	(X)	1,520	(X)
23371 65	Made from chiefly manmade fibers.....	..do.....	6,931	(X)	5,936	(X)
23371 67	Made from fabrics, except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....	6,421	(X)	7,135	(X)
23371 89	Fabrics, n.s.k.....	..do.....	1,307	(X)	1,240	(X)
23372 10	Suits, Including Pants Suits and Uniform.....	..do.....	22,504	386.5	11,808	241.7
	Suits, excluding pants suits and uniform.....	..do.....	7,451	175.2	11,434	236.9
	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	(NA)	(NA)	7,887	(X)
	Made in knitting mills.....	..do.....	(NA)	(NA)	3,547	(X)
	By price:					
23372 21	Priced under \$16 per unit.....	..do.....	2,865	(X)	2,892	(X)
23372 23	Priced from \$16 to \$38.99 per unit.....	..do.....	2,432	(X)	4,764	(X)
23372 25	Priced from \$39 and over per unit.....	..do.....	1,919	(X)	1,371	(X)
23372 98	Price line, n.s.k.....	..do.....	235	(X)	2,407	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2337- --	WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS—Continued As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel—Continued Suits, including Pants Suits and Uniform—Continued Suits, excluding pants suits and uniform—Continued					
	By fabric:					
23372 26	Made from chiefly wool.....	1,000 units...	1,434	(X)	4,700	(X)
23372 28	Made from chiefly manmade fabrics.....	..do.....	5,006	(X)	3,747	(X)
23372 29	Made from other fabrics.....	..do.....	593	(X)	537	(X)
23372 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	418	(X)	2,450	(X)
23372 41	Pants Suits Including Jump Suits.....	..do.....	14,947	209.4	(NA)	(NA)
	By fabric:					
23372 45	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	2,034	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23372 46	Made from chiefly manmade fabric.....	..do.....	12,002	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23372 47	Made from chiefly wool.....	..do.....	884	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23372 48	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	27	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23372 16	Uniform suits.....	..do.....	106	1.9	374	4.8
23372 17	Made under State and/or Federal Government contract.....	..do.....	106	1.9	374	4.8
23372 18	All other uniform suits.....	..do.....				
23374 10	Skirts.....	1,000 dozens..	5,319	312.5	8,459	379.8
	By price:					
23374 31	Priced under \$39 per dozen.....	..do.....	1,198	(X)	1,929	(X)
23374 33	Priced from \$39 to \$75.99 per dozen.....	..do.....	2,486	(X)	4,011	(X)
23374 35	Priced from \$76 and over per dozen.....	..do.....	1,204	(X)	1,056	(X)
23374 98	Price line, n.s.k.....	..do.....	431	(X)	1,463	(X)
	By fabric:					
23374 41	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,248	(X)	2,136	(X)
23374 43	Made from chiefly wool.....	..do.....	712	(X)	2,607	(X)
23374 45	Made from chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	..do.....	2,884	(X)	1,763	(X)
23374 49	Made from fabrics except chiefly cotton, chiefly wool, and chiefly manmade.....	..do.....	264	(X)	318	(X)
23374 99	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	211	(X)	1,635	(X)
	By construction:					
23374 13	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	2,455	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23374 15	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	2,864	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23374 20	Jackets.....	..do.....	1,080	126.0	864	61.5
23374 21	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	254	(X)	282	(X)
23374 23	Chiefly wool.....	..do.....	162	(X)	209	(X)
23374 25	Other fabrics, including plastic, except chiefly cotton and chiefly wool.....	..do.....	604	(X)	328	(X)
23374 29	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	60	(X)	45	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity figures as shown for the census represent shipments, whereas the figures shown for Census Annual Form MA-23A, Annual Apparel, represent production.

<sup>2</sup>Separate data are not requested for skirts made in knitting mills in the census of manufactures.

<sup>3</sup>Quantity estimates based on the unit-value relationship reported for other products in the product class.

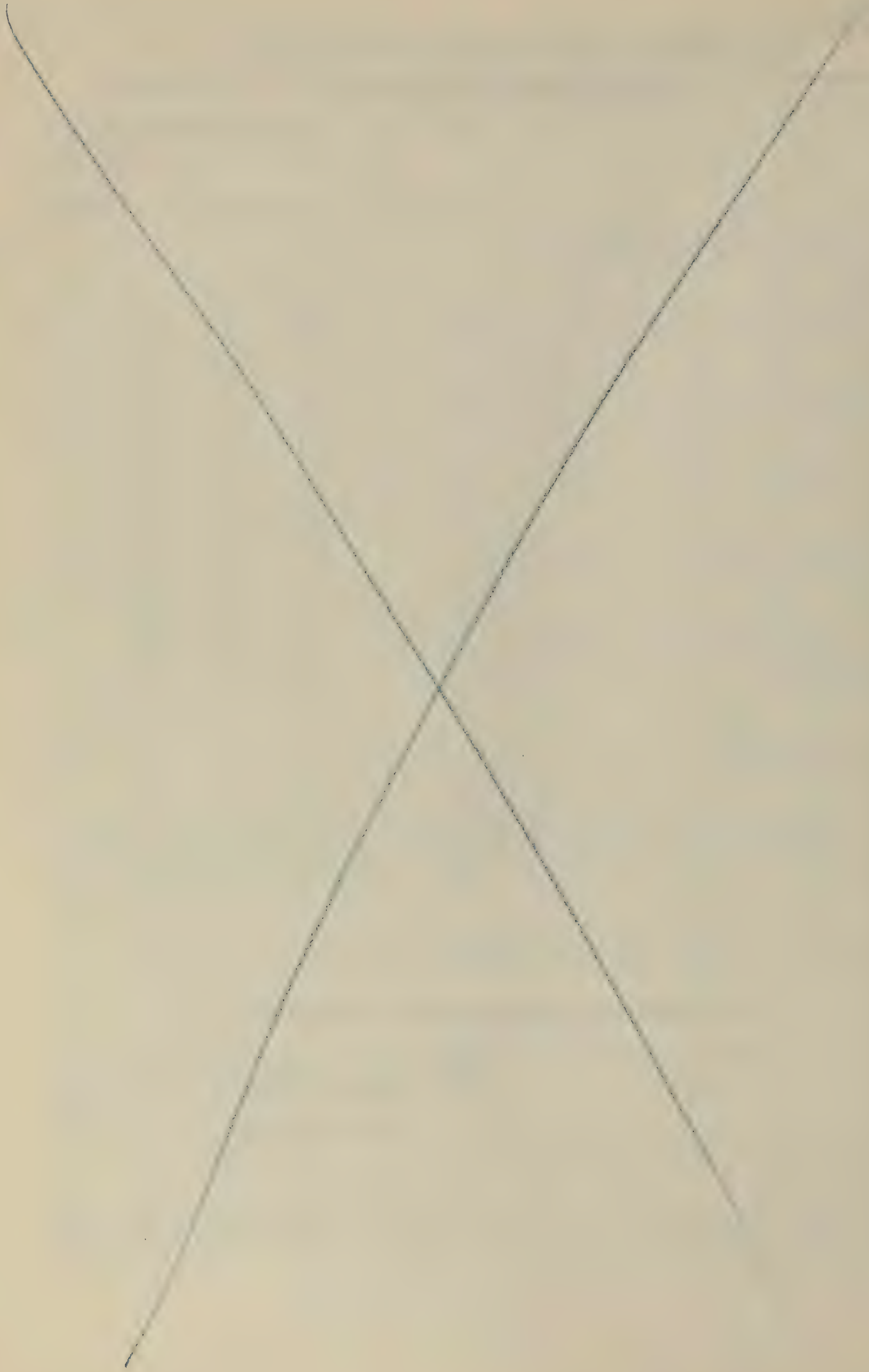
TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2337.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	663.5	(X)	678.6
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	130.4	206.6	232.5	333.8
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	74.8	193.2	(NA)	36.8
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	60.6	(X)	56.1
976000	Materials, supplies, and containers, n.s.k.....		(X)	203.1	(X)	251.9

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 1 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2337, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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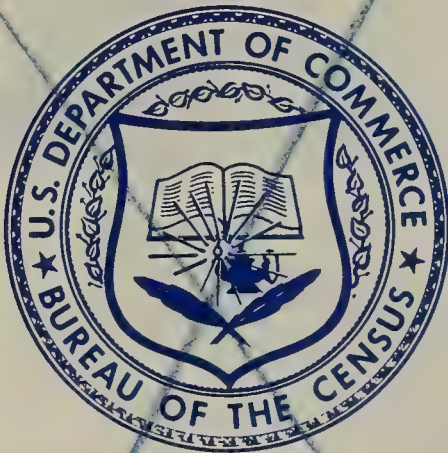


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23B-4  
Issued March 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Women's and Misses' Outerwear, N.E.C., SIC 2339**

The Women's and Misses' Outerwear, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses' and juniors' outerwear, not elsewhere classified.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting outerwear are classified in industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Outerwear Industry amounted to \$1,614 million, an increase of 71 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$778 million in 1972 was 84 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 37 percent from 1967

to a total of 81.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,614 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Misses' Outerwear, N.E.C., Industry, \$277 million were products primary to other industries, and \$72 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 82 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 77 percent in 1967.

The total value of women's and misses' outerwear, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,981 million of which \$1,265 million, or 64 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2339, Women's and Misses' Outerwear, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 59 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2339.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.														
1972 Census.....	1,338	874	81.7	414.4	71.2	127.8	309.0	777.6	863.9	1,613.8	19.8	(NA)	223.9	82	64
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	69.6	329.4	60.5	109.6	244.8	644.2	625.1	1,268.0	16.5	112.8	171.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	72.6	316.9	63.3	114.4	236.5	614.2	651.5	1,271.5	10.6	117.9	175.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	59.1	265.3	51.1	92.9	202.1	504.2	549.3	1,065.2	*12.5	125.1	147.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	58.6	249.8	50.6	93.7	189.5	470.9	559.2	1,005.9	8.0	121.9	159.0	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,100	656	59.7	234.1	51.7	93.9	172.9	423.2	518.2	944.3	8.1	120.2	144.3	77	59
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	68.3	256.9	59.4	111.6	192.5	450.2	523.8	960.0	*8.5	(NA)	131.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	65.0	236.3	58.0	106.3	180.3	407.8	491.5	891.9	*7.8	(NA)	120.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	62.8	214.6	54.3	98.2	163.0	381.3	487.6	858.8	*5.5	83.8	112.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,297	709	59.5	200.2	51.4	94.0	151.4	340.5	443.2	786.0	7.0	79.6	106.0	82	59
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	53.9	174.8	46.0	83.9	125.3	303.1	386.0	682.0	6.4	73.8	89.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	49.9	155.5	42.9	77.9	111.6	268.0	342.9	607.0	*4.9	(NA)	76.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	51.5	155.9	44.7	81.7	113.2	266.9	338.2	603.7	(S)	(NA)	73.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	47.9	145.4	41.4	76.5	105.4	261.9	337.2	597.2	(S)	(NA)	80.4	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,167	562	44.1	132.0	37.7	69.0	96.9	229.4	282.7	509.6	3.6	(NA)	67.0	81	52

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2339 was 77 thousand employees and \$726 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2339.--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	1,338	874	81.7	414.4	71.2	127.8	309.0	777.6	863.9	1,613.8	19.8	59.7	423.2
Northeast Region.....	691	434	32.1	178.8	27.1	17.6	127.2	341.0	478.5	809.3	9.5	23.9	190.5
New England Division...	84	55	3.7	19.4	3.3	5.5	14.2	35.8	33.3	68.6	.5	2.7	18.1
Massachusetts.....	63	36	2.3	11.4	2.1	3.3	8.6	21.3	21.2	11.0	.2	1.8	12.2
Connecticut.....	13	11	.8	4.9	.6	1.2	3.2	9.1	7.4	17.5	.2	.6	4.2
Middle Atlantic Div....	607	379	28.3	159.5	23.9	42.2	112.9	305.3	440.5	740.7	8.9	21.2	172.4
New York.....	428	238	16.3	98.6	13.2	24.1	65.9	202.4	352.4	547.9	7.2	12.4	121.1
New Jersey.....	71	50	3.5	22.1	3.0	5.5	14.9	37.4	53.4	89.9	.7	2.4	18.9
Pennsylvania.....	108	91	8.5	38.8	7.5	12.6	32.0	65.5	39.3	102.8	.9	6.4	32.4
North Central Region....	80	51	6.1	30.6	3.2	9.3	22.8	52.2	39.8	92.0	1.2	5.7	37.6
Minnesota.....	7	2	.1	.6	.1	.2	.4	.8	1.8	2.5	-	.3	2.2
South Region.....	321	252	32.8	145.0	29.7	53.7	116.8	259.7	212.3	459.6	7.2	18.7	104.1
South Atlantic Div....	217	168	18.9	82.3	17.4	32.1	68.7	148.7	125.4	262.8	3.4	11.7	60.2
Maryland.....	24	14	1.1	5.1	.9	1.6	3.6	12.8	9.9	21.9	.3	1.0	8.4
Virginia.....	29	29	4.1	17.0	3.8	7.0	15.0	24.5	16.9	41.3	(D)	EE	(D)
North Carolina.....	49	44	3.7	28.2	6.1	11.3	24.4	62.4	62.2	114.3	1.2	4.4	20.8
Georgia.....	29	27	2.6	13.0	2.4	4.5	9.9	21.0	20.4	41.8	.9	1.8	9.6
Florida.....	66	41	2.5	11.8	2.3	4.2	9.4	18.7	14.9	33.3	.5	1.7	9.9
East South Central Div.	51	42	8.1	37.4	7.3	13.1	30.0	57.1	27.0	83.4	2.3	4.9	31.7
Mississippi.....	10	9	1.5	6.1	1.4	2.6	5.0	9.1	13.4	22.5	.1	.5	2.4
West South Central Div.	53	42	5.8	25.4	4.9	8.6	18.1	53.7	59.9	113.3	1.6	2.1	12.3
Texas.....	38	30	4.3	19.3	3.5	6.4	13.1	43.4	49.2	92.6	1.3	1.5	9.3
West Region.....	246	137	10.7	60.0	9.3	17.1	42.3	124.7	133.6	252.9	1.9	11.3	91.0
Mountain Division.....	11	7	.7	3.4	.7	.9	2.7	8.0	6.1	12.7	(D)	.4	2.8
Pacific Division.....	235	130	10.0	56.6	8.6	16.1	39.6	116.7	127.3	240.1	(D)	10.9	88.2
California.....	205	115	9.1	51.9	7.8	14.7	35.8	106.0	121.4	224.4	1.5	9.2	73.3

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2253- -- 2339- --	WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTERWEAR, N.E.C., TOTAL.....		(X)	1,980.7	(X)	1,150.0
23392 00	Aprons, smocks, hooovers, and washable service apparel:					
	As reported in census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozen...	2,401	106.4	4,621	121.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>1</sup> .....	..do.....	2,162	107.8	2,115	88.8
	Bathing suits, knit and woven:					
	As reported on the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	1,516	123.8	(NA)	(NA)
23393 10	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	1,412	119.2	<sup>2</sup> 860	<sup>2</sup> 67.0
22533 16	Made in knitting mills <sup>3</sup> .....	..do.....	104	4.6	(NA)	(NA)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	1,464	123.7	1,532	109.5
	Sweaters, jackets, and jerseys:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	6,787	347.7	6,732	291.0
23393 30	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	1,379	73.6	750	42.2
22531 30	Made in knitting mills.....	..do.....	5,408	274.1	5,982	248.8
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	5,589	282.2	6,655	288.3
	Slacks, including jean-cut casual slacks:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	15,305	706.7		
23393 40	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	14,501	674.6		
22533 44	Made in knitting mills <sup>4</sup> .....	..do.....	804	32.1		
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	14,238	647.3		
23393 60	Play garments and dungarees, including shorts, pedal pushers, bermudas and jamaicas.....		2,700	107.6	(X)	<sup>5</sup> 456.9
	All other outerwear.....		5,088	168.4		
23393 81	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....		1,668	89.5		
22533 19	Made in knitting mills.....		3,420	78.9		
23390 00	Other outerwear, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	91.9	(X)	78.7
23390 02	Other outerwear, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	21.0	(X)	10.6
23390 25	Receipts for contract work on women's, misses', and juniors' outer- wear, n.e.c., done for others on their materials.....		(X)	307.2	(X)	124.6
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel:					
	Dungarees, jeans, slacks, and jean-cut casual slacks.....	1,000 dozen...	14,588	661.5	8,279	273.7
23393 15	Dungarees.....	..do.....	350	14.2		
23393 17	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	271	(X)		
23393 18	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	79	(X)		
23393 41	Jean-cut casual slacks.....	..do.....	3,623	160.5	1,370	32.9
23393 45	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	2,285	(X)		
23393 46	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,338	(X)		
23393 65	Slacks.....	..do.....	10,615	486.8	6,909	240.8
	By fabric:					
23393 67	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	2,653	(X)	2,249	(X)
23393 69	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	7,211	(X)	3,876	(X)
23393 97	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	751	(X)	784	(X)
	By construction:					
23393 66	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	5,171	(X)		
23393 68	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	4,528	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23393 69	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	916	(X)		
23393 25	Playshorts, pedal pushers, bermudas, and jamaicas.....		2,993	101.1	4,495	118.5
23393 21	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,147	(X)	1,924	(X)
23393 29	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,640	(X)	1,944	(X)
23393 89	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	206	(X)	627	(X)
23393 35	Other play garments, including playsuits, beachtops, and halters..		475	23.2	518	21.1
23393 31	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	195	(X)		
23393 39	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	269	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23393 40	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	11	(X)		
23393 55	Swimsuits.....	..do.....	1,464	123.7	1,532	109.5
23393 53	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	801	(X)	597	(X)
23393 59	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	562	(X)	736	(X)
23393 99	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	101	(X)	199	(X)
	Washable service apparel.....	..do.....	2,162	107.8	2,115	88.8
23392 13	Uniform.....	..do.....	1,941	100.3	1,853	81.9
23392 15	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	364	(X)		
23392 16	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,557	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23392 17	Other washable service apparel, including medical and lab jackets and smocks.....	..do.....	221	7.5	262	6.9

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (1 digit) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes cutting of aprons. <sup>2</sup>Represents shipments of bathing suits made of woven fabric only. Separate data for knit were not collected.<sup>3</sup>For 1967, swimwear made of knit fabric was reported with all other outerwear. <sup>4</sup>Includes dungarees made in knitting mills. <sup>5</sup>Includes swimwear made of knit fabric.



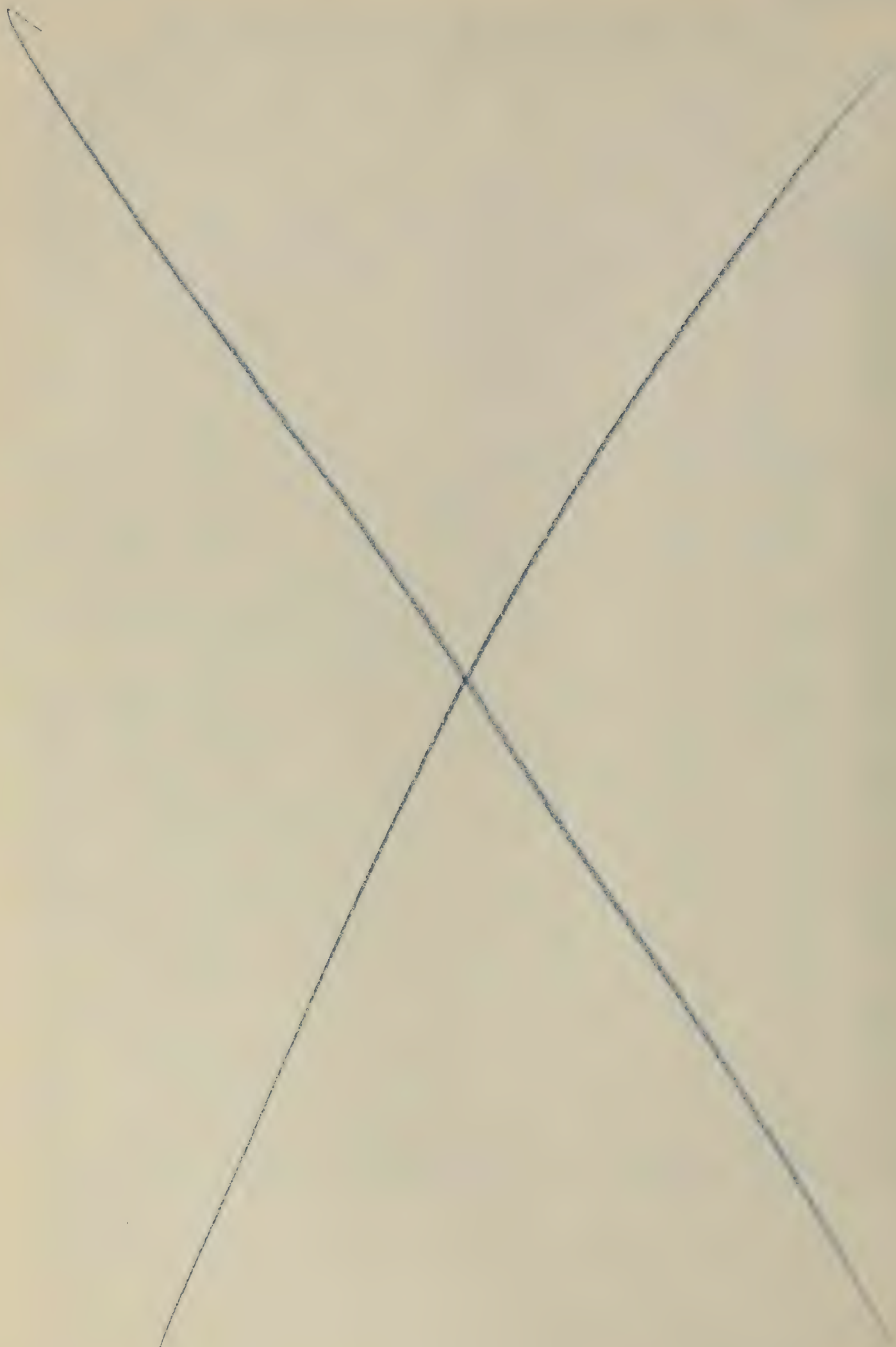
TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2339,--WOMEN'S AND MISSES' OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	570.4	(X)	367.9
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>e</sup> 235.3	211.5	<sup>e</sup> 201.5	159.0
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 112.5	229.4	(NA)	84.1
970099	All other materials, containers and supplies.....		(X)	46.0	(X)	28.5
976000	Materials, supplies and containers, n.s.k.....		(X)	83.5	(X)	96.3

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.







## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2339, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume III).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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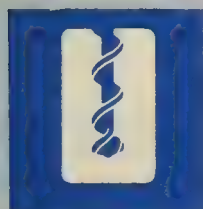
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C72(P)-23C-1

Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Women's and Children's Underwear, SIC 2341**

The Women's and Children's Underwear Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric.

Knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing underwear and nightwear are classified in industry 2254, Knit Underwear Mills.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Children's Underwear Industry amounted to \$1,329 million, an increase of 19 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$705 million in 1972 was 37 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 4 per-

cent from 1967 to a total of 77.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,329 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Women's and Children's Underwear Industry, \$72 million were products primary to other industries, and \$205 million were receipts for contract work and miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 94 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of women's and children's underwear shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,218 million of which \$1,052 million, or 86 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2341, Women's and Children's Underwear, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 86 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
INDUSTRY 2341.--WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR															
1972 Census.....	728	481	77.9	370.1	69.0	125.4	282.5	705.0	635.7	1,328.9	20.9	(NA)	226.2	94	86
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	79.8	359.4	70.8	126.2	274.0	704.0	571.4	1,272.2	15.1	137.6	197.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	82.5	354.6	73.5	132.5	275.0	664.8	534.8	1,199.9	8.7	134.1	193.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	78.1	330.1	69.8	123.7	263.0	559.1	580.4	1,144.5	12.8	148.5	189.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	77.5	311.3	69.7	123.3	248.4	564.7	611.5	1,161.3	10.7	171.8	191.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	890	567	75.5	282.3	67.2	120.0	221.3	515.9	604.0	1,116.8	11.0	166.5	169.2	94	86
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	79.5	267.3	71.2	125.0	205.9	456.7	589.1	1,042.1	10.5	(NA)	159.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	77.2	254.7	69.0	124.2	196.2	434.3	578.1	1,009.1	8.7	(NA)	151.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	75.8	247.9	67.1	122.2	190.2	447.2	581.2	1,025.9	5.6	127.4	146.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,069	628	76.7	238.8	68.4	123.4	186.3	430.8	553.0	976.1	6.4	123.3	141.7	94	85
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	69.1	211.3	60.5	100.7	162.0	364.1	486.6	848.2	5.6	117.8	122.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	71.8	208.9	62.9	102.9	157.7	374.2	472.0	843.2	5.6	(NA)	111.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	74.5	205.0	67.2	107.7	158.3	360.2	473.1	837.2	4.6	(NA)	104.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*78.6	*213.7	*71.2	*127.0	*169.9	*353.9	*485.7	*838.9	(S)	(NA)	*109.3	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,231	720	73.5	199.7	65.0	116.8	154.8	347.7	467.4	814.7	5.4	(NA)	101.3	96	83

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 4 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2341 was 79 thousand employees and \$720 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2341.--WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR													
United States, total.	728	481	77.9	370.1	69.0	125.4	282.5	705.0	635.7	1,328.9	20.9	75.5	515.9
Northeast Region.....	472	266	26.7	139.3	23.0	41.2	98.2	280.8	355.9	631.0	6.2	32.5	240.5
New England Division...	37	31	3.6	18.8	3.4	6.1	15.2	28.3	18.5	46.5	.7	3.7	18.5
Connecticut.....	10	9	.9	4.3	.8	1.4	3.4	6.6	4.7	11.2	(D)	.7	2.9
Middle Atlantic Div....	435	235	23.0	120.5	19.6	35.0	83.0	252.5	337.4	584.5	5.5	28.8	222.0
New York.....	306	139	10.5	60.5	8.5	14.9	36.9	146.8	239.4	381.6	3.4	15.1	129.1
New Jersey.....	38	19	2.1	10.1	1.8	3.3	7.1	22.0	11.8	34.9	.3	3.3	29.7
Pennsylvania.....	91	77	10.4	49.9	9.3	16.8	39.0	83.7	86.2	168.0	1.9	10.5	63.1
North Central Region....	45	35	6.2	32.6	5.4	9.3	24.4	70.4	56.9	127.6	1.0	5.4	50.2
Michigan.....	9	5	1.1	6.5	.8	1.2	3.4	9.9	10.4	20.8	.2	CC	(D)
Iowa.....	5	5	.6	2.6	.5	1.0	2.3	6.9	5.6	12.5	.1	.5	5.4
Missouri.....	10	10	1.9	10.2	1.6	2.7	8.1	24.2	16.4	39.9	.2	FF	(D)
South Region.....	177	157	41.5	181.1	37.5	68.6	147.1	325.5	207.4	527.1	13.3	34.0	203.6
South Atlantic Div.....	114	101	23.3	100.7	21.2	38.0	79.6	181.1	124.5	303.6	6.1	18.5	107.9
Virginia.....	11	10	1.9	7.8	1.7	3.3	6.7	8.5	3.7	14.2	.6	FF	(D)
South Carolina.....	9	7	1.8	9.2	1.5	2.9	6.2	22.4	16.7	39.1	(D)	EE	(D)
Georgia.....	22	21	6.4	26.8	5.9	10.6	22.7	48.2	32.1	79.3	2.2	3.7	19.1
Florida.....	10	7	1.4	4.9	1.3	2.2	4.5	10.2	3.2	13.3	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
East South Central Div.	41	39	14.9	65.6	13.5	25.2	56.0	121.1	63.7	183.3	6.3	FF	(D)
West South Central Div.	22	17	3.3	14.8	2.8	5.4	11.5	23.2	19.2	40.1	1.0	FF	(D)
West Region.....	34	23	3.5	17.0	3.2	6.2	13.0	28.3	15.5	43.3	.3	3.7	21.6
Mountain Division.....	7	6	1.7	7.4	1.5	2.9	5.9	10.1	3.4	13.5	(D)	1.8	9.4
Pacific Division.....	27	17	1.8	9.7	1.7	3.4	7.1	18.1	12.1	29.8	(D)	1.8	12.2
California.....	27	17	1.8	9.7	1.7	3.4	7.1	18.1	12.1	29.8	(D)	EE	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2341- -- 2254- --	WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....		(X)	1,218.5	(X)	1,067.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....		(X)	1,183.8	(X)	953.7
22542 -- 23412 --	Knit and Woven Underwear:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozens..	58,405	501.7	65,615	563.6
22542 00	Made in knitting mills.....	..do.....	10,654	74.7	14,139	76.5
23412 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	47,751	427.0	51,287	485.1
	Knit and woven underwear, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	189	2.0
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	63,453	575.0	67,831	540.3
22543 -- 23413 --	Knit and Woven Nightwear:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	22,356	629.3	17,960	425.7
22543 00	Made in knitting mills.....	..do.....	2,946	46.8	3,839	45.5
	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	..do.....	19,160	575.9	15,001	377.2
23413 30	Nightwear, excluding lounging pajamas.....	..do.....	17,367	496.6	14,377	359.7
23413 31	Lounging pajamas.....	..do.....	1,793	79.3	624	17.5
23413 00	Knit and woven nightwear, n.s.k.....	..do.....	250	6.6	120	3.0
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	20,758	608.8	17,331	413.4
23410 00	Knit and woven underwear and nightwear, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	73.1	(X)	68.4
23410 02	Knit and woven underwear and nightwear, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	14.4	(X)	9.5
23419 11	Receipts for contract work on women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear done for others on their materials..		(X)	190.2	(X)	126.6
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A					
	UNDERWEAR					
	Women's, Misses', and Juniors':					
23412 11	Slips.....	1,000 dozens..	5,285	151.5	7,345	168.1
	By construction:					
23412 01	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	3,092	(X)	4,007	(X)
23412 03	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	2,049	(X)	3,036	(X)
23412 04	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	144	(X)	302	(X)
	By fabric:					
23412 05	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	859	(X)	864	(X)
23412 07	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	3,807	(X)	5,782	(X)
23412 09	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....	426	(X)	126	(X)
23412 10	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	193	(X)	573	(X)
23412 12	Half slips and petticoats, excluding pettipants.....	..do.....	2,813	62.3	4,903	108.4
	By construction:					
23412 31	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	1,783	(X)	2,283	(X)
23412 33	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	723	(X)	1,824	(X)
23412 34	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	307	(X)	796	(X)
	By fabric:					
23412 35	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	113	(X)	316	(X)
23412 37	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	2,569	(X)	3,570	(X)
23412 39	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....	131	(X)	52	(X)
23412 40	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....			965	(X)
23412 13	Underwear, excluding slips and half slips.....	..do.....	33,447	184.1	32,620	160.7
	Panties, including briefs, step-ins, and pettipants.....	..do.....	32,590	175.0	31,756	152.7
	By construction:					
23412 41	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	27,932	(X)	24,524	(X)
23412 43	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	1,982	(X)	4,564	(X)
23412 44	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	2,676	(X)	2,668	(X)
	By fabric:					
23412 45	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	3,463	(X)	4,434	(X)
23412 47	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	26,964	(X)	22,364	(X)
	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade	..do.....	360	(X)		
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	1,803	(X)	4,958	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)
2341- -- 2254- --	WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR—Continued As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A—Continued UNDERWEAR—Continued Women's, Misses', and Juniors'—Continued Underwear, excluding slips, and half slips—Continued					
23412 15	Briefers, vests, bloomers, camisoles, and union suits.....	1,000 dozens..	857	9.1	766	7.5
	By construction:					
23412 51	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	857	(X)	610	(X)
23412 53	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....				
	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....				
	By fabric:					
23412 55	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	282	(X)	342	(X)
23412 57	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	377	(X)	266	(X)
23412 59	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade	..do.....				
23412 60	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....				
	Underwear, excluding slips and half slips, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	98	.5
	Girls' and Children's:					
23412 21	Slips, half slips, and petticoats, excluding pettipants.....	..do.....	1,107	14.1	2,153	28.4
	By construction:					
23412 61	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	346	(X)	733	(X)
23412 63	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	761	(X)	1,023	(X)
	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	397	(X)
	By fabric:					
23412 65	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	214	(X)	479	(X)
23412 67	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	893	(X)	1,557	(X)
23412 69	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....				
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....				
23412 23	Panties, drawers, and bloomers, including pettipants.....	..do.....	11,207	123.5	11,155	39.6
	By construction:					
23412 71	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	9,937	(X)	8,999	(X)
23412 73	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	313	(X)	456	(X)
23412 78	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	957	(X)	1,700	(X)
	By fabric:					
23412 74	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	7,073	(X)	6,594	(X)
23412 75	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	3,179	(X)	2,664	(X)
23412 79	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	955	(X)	1,897	(X)
23412 25	Vests and undershirts.....	..do.....	1,355	6.8	1,297	6.2
	Infants' and Toddlers':					
23412 27	Panties.....	..do.....	4,951	16.6	4,860	13.3
23412 91	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	3,349	(X)	3,068	(X)
23412 92	Fabric except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,299	(X)	1,429	(X)
23412 90	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	303	(X)	363	(X)
23412 87	Slips, vests, undershirts, bands, and other underwear except panties and drawers.....	..do.....	3,288	16.1	3,498	15.6
23412 93	Chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	3,177	(X)	3,498	(X)
23412 94	Fabric except chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	111	(X)		
	NIGHTWEAR					
	Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Nightwear.....	..do.....	13,565	468.2	10,069	297.7
23413 03	Nightgowns and sleepcoats, excluding sets with robes.....	..do.....	8,162	270.3	5,412	152.0
	By construction:					
23413 21	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	3,333	(X)	1,903	(X)
23413 23	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	4,569	(X)	3,140	(X)
23413 20	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	260	(X)	369	(X)
	By fabric:					
23413 25	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	1,632	(X)	1,332	(X)
23413 27	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabrics (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	6,397	(X)	3,438	(X)
23413 29	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade fiber.....	..do.....				
23413 30	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	133	(X)	54	(X)
			-	-	588	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967		
			Production	Value of shipments	Production	Value of shipments	
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)	
2341- -- 2254- --	} WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR AND NIGHTWEAR—Continued As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A—Continued NIGHTWEAR—Continued Women's, Misses', and Juniors' Nightwear—Continued						
23413 05	Babydoll and shortie pajamas, excluding sets with robes.....	1,000 dozens..	1,335	40.3	1,362	41.0	
	By construction:						
23413 32	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	519	(X)	345	(X)	
23413 33	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	796	(X)	919	(X)	
23413 34	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	20	(X)	98	(X)	
	By fabric:						
23413 35	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	285	(X)	515	(X)	
23413 37	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	} 1,000	(X)	720	(X)	
23413 39	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....		(X)	127	(X)	
23413 40	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....		50			
23413 07	Pajamas, excluding sets with robes.....	..do.....	1,886	62.4	2,222	55.0	
	By construction:						
23413 41	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	793	(X)	724	(X)	
23413 43	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	1,093	(X)	1,301	(X)	
23413 44	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	197	(X)	
	By fabric:						
23413 45	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	684	(X)	825	(X)	
23413 47	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabrics (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	} 1,202	(X)	} 982	(X)	
23413 49	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....		(X)		415	(X)
23413 50	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....					
23413 08	Peignoir and robe sets with nightgown or pajamas.....	..do.....	1,935	81.6	797	35.1	
	By construction:						
23413 51	Made from knit fabric.....	..do.....	1,096	(X)	323	(X)	
23413 53	Made from woven fabric.....	..do.....	839	(X)	428	(X)	
23413 54	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	46	(X)	
	By fabric:						
23413 55	Made from chiefly cotton.....	..do.....	110	(X)	233	(X)	
23413 57	Made from chiefly manmade fiber fabric (nylon, rayon, polyester, etc.).....	..do.....	} 1,825	(X)	} 527	(X)	
23413 59	Made from fabric except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade..	..do.....		(X)		37	(X)
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....					
23413 09	Separate bedjackets and peignoirs, excluding lounge robes.....	..do.....	247	13.6	203	14.4	
23413 61	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	141	(X)	93	(X)	
23413 63	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	90	(X)	96	(X)	
23413 64	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	16	(X)	14	(X)	
	Nightwear, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	73	.2	
	Girls', Children's, Infants', and Toddlers' Nightwear.....	..do.....	7,193	140.6	7,262	115.0	
	Girls' and children's.....	..do.....	3,425	69.0	3,176	56.5	
23413 11	Nightgowns.....	..do.....	1,288	29.3	966	20.0	
23413 71	Woven fabric.....	..do.....	892	(X)	559	(X)	
23413 73	Knit fabric.....	..do.....	396	(X)	371	(X)	
23413 74	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	36	(X)	
23413 13	Pajamas.....	..do.....	2,137	39.7	2,210	36.5	
23413 75	Woven fabrics.....	..do.....	1,143	(X)	1,337	(X)	
23413 77	Knit fabrics.....	..do.....	975	(X)	737	(X)	
23413 79	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	19	(X)	136	(X)	
	Infants' and toddlers'.....	..do.....	3,768	71.6	4,039	57.8	
23413 15	Nightgowns, including kimonos.....	..do.....	813	10.6	1,056	11.2	
23413 17	Pajamas.....	..do.....	605	11.3	1,044	13.9	
23413 91	Woven fabrics.....	..do.....	180	(X)	153	(X)	
23413 93	Knit fabrics.....	..do.....	425	(X)	604	(X)	
23413 99	Construction, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	287	(X)	
23413 16	Heavyweight sleeping garments made with feet.....	..do.....	2,350	49.7	1,939	32.7	
	Girls', children's, infants', and toddlers' nightwear, excluding heavyweight sleeping garments, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	47	.7	

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2341.--WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	504.4	(X)	469.8
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	200.2	121.0	323.8	131.5
225078	Knitted fabrics (cotton, wool, manmade fibers, etc.).....	Million lb.....	164.9	228.5	(NA)	165.3
970099	All other materials, containers, supplies, components, etc.....		(X)	65.8	(X)	73.0
976000	Material, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	89.1	(X)	100.0

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2341, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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## Brassieres and Allied Garments, SIC 2342

The Brassieres and Allied Garments Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing brassieres, corsets, girdles, and other foundation garments.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing surgical and orthopedic appliances and supplies are classified in industry 3842.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Brassieres and Allied Garments Industry amounted to \$646 million, a decrease of 3 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$339 million in 1972 was 4 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 26 percent from 1967 to a total of 28.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$646 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Brassieres and Allied Garments Industry, \$23 million were products primary to other industries, and \$14 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 95 percent in 1967.

The total value of brassieres, corsets, and allied garments shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$680 million of which \$609 million, or 90 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2342, Brassieres and Allied Garments, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 97 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2342.--BRASSIERES AND ALLIED GARMENTS															
1972 Census.....	271	193	28.1	153.1	23.3	42.1	104.7	338.8	306.9	646.4	4.6	(NA)	123.3	96	90
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	31.5	163.3	26.4	46.8	114.7	333.9	313.8	641.2	4.6	59.9	117.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	33.6	160.9	28.0	50.2	112.8	340.3	307.7	650.7	*6.0	61.4	107.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	36.6	168.7	30.0	53.4	112.2	360.5	349.0	716.3	6.4	(S)	126.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	36.5	166.2	30.4	55.1	110.6	377.2	355.4	718.7	7.2	(S)	133.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	323	241	38.0	161.5	32.1	57.7	109.1	351.4	310.2	663.3	6.7	(S)	116.2	95	97
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	35.9	147.7	29.2	52.8	95.3	327.8	342.3	667.2	10.3	(NA)	126.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	35.9	151.9	29.4	54.8	98.9	320.6	329.1	641.9	5.8	(NA)	122.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	39.0	149.7	32.9	58.3	99.7	333.2	321.2	649.1	*4.7	56.7	110.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	351	234	37.1	139.9	31.4	56.7	95.7	310.2	291.5	593.9	3.5	52.7	99.9	95	95
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	42.7	143.0	36.0	65.1	95.1	299.4	282.8	581.2	3.2	51.6	92.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	42.9	139.9	36.1	63.1	94.8	289.4	266.9	554.4	2.5	(NA)	87.4	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	43.9	137.8	37.2	64.3	94.1	281.8	245.0	525.3	2.5	(NA)	82.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*40.4	*132.4	*34.2	*61.1	*89.9	*270.2	*241.3	*509.9	*3.1	(NA)	*78.2	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	414	279	37.8	121.9	31.6	56.1	82.6	248.5	220.9	467.5	3.4	(NA)	73.2	96	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2342 was 33 thousand employees and \$383 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 9 and 5.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2342.--BRASSIERES AND ALLIED GARMENTS													
United States, total.	271	193	28.1	153.1	23.3	42.1	104.7	338.8	306.7	646.4	4.6	38.0	351.4
Northeast Region.....	176	117	12.6	75.0	9.8	17.0	45.8	158.9	195.5	357.0	2.1	19.2	157.4
New England Division...	20	14	1.3	7.4	1.1	2.0	5.1	12.6	8.1	20.6	-	1.7	13.0
Massachusetts.....	8	5	.5	3.1	.5	.9	2.2	4.8	3.4	8.2	-	CC	(D)
Connecticut.....	12	9	.8	4.3	.6	1.1	2.9	7.7	4.6	12.3	-	1.0	7.9
Middle Atlantic Div....	156	103	11.3	67.5	8.6	15.0	40.6	146.4	187.4	336.4	2.1	17.5	144.4
New York.....	109	71	7.1	44.2	5.3	9.3	25.4	99.0	133.8	235.1	1.4	10.0	99.0
New Jersey.....	25	16	2.5	15.8	1.8	3.0	9.1	35.6	45.9	81.4	.6	3.1	21.5
Pennsylvania.....	22	16	1.7	7.5	1.5	2.7	6.2	11.8	7.8	19.9	.1	4.4	23.8
North Central Region....	18	16	1.5	7.0	1.3	2.3	6.0	18.3	9.4	27.7	.1	3.3	24.0
Michigan.....	4	4	.4	2.1	.4	.7	1.9	3.8	1.3	5.1	-	BB	(D)
South Region.....	50	42	11.6	56.7	10.2	19.2	45.0	136.6	84.7	219.7	2.1	13.1	150.1
South Atlantic Div....	27	24	6.2	32.6	5.3	10.2	24.0	72.4	49.5	120.6	1.3	8.2	105.4
Georgia.....	12	11	4.4	24.5	3.6	7.3	18.0	56.9	43.3	98.7	1.0	4.5	48.9
Florida.....	6	5	.4	1.6	.4	.8	1.3	4.5	2.0	6.6	-	CC	(D)
East South Central Div.	10	9	3.2	14.7	2.9	5.3	12.5	43.6	19.5	62.3	.3	FF	(D)
West South Central Div.	13	9	2.1	9.5	2.0	3.7	8.5	20.7	15.7	36.6	.7	EE	(D)
West Region.....	27	18	2.4	14.4	2.0	3.6	8.0	24.9	17.3	42.1	.3	2.4	19.9
Pacific Division.....	27	18	2.4	14.4	2.0	3.6	8.0	24.9	17.3	42.1	.3	2.4	19.9
California.....	27	18	2.4	14.4	2.0	3.6	8.0	24.9	17.3	42.1	.3	2.4	19.9

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2342- --	BRASSIERES AND ALLIED GARMENTS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	680.3	(X)	600.5
	Brassieres:					
23421 10	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozen...	17,133	387.9	15,096	261.3
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23J <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	18,692	436.2	20,757	351.6
23421 21	Brassieres (with band 3" or more), except bra-lettes.....	...do.....	1,251	436.2	1,367	351.6
23421 31	Bra-lettes.....	...do.....	25		66	
	Bandeaux.....	...do.....	17,416		19,324	
	Strap, regular.....	...do.....	12,463		13,765	
23421 41	\$8.50 and under per dozen.....	...do.....	1,442		3,435	
23421 43	\$8.51 to \$12.75 per dozen.....	...do.....	1,760		3,253	
23421 45	\$12.76 to \$15.50 per dozen.....	...do.....	2,858		1,727	
23421 47	\$15.51 to \$19.25 per dozen.....	...do.....	1,294		1,407	
23421 47	\$19.26 to \$30.00 per dozen.....	...do.....	2,738		2,757	
23421 48	\$30.01 and over per dozen.....	...do.....	2,371		1,186	
23421 51	Strap, padded or contour lined.....	...do.....	4,598		5,123	
23421 61	Strapless or convertible.....	...do.....	355		436	
23422 --	Corsets, Girdles, Combinations, and Accessories.....	.....	(X)	237.2	(X)	279.5
	Corsets, girdles, and combinations, except surgical corsets:					
23422 10	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozen...	5,684	229.9	6,968	275.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23J <sup>1</sup> .....	...do.....	5,289	( <sup>2</sup> )	8,130	( <sup>2</sup> )
23422 11	Corsets (back-laced or front-laced).....	...do.....	43	( <sup>2</sup> )	65	( <sup>2</sup> )
	Girdles (with opening), including girdles made of latex.....	...do.....	1,182		2,258	
23422 21	\$36.00 and under per dozen.....	...do.....	536		1,260	
23422 23	\$36.01 to \$65.99 per dozen.....	...do.....	483		653	
23422 25	\$66.00 to \$95.99 per dozen.....	...do.....	76		205	
23422 27	\$96.00 and over per dozen.....	...do.....	87		140	
	Girdles (without opening), including girdles made of latex..	...do.....	3,860		5,582	
23422 32	\$30.00 and under per dozen.....	...do.....	1,869		3,135	
23422 34	\$30.01 to \$51.00 per dozen.....	...do.....	951		1,320	
23422 36	\$51.01 and over per dozen.....	...do.....	1,040		1,126	
23422 61	Combinations and one-piece garments (corselets).....	...do.....	204		225	
23422 81	Corset accessories.....	.....	(X)	6.6	(X)	3.6
23422 00	Corsets, girdles, combinations, and accessories, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	.7	(X)	.8
23420 00	Brassieres and allied garments, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	17.8	(X)	19.4
23420 02	Brassieres and allied garments, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	2.1	(X)	2.2
23429 11	Receipts for contract work on corsets and allied garments.....	.....	X	35.3	(X)	38.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>For 1972, the census of manufactures data exclude those companies reporting as manufacturers in the census of Puerto Rico; however, a number of firms operating as jobbers with production in affiliated Puerto Rican plants are included in the domestic figures. For 1967, the census of manufactures excludes all Puerto Rico shipments, but the data as reported on the MA-23J include 5,398 thousand-dozen brassieres shipped from Puerto Rican plants valued at \$86,203 thousand and 825 thousand-dozen corsets, girdles, and other foundation garments valued at \$21,136 thousand.

<sup>2</sup>On Census Annual Form MA-23J, value of shipments data were collected for corsets, girdles, and foundations, including surgical corsets and garter belts. This was reported for 1972 at \$242.2 million and \$313.3 million for 1967, and appears to be consistent with the value figures collected in the census after adjustments for noncomparable items.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2342.--BRASSIERES AND ALLIED GARMENTS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	229.1	(X)	237.0
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	109.2	95.6	113.4	108.0
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 26.4	49.7	(NA)	37.6
970099	All other materials, containers, supplies, components, etc.....		(X)	44.8	(X)	40.2
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	39.0	(X)	51.2

(X) Not applicable.

(NA) Not available.

<sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2342, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

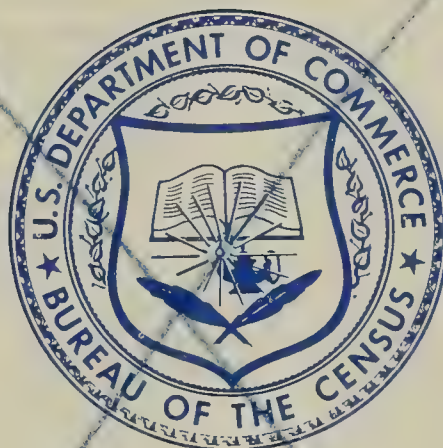


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## Millinery, SIC 2351

The Millinery Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing women's, misses', children's, and infants' millinery.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing millinery braid and trimmings are classified in industry 2396.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Millinery Industry amounted to \$58 million, a decrease of 48 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$33 million in 1972 was 48 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 60 percent from 1967 to a total of 3.2 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$58 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Millinery Industry, \$.1 million were products primary to other industries, and \$1 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 99 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of millinery shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$57 million of which \$56 million, or 98 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2351, Millinery, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 98 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2351.--MILLINERY														
1972 Census.....	216	52	3.2	17.0	2.7	4.4	12.9	33.2	25.0	58.1	0.3	(S)	3.8	■	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	14.2	2.0	3.8	10.4	28.5	24.8	53.7	.3	(S)	3.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.5	17.3	3.0	5.1	13.6	35.9	30.0	65.8	*.3	(S)	3.4	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	34.6	6.5	11.2	26.9	56.4	43.7	100.6	*.1	(S)	7.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	37.8	7.3	12.8	30.0	64.2	51.6	116.5	*.2	(S)	6.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	477	133	8.2	36.9	7.2	12.3	29.1	63.5	48.8	112.4	.5	(S)	6.4	99	98
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	37.6	8.5	14.4	29.6	61.6	54.7	115.3	*.3	(NA)	7.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.9	43.1	9.5	16.3	33.8	67.5	55.0	123.1	.2	(NA)	6.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	52.4	10.8	20.2	42.1	82.6	66.4	148.6	.3	8.0	10.7	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	711	221	14.2	55.6	12.2	21.7	44.3	93.2	70.3	163.2	.7	8.0	10.1	100	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.2	60.0	13.8	25.3	45.4	104.1	71.2	175.4	(Z)	7.8	9.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.8	61.3	14.3	26.4	45.9	107.7	73.0	180.5	(Z)	(NA)	10.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.8	60.8	15.3	28.6	47.8	106.9	74.8	181.5	(Z)	(NA)	10.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.6	63.3	16.2	29.2	49.8	106.9	78.4	185.3	(S)	(NA)	11.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	803	284	17.8	64.1	15.4	28.1	50.2	109.1	81.4	190.3	1.4	(NA)	12.1	100	99

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 35 and 22, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2351 was 2 thousand employees and \$22 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 58 and 33.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (Z) Less than half of the unit of measurement shown. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2351.--MILLINERY												
United States, total.	216	52	3.2	17.0	2.7	4.4	12.9	33.2	25.0	58.1	0.3	8.2	63.5
New England Division.....	8	2	.1	.5	.1	.2	.4	1.0	.8	1.8	(D)	1.4	7.5
Massachusetts.....	■	■	.1	.5	.1	.2	.4	1.0	.8	1.8	(D)	1.4	7.5
New Jersey.....	6	2	.2	1.2	.2	.3	.9	2.7	2.2	4.9	(D)	.3	1.9
Pennsylvania.....	4	■	.1	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.0	.9	1.9	-	.2	1.5

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2351- --	MILLINERY, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	56.5	(X)	111.1
23510 --	Millinery:					
	Felt body:					
23510 11	Fur-felt body.....	1,000 dozen...	42	2.7	289	11.9
23510 13	Wool-felt millinery.....	...do.....	147	4.3	276	6.7
23510 35	Straw, natural or synthetic.....	...do.....	78	3.4	565	18.5
23510 41	Fabric millinery (made from all types of fabrics, including ribbon and pile fabrics).....	...do.....	455	11.4	852	21.2
23510 89	All other millinery, including flowered millinery, whimsys, and miniatures; millinery made from purchased fur on the skin, and hat frames, all types.....	...do.....	184	10.0	(NA)	25.3
23510 00	Millinery, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	16.2	(X)	19.4
23510 02	Millinery, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	8.5	(X)	8.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2351, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and 6 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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## Hats and Caps, Except Millinery, SIC 2352

The Hats and Caps, Except Millinery, Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing hats and caps (except millinery) and all hat bodies.

Knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing caps are classified in industry 2253.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Hats and Caps, Except Millinery, Industry amounted to \$171 million, a decrease of 12 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$100 million in 1972 was 1 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 28 percent from 1967 to

a total of 11.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$171 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Hats and Caps, Except Millinery, Industry, \$5 million were products primary to other industries, and \$19 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 97 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 99 percent in 1967.

The total value of hats and caps, except millinery, shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$149 million of which \$147 million, or 98 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2352, Hats and Caps, Except Millinery, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 99 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2352.--HATS AND CAPS, EXCEPT MILLINERY															
1972 Census .....	279	122	11.1	55.7	9.7	18.5	42.9	99.7	74.8	170.8	1.6	(NA)	30.0	97	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	54.7	10.7	20.2	40.4	93.2	73.8	168.2	2.3	35.1	30.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	54.7	11.0	20.6	40.4	87.0	79.6	167.9	2.1	34.1	28.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.6	67.0	13.2	25.0	53.0	141.6	114.9	254.2	*3.9	30.2	33.8	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.0	63.4	13.2	24.2	48.4	101.3	94.7	194.4	*1.3	30.0	32.0	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	366	157	15.5	64.8	13.7	24.8	48.6	100.7	92.6	194.5	1.8	30.7	28.3	99	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	53.3	11.4	21.7	39.6	72.0	75.3	148.3	1.5	(NA)	26.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.3	54.8	11.7	22.2	42.0	71.6	77.6	150.7	1.5	(NA)	28.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	16.3	59.6	14.3	26.2	46.4	96.8	82.5	177.0	*1.4	38.4	32.4	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	436	173	16.6	60.5	14.6	26.6	47.4	91.6	79.8	171.1	2.3	37.5	28.9	98	98
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.8	68.7	17.4	31.1	52.0	107.5	96.8	202.8	2.0	35.5	32.9	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.3	65.9	16.9	30.1	48.9	100.3	87.5	186.9	*1.5	(NA)	30.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.6	65.5	18.3	32.4	51.8	108.7	89.4	198.1	(S)	(NA)	33.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.2	69.8	19.9	35.4	56.0	113.4	96.7	203.9	1.7	(NA)	34.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	446	169	17.7	59.3	15.4	27.8	46.2	91.3	78.5	170.7	1.1	(NA)	27.7	98	98

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2352 was 11 thousand employees and \$89 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2352.--HATS AND CAPS, EXCEPT MILLINERY													
United States, total.	279	122	11.1	55.7	9.7	18.5	42.9	99.7	74.8	170.8	1.6	15.5	100.7
Northeast Region.....	159	44	3.4	18.7	3.1	5.9	14.4	30.2	23.0	53.2	.7	6.8	47.6
New England Division...	11	4	.4	2.7	.4	.9	2.1	4.0	3.4	7.3	(D)	1.2	10.8
Middle Atlantic Div....	148	40	3.0	16.0	2.7	5.0	12.3	26.2	19.6	45.9	D)	5.6	36.8
New York.....	108	27	1.7	9.1	1.5	2.9	7.1	15.4	11.6	26.8	.4	2.6	17.7
New Jersey.....	19	5	.3	1.5	.3	.5	1.1	2.1	1.4	3.6	D)	.5	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	21	8	1.0	5.4	.9	1.6	4.1	8.7	6.6	15.5	.2	2.5	16.5
North Central Region.....	64	46	4.1	18.8	3.5	6.7	15.0	34.8	29.1	62.0	(D)	4.0	25.6
South Region.....	37	28	3.3	16.2	2.9	5.4	12.2	30.3	20.4	49.1	.1	4.3	24.6
West South Central Div.	15	8	1.9	8.9	1.6	3.1	6.9	19.4	10.5	28.4	D)	EE	D)
West Region.....	19	4	.3	2.0	.2	.5	1.3	4.4	2.3	6.5	(D)	.4	3.0

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees  
CC 500 to 999 employees  
EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
FF 2,500 employees and over

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2352- --	HATS AND CAPS, EXCEPT MILLINERY, TOTAL.....		(X)	148.8	(X)	180.0
23521 --	Hats and Hat Bodies (Except Cotton and Millinery).....	1,000 dozen...	(X)	44.8	(X)	66.9
23521 15	Finished straw hats (except harvest hats), men's and boys'.....	...do.....	382	9.6	717	18.0
23521 41	Wool-felt finished hats, excluding millinery.....	...do.....	411	8.4	289	5.7
23521 83	Fur-felt finished hats, excluding millinery.....	...do.....	287	20.1	414	33.1
23521 91	Hat bodies, except hat bodies finished into hats or millinery in the same plant.....	...do.....	274	5.8	686	9.6
23521 00	Hats and hat bodies (except cloth and millinery), n.s.k.....		(X)	.9	(X)	.5
23522 --	Cloth Hats and Caps.....		(X)	84.1	(X)	98.7
23522 12	Men's and boys' hats and caps: Cloth hats, except uniform.....	1,000 dozen...	147.4	22.8	1,704	26.8
23522 15	Caps, except uniform.....	...do.....	307.4	32.3	3,561	30.4
23522 17	Uniform hats and caps.....	...do.....	763	16.6	2,324	29.1
23522 98	All other hats and caps, including harvest hats, women's uniform hats and caps, headware made from purchased knit fabric, and hats and caps made from purchased fur on the skin..	...do.....	1,300	10.5	1,292	10.8
23522 00	Cloth hats and caps, n.s.k.....		(X)	1.9	(X)	1.6
23520 00	Hats and caps, except millinery, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	11.8	(X)	9.1
23520 02	Hats and caps, except millinery, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	8.1	(X)	5.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2352, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 4 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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## **Children's Dresses and Blouses, SIC 2361**

The Children's Dresses and Blouses Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing girls', children's, and infants' dresses, blouses, waists, and shirts, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric. Knitting mills primarily engaged in manufacturing outerwear are classified in industry 2253.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Children's Dresses and Blouses Industry amounted to \$642 million, an increase of 29 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$337 million in 1972 was 39 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 1 percent from 1967 to a total of 35.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$642 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Children's Dresses and Blouses Industry, \$85 million were products primary to other industries, and \$8 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 87 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 92 percent in 1967.

The total value of children's dresses and blouses shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$622 million of which \$549 million, or 88 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2361, Children's Dresses and Blouses, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 82 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2361.--CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BLOUSES														
1972 Census .....	477	344	35.1	170.9	29.3	52.6	127.3	336.7	313.4	642.2	10.8	(NA)	76.0	87	88
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.1	142.5	27.5	51.6	108.9	251.8	264.0	516.0	3.3	43.1	62.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.3	145.4	29.3	53.1	109.9	250.7	241.5	490.8	*3.1	48.9	62.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.7	158.7	33.0	57.6	120.5	277.1	295.8	573.2	*4.3	(S)	63.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.0	143.7	30.5	53.9	108.3	265.5	273.7	529.1	*6.2	(S)	65.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census .....	623	428	35.3	134.6	31.2	54.6	103.2	242.4	252.4	496.0	3.4	(S)	47.2	92	82
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.9	125.7	31.3	58.2	97.4	238.3	255.4	492.7	*3.5	(NA)	48.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	38.0	131.4	34.1	60.9	103.0	239.2	270.1	505.5	*3.6	(NA)	50.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.9	121.6	32.9	58.6	95.5	207.0	232.0	440.8	2.2	32.2	43.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census .....	667	412	35.8	115.1	31.9	55.9	90.0	205.6	239.8	443.3	3.0	31.2	44.1	91	82
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	34.8	111.5	29.8	48.4	81.7	202.8	312.2	516.2	*1.8	29.3	40.5	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	33.5	100.5	28.4	44.3	73.4	184.9	274.0	459.4	*1.2	(NA)	39.1	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*37.8	*105.8	*32.7	*53.2	*81.6	*188.8	*265.6	*455.4	(S)	(NA)	*34.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.8	108.5	33.1	58.4	84.5	185.5	202.7	389.1	(S)	(NA)	34.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	802	487	36.1	100.8	31.9	57.1	78.3	167.1	188.4	355.4	1.8	(NA)	33.0	96	83

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 7 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2361 was 30 thousand employees and \$242 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 9 and 7.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2361.--CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BLOUSES													
United States, total.	477	344	35.1	170.9	29.3	52.6	127.3	336.7	313.4	642.2	10.8	35.3	242.4
Northeast Region.....	325	225	17.9	99.2	15.6	26.4	71.7	215.8	247.3	460.3	6.4	22.7	174.8
New England Division...	18	15	2.3	12.1	2.1	3.5	10.0	30.2	28.1	57.9	3.1	1.3	9.6
Middle Atlantic Div....	307	210	15.6	87.1	13.5	22.9	61.7	185.6	219.2	402.4	6.1	21.4	165.2
New York.....	167	102	6.4	41.5	5.3	9.6	25.8	104.7	152.8	254.5	4.9	7.9	81.0
New Jersey.....	61	49	2.8	14.7	2.4	4.2	10.9	26.9	24.3	51.8	.3	3.5	24.4
Pennsylvania.....	81	61	6.4	30.9	5.8	9.1	25.0	54.0	42.1	96.1	.9	10.0	59.9
South Region.....	110	95	15.0	61.3	11.8	22.9	48.2	101.1	49.7	146.2	3.0	10.4	51.5
Maryland.....	4	3	.2	.7	.1	.3	.6	1.4	.1	1.5	-	.4	1.7

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2361- --	CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BLOUSES: As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozens..	20,176	621.5	20,528	550.4
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	19,166	501.6	17,475	421.5
23610 --	Children's and Infants' Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts, Except Knit Sport Shirts (for similar items made in knitting mills, also see code 22533 60): As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	10,560	376.3	11,701	343.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	10,846	372.0	10,888	342.8
23610 10	Girls', children's and infants' dresses: As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	8,298	319.0	■,205	302.6
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	8,260	318.6	■,692	298.6
23610 30	Girls', children's, and infants' blouses, blousesettes, waists, and shirts, excluding knit shirts (also see code 22533 60): As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	2,262	57.3	2,353	40.5
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	2,586	53.4	2,196	44.2
23612 --	Children's and Infants' Knit Sport Shirts: As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	8,447	129.4	6,939	83.5
23612 00	Made in cut-and-sew shops (from purchased knit fabric).....	...do.....	7,145	109.9	4,719	55.1
22532 40	Made in knitting mills (from yarn knit in same establishment). As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	1,302	19.5	2,220	28.4
		...do.....	8,320	129.6	6,587	78.7
23610 00	Girls', children's, and infants' dresses, blouses, waists, and shirts, except knit shirts made in knitting mills, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	...do.....	1962	25.6	1,735	39.7
23610 02	Girls', children's and infants' dresses, blouses, waists, and shirts, except knit shirts made in knitting mills, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	...do.....	1207	5.5	1153	3.5
23619 13	Receipts for contract work on girls', children's and infants' dresses, blouses, waists, and shirts.....	...do.....	(X)	84.7	3,522	80.6
1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments	Production	Value of shipments
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, Apparel					
23610 --	Children's Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts, Except Knit Sport Shirts.	1,000 dozens..	10,846	372.0	10,888	342.8
23610 10	Dresses.....	...do.....	8,260	318.6	8,692	298.6
23610 21	Girls', subteen, and teenage girls' dresses.....	...do.....	2,840	140.6	3,529	141.6
	By type of fabric:					
23610 22	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	1,548	(X)	2,012	(X)
23610 24	Chiefly wool.....	...do.....	1,714	(X)		
23610 26	Chiefly manmade.....	...do.....	49	(X)	1,517	(X)
23610 77	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-		
	By type of construction:					
23610 27	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	945	(X)		
23610 28	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	1,804	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23610 29	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	91	(X)		
23610 23	Children's dresses.....	...do.....	3,339	114.3	3,499	112.1
	By type of fabric:					
23610 31	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	1,506	(X)	2,135	(X)
23610 33	Chiefly wool.....	...do.....	58	(X)		
23610 35	Chiefly manmade.....	...do.....	1,232	(X)	1,364	(X)
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	543	(X)		
	By type of construction:					
23610 36	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	768	(X)		
23610 37	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	1,999	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23610 39	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	572	(X)		
23610 25	Infants' and toddlers' dresses.....	...do.....	2,081	63.7	1,664	44.9
23610 61	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	862	(X)	1,006	(X)
23610 69	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	1,015	(X)	427	(X)
23610 79	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	204	(X)	231	(X)

See footnote at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)	Production	Value of shipments (million dollars)
2361- --	CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BLOUSES—Continued					
23610- --	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, Apparel—Continued					
	Children's Dresses, Blouses, and Shirts, Except Knit Sport Shirts—Continued					
	Blouses, waists, and shirts.....	1,000 dozens..	2,586	53.4	2,196	44.2
23610 05	Girls', subteen, and teenage girls'.....	do.....	1,773	40.5	1,337	29.8
23610 11	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	523	(X)	722	(X)
23610 13	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	do.....	1,250	(X)	489	(X)
23610 88	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....	-	-	126	(X)
23610 06	Children's, infants', and toddlers'.....	do.....	813	12.9	859	14.4
23610 15	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	220	(X)	496	(X)
23610 17	Fabrics, except chiefly cotton.....	do.....	593	(X)	182	(X)
23610 89	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....	-	-	24	(X)
	Children's, infants', and toddlers' blouses, n.s.k.....	do.....	-	-	157	2.6
	Girls', children's, and infants' knit shirts.....	1,000 dozens..	8,320	129.6	6,587	78.7
23612 13	Girls', subteen, and teenage girls' knit outerwear sport shirts, excluding sweatshirts.....	do.....	1,402	35.5	875	14.4
23612 31	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	1,084	(X)	655	(X)
23612 33	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	do.....	251	(X)	72	(X)
23612 39	Fabric, except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade.....	do.....	67	(X)	148	(X)
23612 40	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....				
23612 15	Children's knit outerwear sport shirts, excluding sweatshirts...	do.....	3,820	57.8	3,229	35.9
23612 41	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	2,288	(X)	2,719	(X)
23612 43	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	do.....	1,532	(X)	397	(X)
23612 49	Fabric, except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade.....	do.....				
23612 50	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....				
23612 17	Infants' and toddlers' knit outerwear sport shirts, excluding sweatshirts.....	do.....	2,819	33.0	2,290	26.1
23612 51	Chiefly cotton.....	do.....	1,714	(X)	2,103	(X)
23612 53	Chiefly manmade (nylon, acrylic, rayon, etc.).....	do.....	1,105	(X)	184	(X)
23612 59	Fabric, except chiefly cotton and chiefly manmade.....	do.....				
23612 60	Fabric, n.s.k.....	do.....				
23612 19	Girls', children's, infants', and toddlers' sweatshirts.....	do.....	279	3.3	193	2.3

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Quantity estimated based on unit-value relationship.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2361.--CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND BLOUSES					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	204.9	(X)	163.4
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	75.4	60.8	117.5	71.2
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	55.0	83.0	(NA)	35.0
970089	All other materials, containers, supplies, components, etc.....		(X)	20.2	(X)	15.2
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	40.9	(X)	42.0

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2361, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

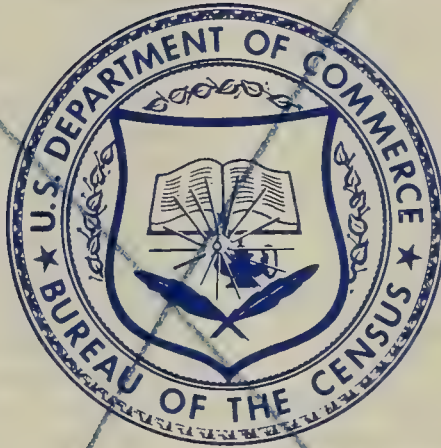


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23C-6

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Children's Coats and Suits, SIC 2363

The Children's Coats and Suits Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing girls', children's, and infants' coats and suits, cut and sewed from purchased woven and knit fabrics.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting outerwear are classified in industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Children's Coats and Suits Industry amounted to \$171 million, a decrease of 2 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$80 million in 1972 was 2 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 20 percent from 1967 to a total of 8.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$171 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Children's Coats and Suits Industry, \$14 million were products primary to other industries, and \$2 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 92 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 93 percent in 1967.

The total value of children's coats and suits shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$184 million of which \$155 million, or 84 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2363, Children's Coats and Suits, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 84 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2363.--CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS														
1972 Census.....	161	100	8.7	45.6	7.6	13.6	34.1	79.7	93.1	171.1	0.7	(NA)	18.9	92	84
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.4	48.3	9.2	17.4	38.6	86.3	91.2	178.6	2.8	14.6	19.0	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	41.9	8.3	15.4	33.0	73.5	90.3	163.5	1.8	12.0	21.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	9.5	45.2	8.2	15.6	32.9	87.9	112.2	203.1	*1.2	18.1	19.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	47.8	9.3	17.6	35.7	87.5	114.0	197.0	*.3	18.3	20.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	231	135	10.9	45.9	9.6	17.7	34.3	78.2	96.0	175.3	1.4	18.5	15.8	93	84
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	45.3	10.4	17.9	33.4	77.6	109.1	185.4	*2.7	(NA)	19.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	43.7	10.1	18.0	33.0	75.1	95.5	169.5	*1.3	(NA)	15.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	48.8	10.5	19.6	36.0	81.4	95.0	176.3	*3.7	14.4	16.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	285	152	11.8	43.0	10.4	18.6	32.9	72.7	88.9	162.9	1.1	12.0	16.4	92	5E
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	40.5	10.9	20.1	32.7	65.6	96.4	161.9	*1.4	10.9	14.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	13.8	42.9	12.4	21.6	33.7	67.2	104.9	171.9	1.6	(NA)	14.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.3	46.2	12.8	22.3	35.0	74.6	108.3	182.8	(S)	(NA)	15.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*13.8	*44.9	*12.0	*21.4	*34.0	*67.1	*102.7	*168.7	(S)	(NA)	*15.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	370	210	12.8	42.4	11.0	19.5	31.5	68.2	95.3	163.8	.8	(NA)	13.9	95	85

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufacturers (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 10 and 12, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2363 was 9 thousand employees and \$76 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 18 and 15.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2363.--CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS												
United States, total.	161	100	8.7	45.6	7.6	13.6	34.1	79.7	93.1	171.1	.7	10.9	78.2
Northeast Region.....	133	77	6.0	32.9	5.1	9.0	24.0	54.4	74.1	127.7	.4	8.3	64.2
New England Division...	6	5	.5	2.0	.5	.8	1.7	4.3	2.9	7.1	-	.7	4.7
Middle Atlantic Div....	126	72	5.4	30.9	4.6	8.2	22.3	50.1	71.1	120.7	.4	7.6	59.5
New York.....	73	34	2.6	16.6	2.1	3.9	10.3	28.7	52.0	80.3	.2	3.4	36.0
New Jersey.....	39	27	1.8	9.0	1.7	2.7	7.5	13.3	13.5	26.7	.1	2.4	12.8
Pennsylvania.....	15	11	.9	5.3	.8	1.6	4.4	8.0	5.7	13.7	-	1.8	10.7
South Region.....	16	14	2.3	10.3	2.1	3.7	8.2	22.1	15.5	36.5	.2	2.1	10.2

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2363- --	CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS, TOTAL.....		(X)	184.4	(X)	190.6
23630 00	Girls', children's, and infants' coats, jackets, suits, snowsuits, and coat-and-legging sets, excluding wash suits.....	1,000 dozen...	<sup>e</sup> 2,011	155.8	<sup>e</sup> 2,637	166.2
23630 02	Girls', children's and infants' coats, suits, snowsuits, and coat-and-legging sets, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	3.1	(X)	2.4
23639 11	Receipts for contract work on girls', teenage girls', children's, and infants' coats, snowsuits, coat-and-legging sets and suits.....		(X)	25.5	(X)	22.0
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A:					
	Girls', children's, and infants' coats, suits, snowsuits, and coat-and-legging sets.....	1,000 dozen...	2,111	167.3	2,410	167.6
	Coats, excluding coat-and-legging sets.....	..do.....	694	88.4	963	83.4
23630 13	Girls', subteen and teenage girls' coats.....	..do.....	246	45.5	398	42.0
23630 31	Chiefly wool.....	..do.....	91	(X)	204	(X)
23630 33	Fabrics except chiefly wool.....	..do.....	155	(X)	126	(X)
23630 39	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	68	(X)
23630 14	Children's coats.....	..do.....	318	31.0	447	31.0
23630 34	Chiefly wool.....	..do.....	58	(X)	178	(X)
23630 36	Fabrics except chiefly wool.....	..do.....	260	(X)	229	(X)
23630 88	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	40	(X)
23630 15	Infants' and toddlers' coats.....	..do.....	130	11.9	118	10.4
23630 37	Chiefly wool.....	..do.....	20	(X)	27	(X)
23630 38	Fabrics except chiefly wool.....	..do.....	110	(X)	81	(X)
23630 89	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	-	-	10	(X)
23630 41	Girls', children's, infants', and toddlers' leggings and coat-and-snow-pants set.....	..do.....	66	7.9	124	16.8
23630 51	Girls' and children's and infants' and toddlers' ski and snowsuits.....	..do.....	405	24.6	310	24.3
	Suits.....	..do.....	455	17.0	379	16.9
23630 05	Girls, subteen, and teenage girls' suits.....	..do.....	87	4.1	125	11.0
23630 09	Children's (girls' and boys'), infants', and toddlers' suits, including wash suits except ski and snowsuits.....	..do.....	368	12.9	254	10.9
23630 28	Girls', children's infants', and toddlers' jackets.....	..do.....	491	29.4	634	26.2

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup> From 20 to 40 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2363.--CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	67.7	(X)	65.9
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>e</sup> 20.1	25.1	(NA)	37.0
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 18.6	15.2	3.1	2.7
970089	All other materials, containers, supplies, components, etc.....		(X)	8.6	(X)	4.9
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	18.8	(X)	21.3

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup> From 20 to 40 percent of this figure was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2363, these small establishments accounted for approximately 2 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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## Children's Outerwear, N.E.C., SIC 2369

The Children's Outerwear, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing girls', children's, and infants' outerwear, not elsewhere classified, cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric.

Establishments primarily engaged in knitting children's outerwear are classified in industry 2253, Knit Outerwear Mills.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Children's Outerwear, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$546 million, an increase of 20 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$274 million in 1972 was 26 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 5 percent from

1967 to a total of 30.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$546 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Children's Outerwear, N.E.C., Industry, \$108 million were products primary to other industries, and \$13 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 80 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 80 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of children's outerwear, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$654 million of which \$425 million, or 65 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2369, Children's Outerwear, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 68 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2369.--CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.															
1972 Census.....	403	266	30.3	145.0	26.9	49.7	112.7	274.2	272.9	546.4	6.1	(NA)	80.4	80	65
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	29.1	130.5	26.0	47.5	104.2	261.3	245.0	500.3	5.5	53.1	78.2	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	30.1	130.3	27.0	49.5	104.5	254.9	226.9	477.8	*4.0	51.8	77.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	29.3	115.5	25.8	47.2	89.7	222.3	284.9	515.0	*4.5	52.0	74.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	31.5	125.7	27.9	52.2	99.0	232.6	282.0	512.4	*3.7	(S)	81.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	480	286	32.0	117.7	28.8	53.6	95.3	217.3	243.1	456.2	4.3	(S)	68.5	80	66
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	38.1	127.0	34.6	63.7	106.1	204.1	231.2	438.1	*4.6	(NA)	59.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.1	115.4	31.9	60.8	95.7	192.6	228.9	421.3	2.6	(NA)	64.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.7	114.2	31.8	59.7	91.5	197.9	241.9	436.8	*1.7	39.3	67.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	624	360	34.2	107.0	30.4	56.1	84.4	188.3	233.3	419.6	2.8	38.8	64.8	81	69
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	31.8	94.4	28.2	53.1	74.1	146.5	190.2	335.5	*1.9	37.6	41.4	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	30.8	88.1	27.4	51.1	70.3	140.7	176.4	315.1	*1.7	(NA)	39.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	30.7	86.5	27.4	51.5	68.8	130.2	179.3	307.8	(S)	(NA)	40.8	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*33.4	92.2	29.8	54.9	73.6	143.5	192.3	333.9	(S)	(NA)	42.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	756	377	31.9	87.9	28.2	50.5	68.7	146.0	177.8	324.1	2.4	(NA)	43.4	79	63

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2369 was 27 thousand employees and \$252 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2369.--CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.													
United States, total.	403	266	30.3	145.0	26.9	49.7	112.7	272.1	272.9	546.4	6.1	32.0	217.3
Northeast Region.....	245	147	11.1	58.4	9.7	17.5	43.3	119.7	134.2	255.5	1.7	13.5	112.7
New England Division...	25	16	1.9	9.4	1.7	2.9	7.5	23.4	19.1	42.1	.2	3.0	26.7
Middle Atlantic Div.....	220	131	9.3	49.0	8.0	14.7	35.8	98.3	115.1	213.5	1.5	10.4	86.0
New York.....	158	86	5.9	32.9	5.0	9.1	22.2	73.3	102.2	175.8	.8	7.2	62.7
New Jersey.....	30	19	1.4	7.1	1.3	2.4	5.8	11.8	8.2	19.8	.4	1.0	7.8
Pennsylvania.....	32	26	1.9	9.0	1.8	3.2	7.7	13.3	4.7	18.0	.2	2.2	15.4
North Central Region.....	27	16	1.4	7.2	1.2	2.1	5.4	12.6	9.0	21.6	.2	2.0	13.5
South Region.....	97	81	16.0	70.6	14.5	27.1	57.5	123.2	110.6	233.4	4.1	15.2	80.8
South Atlantic Div.....	67	60	10.9	47.3	9.8	18.3	38.7	81.6	75.9	157.0	3.5	9.8	48.6
Virginia.....	7	5	1.6	6.6	1.5	2.7	5.8	12.5	11.8	23.8	1.8	1.3	4.8
North Carolina.....	12	11	2.3	9.7	2.1	4.1	8.7	14.4	9.8	24.3	.1	3.3	14.0
Georgia.....	13	11	1.2	4.9	1.0	1.9	3.7	7.6	5.1	12.4	.1	1.4	8.0
Florida.....	17	15	1.7	7.9	1.5	2.9	6.3	13.2	15.0	27.5	.8	CC	(D)
East South Central Div.	18	15	3.9	18.1	3.6	6.6	14.5	34.2	26.7	60.4	.4	4.0	23.6
West South Central Div.	12	6	1.2	5.2	1.2	2.1	4.2	7.5	8.0	16.1	.1	1.5	8.6
West Region.....	34	22	1.8	8.8	1.5	2.8	6.5	16.6	19.1	35.8	.2	1.3	10.4
California.....	22	13	1.0	5.1	.9	1.6	4.0	11.6	16.1	27.6	(D)	1.2	9.8

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2369- -- 2253- --	CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR, N.E.C., TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	653.6	(X)	518.6
23690 40	Girls', Children's, and Infants' Outerwear: Play garments, including playsuits, playshorts, dungarees, jeans, slacks, halter tops, creepers, and rompers:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	1,000 dozen..	13,247	335.6	15,527	<sup>1</sup> 271.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	16,932	364.8	19,974	302.8
22531 60 22690 70	Sweaters, jackets, jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, and sacques:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	...do.....	1,408	44.5	2,469	60.9
22531 60	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	914	30.6	1,611	44.2
23690 70	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	494	13.9	858	16.7
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	...do.....	1,447	45.0	2,312	55.0
23690 13 23690 20 23690 30 23690 90	Other outerwear, including skirts, robes (tufted, terry cloth, quilted), headwear, neckwear, buntings, swimwear, etc:					
	Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	...do.....	2,783	81.4	2,423	65.3
22533 60	Made in knitting mills.....	...do.....	1,553	<sup>1</sup> 49.7	1,514	27.6
23690 00	Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	36.6	(X)	31.8
23690 02	Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	11.7	(X)	4.8
23699 11	Receipts for contract work on children's outerwear, n.e.c., done for others on their materials.....	.....	(X)	94.1	(X)	57.1
1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production (quantity)	Value of shipments	Production (quantity)	Value of shipments
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel					
23690 01	Skirts.....	1,000 dozen..	789	29.4	1,151	37.9
23690 05	Girls', subteen, and teenage girls'.....	...do.....	653	25.7	944	32.2
23690 31	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	136	(X)	274	(X)
23690 32	Chiefly wool.....	...do.....	35	(X)	323	(X)
23690 33	Fabric, except chiefly cotton and chiefly wool.....	...do.....	482	(X)	273	(X)
23690 95	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	69	(X)
23690 06	Children's, infants', and toddlers'.....	...do.....	136	3.7	207	5.7
23690 34	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	57	(X)	62	(X)
23690 35	Chiefly wool.....	...do.....	64	(X)	34	(X)
23690 36	Fabric, except chiefly cotton and chiefly wool.....	...do.....	64	(X)	95	(X)
23690 96	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	15	(X)	11	(X)
23690 22	Girls', Subteen, and Teenage Girls' Slacks.....	...do.....	1,275	40.4	1,036	22.3
23690 25	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	517	(X)	418	(X)
23690 29	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	758	(X)	332	(X)
23690 96	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	286	(X)
23690 41	Girls', subteen, and teenage girls' dungarees and jeans.....	...do.....	495	16.1	388	9.6
23690 42	Girls' shorts, petal pushers, jamaicas, bermudas, etc.....	...do.....	1,017	27.9	1,836	(S)
23690 44	Girls' play garments such as playsuits, and halter tops.....	...do.....	1,870	34.0	2,381	36.2
23690 45	Children's dungarees and jeans.....	...do.....	4,290	84.8	4,911	68.3
23690 46	Children's Slacks and Shorts.....	...do.....	2,408	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23690 51	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	1,682	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23690 53	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	200	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23690 59	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	2,679	45.6	7,617	133.6
23690 48	Children's Play Garments, Including Playsuits and Halter Tops....	...do.....	1,952	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23690 55	Chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	727	(X)	(NA)	(NA)
23690 57	Fabric, except chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	-	-	(NA)	(NA)
23690 58	Fabric, n.s.k.....	...do.....	1,650	34.5	1,605	32.8
23690 82	Infants' and toddlers' creepers and rompers.....	...do.....	3,656	81.5	-	-
23690 83	Infants' and toddlers' play garments, except creepers and rompers	...do.....				

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Production (quantity)	Value of shipments	Production (quantity)	Value of shipments
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.--Continued					
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A, apparel--Continued					
	Swimsuits.....	...do.....	835	21.7	1,316	39.2
23690 63	Girls' subteen, and teenage girls' swimsuits.....	...do.....	228	8.6	551	22.5
23690 65	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	89	(X)	254	(X)
23690 69	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	139	(X)	97	(X)
23690 98	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	-	-	200	(X)
23690 73	Children's and toddlers' swimsuits.....	...do.....	607	13.1	765	16.7
23690 74	Knit fabric.....	...do.....	285	(X)	530	(X)
23690 75	Woven fabric.....	...do.....	288	(X)	182	(X)
23690 99	Construction, n.s.k.....	...do.....	34	(X)	53	(X)

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Includes an unknown amount of play garments made in knitting mills.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2369.--CHILDREN'S OUTERWEAR, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, and supplies, total.....		(X)	207.1	(X)	180.9
220129	Broadwoven fabrics.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>e</sup> 91.6	83.0	129.2	79.5
225078	Knitting fabrics.....	Million lb....	<sup>e</sup> 38.6	63.1	(NA)	42.0
970089	All other materials, containers, and supplies, components, etc....		(X)	20.6	(X)	18.8
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	40.4	(X)	40.6

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2369, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

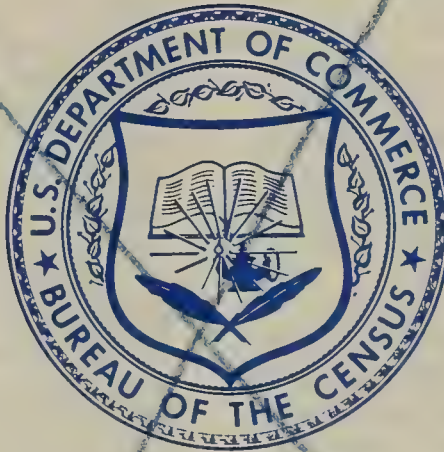


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23D-1  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Fur Goods, SIC 2371**

The Fur Goods Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fur coats, and other garments, accessories, and trimmings made of fur.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing sheep-lined clothing are classified in industry 2386, and those engaged in dyeing and dressing furs in industry 3999.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Fur Goods Industry amounted to \$217 million, a decrease of 35 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$86 million in 1972 was 27 percent below value added in 1967.

Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 45 percent from 1967 to a total of 4.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$217 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Fur Goods Industry, \$11 million were products primary to other industries, and \$7 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 96 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 99 percent in 1967.

The total value of fur goods shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$200 million of which \$199 million or 99 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2371, Fur Goods, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 100 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2371.--FUR GOODS														
1972 Census.....	794	46	4.7	40.6	3.8	6.6	30.6	85.9	132.1	216.6	1.4	(NA)	26.7	96	99
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.8	38.0	4.0	6.8	28.1	63.8	113.4	183.9	6.7	(NA)	26.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	53.8	6.2	10.2	42.9	112.2	162.2	272.2	*1.6	(NA)	34.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	60.3	7.0	12.8	49.2	119.5	195.6	321.7	*1.9	(S)	34.2	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.9	60.6	6.8	11.9	48.2	115.6	203.6	318.8	*3.8	(S)	33.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,304	88	8.5	59.4	7.3	13.2	47.4	117.2	215.7	333.2	1.1	(S)	33.3	99	100
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	62.2	8.1	14.5	46.2	127.6	241.7	365.1	*1.0	(NA)	44.5	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	60.5	8.2	14.9	47.4	118.4	245.4	360.5	1.0	(NA)	44.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	62.5	7.9	15.1	49.1	103.6	229.9	336.8	.3	9.6	39.3	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,591	94	9.3	56.0	7.7	14.5	45.6	110.6	225.2	334.4	1.2	9.4	42.9	99	100
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.6	*60.0	*8.0	*15.0	*45.5	*115.3	*270.3	*402.7	*1.4	8.8	*48.1	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.8	*58.5	*8.2	*15.3	*44.6	*108.1	*274.8	*383.8	*2.6	(NA)	*41.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.5	*53.6	*8.1	*15.6	*43.3	*96.3	*240.5	*337.5	*1.9	(NA)	*45.1	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*9.2	*50.1	*7.6	*14.2	*39.1	*91.7	*217.7	*308.8	*2.0	(NA)	*39.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,651	78	9.4	50.5	7.9	13.6	41.7	95.4	187.0	281.3	2.6	(NA)	43.2	99	100

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 13 and 14, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2371 was 5 thousand employees and \$84 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 18 and 17.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2371.--FUR GOODS													
United States, total.	794	46	4.7	40.6	3.8	6.6	30.6	85.9	132.1	216.6	1.4	8.5	117.2
Northeast Region.....	724	43	4.2	38.0	3.4	5.8	28.6	80.3	126.2	205.2	1.4	7.9	109.8
New York.....	702	37	3.9	36.3	3.2	5.5	27.3	75.8	123.6	198.1	1.0	7.8	108.6
New Jersey.....	7	4	.2	1.3	.2	.2	1.0	3.8	2.2	5.7	.3	(NA)	(NA)
Illinois.....	23	(Z)	(Z)	.3	(Z)	.1	.2	.7	1.0	1.7	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (Z) Less than 50.



**TABLE 3. Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967**

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Total product shipments including interplant transfers (million dollars)	
		1972	1967
2371- --	FUR GOODS, TOTAL.....	199.8	322.6
23710 11	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings.....	152.8	293.8
23710 02	Fur coats, capes, jackets, neck pieces, fur linings, and other fur garments, accessories, and trimmings--companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	47.0	28.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

**TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967**

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2371, these small establishments accounted for approximately 21 percent of payrolls and 22 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
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C72(P)-23D-2  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Fabric Dress and Work Gloves, SIC 2381**

The Fabric Dress and Work Gloves Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dress, semidress, and work gloves and mittens cut and sewed from purchased woven or knit fabric, or these materials combined with leather.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dress and work gloves made in knitting mills are classified in industry 2259; all leather gloves are classified in industry 3151; rubber gloves are classified in industry 3079.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Fabric Dress and Work Gloves Industry amounted to \$193 million, an increase of 9 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$96 million in 1972 was 10 percent above

value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 18 percent from 1967 to a total of 12 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$193 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Fabric Dress and Work Gloves Industry, \$14 million were products primary to other industries, and \$21 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 92 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 91 percent in 1967.

The total value of fabric dress and work gloves shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$186 million of which \$158 million or 85 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2381, Fabric Dress and Work Gloves, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 87 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2381.--FABRIC DRESS AND WORK GLOVES															
1972 Census.....	134	90	11.5	54.8	10.4	19.8	46.0	96.5	95.8	192.8	1.6	(NA)	32.0	92	85
1971 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	50.9	10.9	19.9	42.8	84.3	84.2	169.8	1.6	24.1	26.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.5	58.7	13.3	24.2	50.2	92.0	91.6	185.4	2.1	24.4	29.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.3	62.2	14.2	25.9	53.8	110.3	114.9	225.4	1.9	27.3	32.5	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	14.8	56.2	13.8	25.5	48.7	98.4	107.1	202.0	*1.5	26.0	31.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	172	110	14.0	48.7	13.0	24.5	41.8	86.5	94.8	176.6	1.8	24.1	25.8	91	87
1966 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.9	53.4	14.4	27.8	43.3	93.8	114.0	205.9	*1.9	(NA)	30.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	*15.0	*46.8	*13.7	*26.4	*39.1	*89.2	*97.2	*184.3	*1.4	(NA)	*28.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	38.2	11.7	21.2	33.0	60.9	83.5	155.8	*2.6	16.0	24.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	197	103	12.8	36.7	11.9	21.3	31.5	68.4	82.2	149.5	1.1	13.8	26.0	94	82
1962 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.3	39.9	13.1	24.1	33.6	77.5	85.1	162.0	*1.9	11.3	29.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.1	40.3	13.8	24.6	33.7	71.7	85.9	155.9	*1.0	(NA)	31.7	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	15.4	37.7	13.0	24.3	31.8	59.6	72.3	132.0	*1.0	(NA)	28.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM.....	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	39.5	13.8	25.8	33.9	66.9	74.7	140.2	*1.0	(NA)	29.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census.....	228	130	13.9	32.9	12.6	21.9	27.2	53.9	64.3	118.7	.6	(NA)	26.6	94	84

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2381 was 12 thousand employees and \$94 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 4.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2381.--FABRIC DRESS AND WORK GLOVES													
United States, total.	134	90	11.5	54.8	10.4	19.8	46.0	96.5	95.8	192.8	1.6	14.0	86.5
Northeast Region.....	39	15	1.2	5.6	1.0	1.8	3.9	11.7	20.1	31.3	.4	2.1	13.6
New York.....	25	7	.3	1.6	.3	.4	.8	3.1	4.1	7.1	(D)	1.1	6.3
North Central Region.....	39	29	3.3	15.3	2.9	5.2	11.7	27.4	24.4	52.5	.9	3.7	23.3
East North Central Div.	30	20	2.5	12.4	2.2	4.0	9.3	20.7	18.6	40.7	.8	2.8	19.3
Ohio.....	9	8	1.1	6.8	.9	1.5	4.6	12.4	8.3	21.4	.4	1.0	10.3
Illinois.....	9	6	.5	1.8	.4	.7	1.6	2.2	5.3	8.6	.3	(D)	(D)
Michigan.....	8	3	.8	3.0	.7	1.4	2.5	5.1	3.5	8.1	-	.2	1.5
West North Central Div.	11	9	.8	2.9	.7	1.2	2.4	6.0	5.8	11.8	.1	.8	4.1
Iowa.....	5	4	.2	.7	.2	.3	.6	1.0	1.5	2.4	-	-	(D)
South Region.....	47	43	6.8	32.6	6.3	12.4	29.4	55.7	47.9	103.7	.5	8.0	47.9
South Atlantic Div.....	19	17	3.0	17.0	2.8	5.6	16.0	20.7	19.8	41.0	.1	3.4	17.3
North Carolina.....	11	10	2.1	13.5	2.0	4.0	12.8	16.5	12.8	29.7	.1	2.0	10.9
East South Central Div.	21	20	3.2	13.0	2.9	5.7	11.2	29.8	23.4	52.7	.2	3.3	23.7
Tennessee.....	7	5	.9	3.4	.8	1.5	2.9	5.6	5.3	10.9	-	1.1	6.5
West South Central Div.	7	6	.6	2.6	.6	1.1	2.2	5.2	4.6	10.0	.2	1.3	6.9
West Region.....	7	3	.3	1.3	.2	.4	1.0	1.9	3.4	5.3	-	.3	1.6
Pacific Division.....	7	3	.3	1.3	.2	.4	1.0	1.9	3.4	5.3	-	.3	1.6

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2381- -- 2259 pt.	FABRIC DRESS AND WORK GLOVES: As reported in the census of manufactures..... As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23D.....	..... .....	(X) (X)	186.4 175.4	(X) (X)	152.2 184.7
23811 -- 2259 pt.	Dress Gloves and Mittens, Including Leather-and-Fabric Combination: As reported in the census of manufactures..... Made in cut-and-sew shops.....	1,000 dozens. ...do.....	2,123 1,289	20.7 10.7	2,350 1,558	31.0 22.2
28311 30	Men's and boys', and women's and misses' fabric and leather-and-fabric dress and semidress gloves and mittens....	...do.....	1,289	10.7	1,558	22.2
23811 52	Children's and infants' textile gloves and mittens.....	...do.....				
22590 10	Made in knitting mills..... As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23D..... Dress and Semidress Gloves and Mittens:	...do..... ...do.....	834 1,926	10.0 20.8	792 2,482	8.8 29.9
23811 11	All woven fabric.....	...do.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	238	1.1
23811 41	All knit fabric, seamed (cut and sewn).....	...do.....	489	4.4	1,238	16.7
23811 43	Nylon.....	...do.....	305	(X)	915	(X)
23811 49	Fabrics, except nylon.....	...do.....	184	(X)	323	(X)
22590 11	All knit fabric, seamless.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,203	<sup>2</sup> 10.3	772	7.4
23811 15	Leather and fabric combination.....	...do.....	234	6.1	234	4.7
23812 00 22590 pt.	Work gloves and mittens, including leather-and-fabric combination: As reported in the census of manufactures..... Made in cut-and-sew shops..... Made in knitting mills.....	...do..... ...do..... ...do.....	28,956 27,468 1,488	155.2 144.3 10.9	25,886 25,196 690	115.6 110.5 5.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23D..... Work Gloves and Mittens:	...do.....	28,674	154.6	26,697	117.8
23812 10	All fabric.....	...do.....	26,493	122.5	24,296	91.0
23812 22	Single canton flannel.....	...do.....	8,650	(X)	8,862	(X)
23812 24	Double canton flannel.....	...do.....	4,430	(X)	3,657	(X)
23812 32	Fleeced cotton jersey.....	...do.....	3,752	(X)	3,780	(X)
23812 34	Circular knit cotton.....	...do.....	5,478	(X)	3,959	(X)
23812 38	Coated and partially coated fabrics.....	...do.....	3,347	(X)	2,890	(X)
23812 47	Fabrics, except single, double, fleeced, circular, or coated.....	...do.....	836	(X)	1,148	(X)
23812 15	Leather and fabric combination.....	...do.....	2,181	32.1	2,401	26.8
23810 00	Fabric dress and work gloves, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	9.4	(X)	3.1
23810 02	Fabric dress and work gloves, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	1.1	(X)	2.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>These data are included with "All knit fabric, seamless," product code 22590 11, in order to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>2</sup>These data include "All woven fabric," product code 23811 11.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2381.--FABRIC DRESS AND WORK GLOVES					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	74.0	(X)	74.9
220123	Broauwoven fabrics (cotton, wool, manmade fiber fabrics, etc.)...	Mil. lin. yd..	48.8	23.2	61.1	28.2
225078	Knitted fabrics (cotton, wool, manmade fibers, etc.).....	Million lb....	(NA)	17.1	(NA)	14.8
311100	Finished leather.....	Mil. sq. ft...	33.5	13.1	45.4	10.0
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	9.6	(X)	12.9
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	11.0	(X)	9.0

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2381, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

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## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.

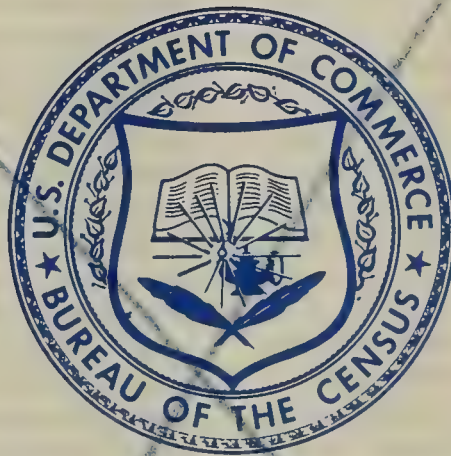


**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C. 20233

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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

MC72(P)-23D-3

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## **Robes and Dressing Gowns, SIC 2384**

The Robes and Dressing Gowns Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's and women's robes and dressing gowns.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Robes and Dressing Gowns Industry amounted to \$202 million, an increase of 1 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$92 million in 1972 was 12 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 12 percent from 1967 to a total of 9.9 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$202 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments

classified in the Robes and Dressing Gowns Industry, \$14 million were products primary to other industries, and \$24 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 92 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of robes and dressing gowns shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$170 million of which \$163 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2384, Robes and Dressing Gowns, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2384.--ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS														
1972 Census.....	177	109	9.9	49.9	8.4	15.2	36.2	92.0	111.1	202.0	2.1	(NA)	21.9	92	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	48.5	8.7	16.0	34.5	98.0	98.3	195.7	3.0	27.6	25.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.8	51.8	9.5	17.6	38.3	113.9	107.1	217.6	*2.1	24.4	25.2	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.9	50.2	10.7	18.9	38.3	87.4	113.6	203.2	*1.0	*29.1	23.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	43.5	10.3	18.3	34.7	81.7	103.7	183.4	*.8	*28.9	20.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	241	139	11.3	42.9	10.1	17.6	33.1	81.9	118.2	200.2	1.5	*29.4	18.4	96	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.1	44.4	10.7	19.7	34.4	78.8	119.2	198.3	*.7	(NA)	12.9	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	42.5	10.8	20.1	33.9	73.3	114.2	187.6	.6	(NA)	14.8	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.3	36.0	9.9	17.8	27.8	59.5	112.7	172.4	*1.3	*19.1	13.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	271	144	11.9	37.4	10.5	18.9	29.1	68.7	105.3	173.4	.8	*18.1	13.6	96	94
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.2	38.7	11.9	19.7	29.6	66.3	65.7	132.1	1.4	*17.5	11.9	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	36.1	11.1	17.8	27.4	64.4	62.4	124.7	.8	(NA)	12.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.8	34.6	11.6	18.3	26.0	55.3	64.6	119.8	(S)	(NA)	12.3	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.2	31.2	9.9	16.2	23.2	48.7	60.9	109.8	(S)	(NA)	11.8	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	278	155	10.6	30.5	9.3	16.0	22.8	56.4	76.2	132.7	.5	(NA)	12.5	93	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 10 and 7, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2384 was 9 thousand employees and \$84 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 17 and 10.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2384.--ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS													
United States, total.	177	109	9.9	49.9	8.4	15.2	36.2	92.0	111.1	202.0	2.1	11.3	81.9
Northeast Region.....	130	74	5.2	30.7	4.3	7.6	20.8	60.0	94.0	153.6	1.5	6.5	58.9
New England Division...	9	5	.7	3.0	.5	.8	2.4	5.3	7.7	12.8	.2	.6	4.0
Middle Atlantic Division.....	121	69	4.6	27.8	3.8	6.8	18.4	54.7	86.2	140.8	1.4	5.9	54.9
New York.....	102	52	3.5	22.6	2.8	5.1	14.1	46.4	82.0	127.9	.9	4.0	42.3
New Jersey.....	9	8	.6	3.0	.5	1.0	2.6	5.7	2.4	8.1	.1	.7	3.8
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	.5	2.2	.4	.7	1.7	2.6	1.8	4.8	.4	1.2	8.8
North Central Region.....	8	7	.8	3.7	.7	1.3	2.9	5.2	5.0	10.3	(D)	.9	6.0
South Region.....	29	26	3.7	14.5	3.3	6.2	11.8	25.4	9.7	34.2	.3	3.6	15.5
North Carolina.....	6	5	.6	2.5	.5	1.0	2.1	6.5	3.9	10.5	.1	.6	3.1
South Carolina.....	7	6	1.1	4.5	1.0	1.7	3.4	7.0	1.3	8.4	-	.8	3.4
West Region.....	10	8	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.7	1.5	2.5	3.9	(D)	.3	1.6
Pacific Division.....	10	2	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.7	1.5	2.5	3.9	(D)	.3	1.6
California.....	10	2	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.7	1.5	2.5	3.9	(D)	.3	1.6

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2384- --	ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	169.5	(X)	178.4
23840 --	Robes and Dressing Gowns, Except Children's:					
23840 11	Men's and boys' robes and dressing gowns, including smoking jackets.....	1,000 dozen...	373	20.6	(NA)	29.3
	Women's, misses' and juniors' robes, dressing gowns, breakfast coats, brunch coats, and housecoats.....	...do.....	1,809	118.0	2,257	116.4
23840 41	Terry cloth fabrics.....	...do.....	430	18.5		116.4
23840 52	Tufted fabrics.....	...do.....	129	5.8		
23840 61	All other fabrics, except terry cloth and tufted.....	...do.....	1,250	93.7		
23840 00	Robes and dressing gowns, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	26.3	(X)	28.0
23840 02	Robes and dressing gowns, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	4.6	(X)	4.7

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2384.--ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	77.8	(X)	87.3
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	78.2	53.9	<sup>e</sup> 88.6	52.5
225601	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	4.9	7.1	<sup>e</sup> 2.1	2.4
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	4.7	(X)	10.4
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	12.1	(X)	22.0

(X) Not applicable. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



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This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2384, these small establishments accounted for approximately 4 percent of payrolls and 3 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

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## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23D-4

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Issued March 1974

### Waterproof Outer Garments, SIC 2385

The Waterproof Outer Garments Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing raincoats made from purchased rubberized fabrics and other waterproof outer garments made from such materials as pliofilm and cellophane.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing oiled fabric work garments are classified in industry 2328, and those manufacturing vulcanized rubber garments and garments made from rubberized fabrics produced in the same establishment are classified in industry 3069.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Waterproof Outer Garments Industry amounted to \$345 million, a decrease of 7 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$174 million in 1972 was less than 1 percent below value

added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 34 percent from 1967 to a total of 15.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$345 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Waterproof Outer Garments Industry, \$15 million were products primary to other industries, and \$11 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was also 95 percent in 1967.

The total value of waterproof outer garments shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$334 million of which \$319 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2385, Waterproof Outer Garments, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 93 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2385.--WATERPROOF OUTER GARMENTS														
1972 Census.....	255	164	15.3	86.0	13.1	23.3	62.3	173.6	176.1	344.8	2.4	(NA)	51.4	95	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	15.5	84.8	13.1	23.3	59.8	162.7	166.4	326.9	2.5	3.9	57.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.6	86.4	14.7	25.2	60.8	170.4	180.2	345.7	2.2	4.5	53.8	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	21.4	97.5	18.2	33.2	71.5	186.9	232.2	420.6	3.7	(S)	50.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	20.8	92.5	17.8	32.5	68.5	164.5	194.3	357.6	*5.5	(S)	48.7	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	319	212	23.3	95.3	20.2	36.9	70.9	174.4	197.9	371.9	2.9	(S)	48.7	95	93
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.4	75.4	16.2	30.0	55.4	139.9	171.1	305.7	3.7	(NA)	42.5	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.6	68.4	16.6	29.7	50.6	134.2	151.7	280.4	3.5	(NA)	34.2	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.5	70.0	15.4	27.3	50.2	137.1	128.6	253.7	*2.0	16.7	24.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	341	196	16.4	60.8	14.2	25.0	45.0	111.3	125.7	235.5	2.2	16.4	21.0	93	94
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.7	68.9	16.7	28.9	48.8	109.7	149.2	259.7	*.8	14.7	23.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.1	55.9	14.5	25.9	39.6	92.7	122.4	215.1	1.3	(NA)	20.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.4	46.8	12.0	21.0	32.5	83.4	83.4	184.1	.9	(NA)	18.5	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.6	47.8	12.1	20.9	34.4	83.2	86.0	170.0	(S)	(NA)	19.0	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	277	136	13.2	43.1	11.3	20.2	32.2	73.1	73.9	146.2	1.0	(NA)	17.5	90	90

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 8 and 4, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2385 was 14 thousand employees and \$135 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 10 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2385.--WATERPROOF OUTER GARMENTS													
United States, total.	255	164	15.3	86.0	13.1	23.3	62.3	173.6	176.1	344.8	2.4	23.3	174.4
Northeast Region.....	193	121	7.7	44.4	6.6	11.4	32.7	89.0	84.6	172.2	1.5	11.4	89.7
New England Division...	34	22	1.8	9.8	1.6	2.7	7.2	21.6	12.0	33.0	.3	3.1	21.7
Massachusetts.....	27	17	1.5	7.6	1.3	2.1	5.6	14.0	7.8	21.8	.2	2.8	20.1
Middle Atlantic Div....	159	99	5.8	34.5	5.0	8.7	25.5	67.5	72.5	139.2	1.2	8.3	68.0
New York.....	120	68	3.6	23.1	3.0	5.3	15.9	45.8	57.0	102.1	1.0	5.5	51.4
New Jersey.....	26	20	1.3	6.7	1.1	1.9	5.5	12.3	11.7	24.0	.1	1.3	7.4
Pennsylvania.....	13	11	1.0	4.6	.9	1.5	4.1	9.4	3.9	13.1	-	1.4	9.2
North Central Region....	18	9	1.0	6.0	.9	1.6	5.0	14.0	8.7	22.5	.1	2.9	22.2
Illinois.....	5	4	.2	1.0	.2	.3	.7	1.6	1.4	3.0	-	.5	2.7
South Region.....	38	29	6.1	33.8	5.5	10.1	23.9	68.4	78.5	143.5	.8	8.2	57.0
South Atlantic Div....	28	21	5.1	28.1	4.2	7.6	19.3	56.6	66.0	119.5	.4	5.3	42.3
Georgia.....	7	6	.9	4.6	.8	1.3	2.7	6.7	6.8	12.4	.1	1.0	5.0
West Region.....	6	5	.4	1.7	.2	.3	.8	2.3	4.2	6.6	-	.7	5.6
Pacific Division.....	6	5	.3	1.7	.2	.3	.8	2.3	4.2	6.6	-	(NA)	NA <sup>1</sup>

Note: Each producing State not shown separately in the above table was withheld either (a) to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies in this or associated industries or areas or (b) because the industry was of relatively minor economic importance in the State.

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2385- --	WATERPROOF OUTER GARMENTS.....		(X)	333.6	(X)	365.4
23850 --	Raincoats and Other Waterproof Outer Garments.....		(X)	302.1	(X)	327.8
23850 10	Raincoats and raincapas					
	Men's and boys':					
	As reported in the census of manufactures <sup>1</sup> .....	1,000 dozen...	391	71.2	869	128.2
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A <sup>2</sup> .....	..do.....	425	72.5	841	115.9
	Men's, excluding uniform, and boys':					
	Men's, except uniform.....	..do.....	332	66.9	587	88.7
	Boys', including uniform.....	..do.....	93	5.6	136	12.0
	Plastic (with or without fabric lining or trim).....	..do.....			75	(X)
23850 03	Men's.....	..do.....			58	(X)
23850 23	Boys'.....	..do.....			17	(X)
	Not specified by kind.....	..do.....			-	-
	Rubberized and/or coated fabrics.....	..do.....			86	(X)
23850 05	Men's.....	..do.....			76	(X)
23850 25	Boys'.....	..do.....			10	(X)
	Uncoated fabrics (including foam laminates).....	..do.....			370	(X)
	With all-weather liners such as pile, wool, etc. (zip-in, button-in permanent).....	..do.....			247	(X)
23850 07	Men's.....	..do.....	425	72.5	201	(X)
23850 27	Boys'.....	..do.....			46	(X)
	Not specified by kind.....	..do.....			-	-
	Unlined or lightweight (rayon, acetate) lined.....	..do.....			123	(X)
23850 08	Men's.....	..do.....			103	(X)
23850 28	Boys'.....	..do.....			20	(X)
	Not specified by kind.....	..do.....			-	-
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....			192	(X)
23850 98	Men's.....	..do.....			149	(X)
23850 99	Boys'.....	..do.....			43	(X)
23850 19	Men's uniform raincoats.....	..do.....			118	15.2
23850 20	Women's, misses', and juniors':					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	823	151.3	1,096	140.3
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	704	122.7	1,060	129.1
23850 31	Plastic (with or without fabric trim).....	..do.....	28	(X)	53	(X)
23850 33	Rubberized and/or coated fabrics.....	..do.....	124	(X)	174	(X)
23850 35	Uncoated fabrics including foam laminates with all-weather liners, such as pile, wool, etc. (zip-in, etc.).....	..do.....	89	(X)	161	(X)
23850 37	Unlined or lightweight lined (rayon, acetate cotton blends).....	..do.....	452	(X)	556	(X)
23850 39	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....	11	(X)	116	(X)
23850 30	Girls', teenage girls', and children's:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	108	8.5	222	8.8
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23A.....	..do.....	92	7.7	240	12.3
23850 41	Plastic (with or without fabric lining or trim).....	..do.....				
23850 43	Fabric (including rubberized, coated, and uncoated).....	..do.....	92	7.7	240	12.3
	Fabric, n.s.k.....	..do.....				
23850 71	Baby pants and diaper covers, plastic and rubberized.....	..do.....	7,094	22.2	6,488	20.0
23850 98	All other plastic or rubberized waterproof outer garments, including aprons, smocks, bibs, dress shields, bathing caps, etc. (except oil coated and rubber body).....	..do.....	(X)	14.6	(X)	10.9
23850 00	Raincoats and other waterproof outer garments, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	..do.....	(X)	26.0	(X)	17.2
23850 02	Raincoats and other waterproof outer garments, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	..do.....	(X)	8.3	(X)	2.4
23859 93	Receipts for contract work on waterproof outer garments done for others on their materials.....	..do.....	(X)	31.5	(X)	37.6

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Excludes rainwear made on government contract.

<sup>2</sup>Includes rainwear made on government contract.



TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2385.--WATERPROOF OUTER GARMENTS					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	113.1	(X)	148.3
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	83.3	82.0	97.0	94.7
225601	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	3.2	6.7	(NA)	.7
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	17.9	(X)	17.3
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	6.5	(X)	35.6

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2385, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

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These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C. 20233

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS







PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23D-5  
Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing, SIC 2386

The Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing leather and sheep lined garments.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing leather gloves and mittens are classified in industry 3151, and fur garments in industry 2371.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing Industry amounted to \$171 million, an increase of 73 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$82 million in 1972 was 88 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 39 percent from 1967 to a total of 7.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$171 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing Industry, \$11 million were products primary to other industries, and \$11 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 94 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of leather and sheep lined clothing shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$174 million of which \$149 million, or 86 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2386, Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 86 percent in 1967 also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2386.--LEATHER AND SHEEP LINED CLOTHING															
1972 Census.....	184	88	7.1	40.3	6.3	11.4	30.6	81.6	92.4	171.0	2.4	(NA)	20.7	94	86
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	43.0	7.1	13.9	33.1	73.0	82.1	154.0	1.1	*11.5	21.4	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	40.3	7.3	14.1	31.3	68.5	71.4	139.6	*.8	16.2	17.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	34.9	6.3	11.7	26.2	60.3	69.8	132.4	*1.0	(S)	14.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.2	31.4	5.7	10.5	24.4	53.9	70.7	121.5	*.5	(S)	15.2	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	139	71	5.1	23.9	4.6	8.3	18.7	43.4	55.1	98.8	.5	(S)	8.8	97	86
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	20.7	3.8	7.0	16.5	37.9	46.8	84.0	*.5	(NA)	9.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	17.2	3.4	6.6	14.0	32.8	45.7	77.2	*.4	(NA)	8.3	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.4	14.4	3.1	5.7	10.9	27.0	33.8	62.4	*1.2	8.9	5.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	114	50	3.4	12.8	3.0	5.8	10.5	23.4	33.4	56.4	.3	8.2	5.5	97	83
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	12.9	3.4	6.6	9.2	27.9	35.0	64.4	*.7	7.3	5.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.8	12.2	3.3	6.3	8.8	24.2	38.5	63.8	*.8	(NA)	5.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	3.7	12.0	3.2	6.2	8.4	24.6	35.4	62.1	*.8	(NA)	6.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	16.1	4.1	8.6	12.0	31.3	40.3	75.0	*.2	(NA)	6.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	154	71	4.6	16.2	4.0	7.5	12.4	27.8	38.4	65.7	.3	(NA)	7.7	94	91

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 13 and 12, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2386 was 8 thousand employees and \$84 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 14 and 14.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2386.--LEATHER AND SHEEP LINED CLOTHING													
United States, total...	184	88	7.1	40.3	6.3	11.4	30.6	81.6	92.4	171.0	2.4	5.1	43.4
Northeast Region.....	127	65	4.4	26.7	3.9	7.3	20.6	50.8	67.8	116.2	1.9	3.8	35.7
New England Division....	17	9	.8	4.6	.7	1.4	3.9	8.9	9.6	17.0	.3	.5	5.3
Massachusetts.....	11	5	.6	3.9	.5	1.1	3.2	7.9	8.8	15.2	.3	BB	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div.....	110	56	3.6	22.1	3.2	5.9	16.7	41.9	58.2	99.2	1.6	3.3	30.3
New York.....	96	44	2.5	15.9	2.2	4.2	11.9	32.5	48.1	79.4	1.5	2.1	18.9
New Jersey.....	10	9	.8	5.2	.8	1.4	3.9	8.1	8.3	16.7	.1	EE	(D)
Pennsylvania.....	4	3	.3	1.0	.3	.4	.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	-	AA	(D)
North Central Region.....	17	8	1.0	6.4	.9	1.6	4.6	13.6	11.2	24.6	.3	.7	4.1
South Region.....	9	4	.6	1.9	.6	1.0	1.8	4.3	1.6	5.6	.1	.4	2.2
West Region.....	31	11	1.1	5.3	.9	1.5	3.6	12.9	11.8	24.6	.1	.2	1.4
California.....	21	8	.5	3.4	.4	.8	2.3	8.6	8.4	17.1	(D)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2386- --	LEATHER AND SHEEP LINED CLOTHING, TOTAL.....		(X)	173.9	(X)	102.1
23860 --	Leather and Sheep Lined Clothing:					
	Leather coats and jackets:					
23860 15	Men's and boys'.....	1,000 dozens..	189	85.0	94	27.7
23860 53	Women's, misses' and juniors'.....	...do.....	128	65.9	191	58.3
23860 98	All other leather clothing and sheep lined clothing, including children's.....		(X)	3.7	(X)	1.6
23860 00	Leather and sheep lined clothing, n.s.k., for establishments with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	13.1	(X)	13.0
23860 02	Leather and sheep lined clothing, n.s.k., for establishments with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	6.2	(X)	1.5

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost	Quantity	Delivered cost
				(million dollars)		(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2386.--LEATHER AND SHEEP LINED CLOTHING					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	77.3	(X)	49.7
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	7.7	9.5	4.6	4.5
225601	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	.8	1.4	(NA)	.7
311100	Finished leather.....	Mil. sq. ft...	85.4	47.5	43.6	20.2
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	7.4	(X)	7.0
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	11.5	(X)	17.3

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2386, these small establishments accounted for approximately 4 percent of payrolls and 4 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

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These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

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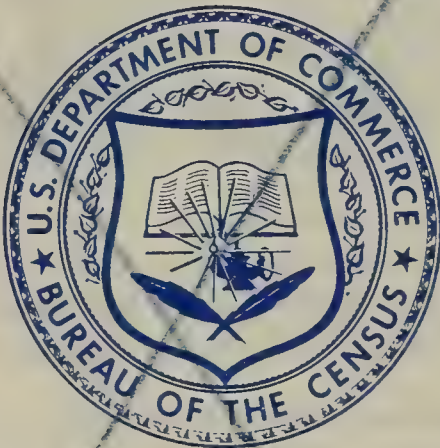


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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23D-6  
Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## Apparel Belts, SIC 2387

The Apparel Belts Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing men's and women's belts, regardless of material.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Apparel Belts Industry amounted to \$250 million, an increase of 92 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$128 million in 1972 was 88 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 19 percent from 1967 to a total of 10.1 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$250 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Apparel Belts Industry, \$18 million were products primary to other industries, and \$14 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 92 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 89 percent in 1967.

The total value of apparel belts shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$227 million of which \$218 million, or 96 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2387, Apparel Belts, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 98 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2387.--APPAREL BELTS														
1972 Census.....	295	130	10.1	64.5	8.5	15.9	40.4	127.5	125.5	249.5	2.6	(NA)	32.6	92	96
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	56.5	8.0	13.8	33.4	120.7	88.5	204.6	1.4	12.2	29.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	44.5	7.3	12.6	28.7	91.3	68.2	155.9	1.4	13.4	22.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	40.9	6.8	12.1	24.9	86.1	61.4	146.9	*1.2	14.9	18.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	40.2	6.9	12.1	24.6	85.6	61.9	145.1	.5	14.7	18.5	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	277	108	8.5	38.6	7.2	12.7	24.6	68.0	61.5	130.2	.9	14.8	15.6	89	98
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.4	38.0	7.9	15.6	25.2	64.9	59.2	121.4	*1.7	(NA)	15.4	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	34.1	7.2	13.5	22.9	59.6	48.0	106.8	.8	(NA)	12.6	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	35.0	7.4	13.4	23.1	56.7	44.9	101.6	*.6	16.7	10.6	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	389	141	9.8	35.6	8.3	15.2	24.8	62.2	46.2	108.6	.7	16.0	10.9	91	94
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	32.3	7.5	14.1	22.2	61.0	43.3	102.9	(Z)	15.4	11.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	32.8	7.8	14.4	21.6	59.7	42.5	99.8	(Z)	(NA)	11.2	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.2	39.4	10.2	18.6	27.2	65.1	50.2	114.0	(S)	(NA)	11.9	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.7	37.3	9.9	18.1	25.8	65.9	51.5	115.9	(S)	(NA)	12.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	455	144	10.1	31.8	8.5	15.5	22.5	53.7	46.2	99.1	.8	(NA)	12.2	92	95

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 7 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (Z) Less than half of the unit of measurement shown. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2387.--APPAREL BELTS													
United States, total.	295	130	10.1	64.5	8.5	15.9	40.4	127.5	125.5	249.5	2.6	8.5	68.0
Northeast Region.....	214	99	7.6	47.2	6.5	12.2	31.2	90.8	93.0	181.1	1.8	5.7	43.8
New England Division...	22	14	1.8	11.6	1.5	2.9	7.1	22.3	21.8	43.0	.3	.9	5.9
Connecticut.....	8	4	.7	5.2	.6	1.2	2.7	10.7	11.7	21.4	.2	.4	2.9
Middle Atlantic Div....	192	85	5.8	35.7	5.0	9.4	24.1	68.6	71.2	138.0	1.5	4.8	37.9
New York.....	170	74	4.9	30.7	4.2	7.9	20.4	60.5	62.3	121.1	1.1	4.3	34.1
New Jersey.....	7	4	.4	2.1	.4	.7	1.7	3.7	3.7	7.4	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pennsylvania.....	15	7	.5	2.9	.4	.8	2.0	4.3	5.2	9.6	(D)	(D)	(D)
South Region.....	30	15	1.3	8.7	1.0	1.8	4.7	16.0	14.7	30.9	.6	1.8	14.0
South Atlantic Division	13	■	.6	4.1	.5	.9	2.3	8.0	6.9	14.9	.1	CC	(D)
Florida.....	5	3	.2	1.1	.1	.3	.8	2.1	1.7	3.7	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
West South Central Div.	17	■	.7	4.6	.6	.9	2.4	8.0	7.7	16.0	.3	1.1	9.2

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2387- --	APPAREL BELTS, TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	226.7	(X)	109.1
23871 --	Leather Belts (For Sale Separately).....	1,000 dozen...	8,176	159.1	6,489	64.3
	Women's and children's:					
23871 13	Made for sale to apparel firms.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,030	21.7	2,757	15.2
23871 15	Made for sale separately.....	...do.....	<sup>3</sup> 749	14.8	825	10.0
23871 51	Men's and boys'.....	...do.....	<sup>3</sup> 5,058	116.0	2,907	39.1
23871 00	Leather belts, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>4</sup> 339	6.6	-	-
23872 --	Belts, Other Than Leather.....	...do.....	9,196	45.1	6,791	26.6
	Women's and children's:					
23872 13	Made for sale to apparel firms.....	...do.....	<sup>3</sup> 5,753	22.0	5,409	17.1
23872 15	Made for sale separately.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,650	12.5	706	3.4
23872 51	Men's and boys'.....	...do.....	711	10.2	627	5.9
23872 00	Belts, other than leather, n.s.k.....	...do.....	<sup>4</sup> 82	.4	49	.2
23870 00	Apparel belts, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	17.7	(X)	13.8
23870 02	Apparel belts, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	4.8	(X)	4.4

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

-Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Does not include belts made and sold as parts of garments.

<sup>2</sup>70 to 80 percent of this item was estimated.

<sup>3</sup>20 to 40 percent of this item was estimated.

<sup>4</sup>Quantity for this item was estimated, based on the unit price relationship for all other items in this product class.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2387.--APPAREL BELTS					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	110.0	(X)	53.8
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	7.1	5.5	3.5	2.3
311100	Finished leather.....	Mil. sq. ft...	71.7	60.8	33.8	18.4
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....	.....	(X)	27.0	(X)	17.0
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., n.s.k. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	(X)	16.7	(X)	16.1

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. For 1967 this includes estimates for companies that were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2387, these small establishments accounted for approximately 4 percent of payrolls and 4 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

"Value added" avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

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## **Apparel and Accessories, N.E.C., SIC 2389**

The Apparel and Accessories, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing suspenders, garters, handkerchiefs, and other apparel, not elsewhere classified, such as academic caps and gowns, vestments, and theatrical costumes.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The code number for this industry in the 1972 revision of the SIC is unchanged, but the content of the industry has been slightly changed from the previous classification system. Burial garments which were included in industry 3994 in 1967 are now included in this industry, 2389.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Apparel and Accessories, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$116 million, a decrease of 3 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$59 million in 1972 was 6 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 13 percent from 1967 to a total of 7.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$116 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Apparel and Accessories, N.E.C., Industry, \$3 million were products primary to other industries, and \$4 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 97 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 96 percent in 1967.

The total value of apparel and accessories, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$124 million of which \$109 million, or 88 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2389, Apparel and Accessories, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 85 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
	INDUSTRY 2389.--APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, N.E.C.														
1972 Census .....	240	86	7.3	34.9	6.1	10.9	24.3	59.3	57.4	115.7	2.6	(NA)	22.2	97	88
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.6	37.7	5.6	9.5	24.9	71.1	66.7	137.5	2.2	18.5	32.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.1	41.4	7.1	11.5	29.7	91.3	78.7	166.0	3.0	20.2	31.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.9	42.4	8.3	14.3	28.0	71.3	86.8	160.1	2.8	28.2	28.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	38.0	7.6	12.9	26.6	67.4	68.1	134.6	3.1	29.6	24.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	249	102	8.4	35.1	7.1	12.4	24.5	55.8	63.3	119.5	2.9	28.9	21.2	96	85
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	34.2	7.4	13.6	25.0	55.0	60.7	116.6	1.3	(NA)	20.1	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.7	33.9	7.5	13.4	24.7	53.3	61.5	115.4	*1.3	(NA)	20.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	26.6	6.3	10.7	19.5	49.2	55.2	102.2	*1.4	17.9	17.2	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	270	108	7.2	25.6	6.2	11.0	19.2	43.2	52.7	98.2	.5	17.2	18.2	93	84
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*7.7	*25.5	*7.2	*12.8	*19.9	*39.3	*48.6	*88.5	(Z)	17.0	*18.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*6.9	*23.1	*6.4	*11.7	*18.0	*39.1	*44.5	*84.7	(Z)	(NA)	*17.0	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(NA)	(S)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(NA)	(S)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	309	93	7.5	23.1	6.1	11.0	16.2	41.3	53.2	94.9	.5	(NA)	18.1	91	84

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimates for employment and value added were 16 and 9, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2389 was 8 thousand employees and \$48 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 16 and 18.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (Z) Less than half of unit of measurement shown. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2389.--APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, N.E.C.												
United States, total.	240	86	7.3	34.9	6.1	10.9	24.3	59.3	57.4	115.7	2.6	8.4	55.8
Northeast Region.....	133	45	4.0	19.5	3.4	6.0	13.6	36.7	44.2	78.4	1.0	5.0	36.1
New York.....	77	22	2.1	10.4	1.7	3.2	7.1	21.6	22.3	42.6	(D)	2.4	21.2
Illinois.....	10	4	.4	1.9	.4	.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	5.4	(D)	1.2	5.8
West North Central Div...	8	5	.4	1.7	.3	.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	3.6	-	.3	1.7
South Region.....	42	20	1.5	6.3	1.3	2.3	4.6	9.4	5.4	14.8	.3	1.1	5.0
South Atlantic Division	16	10	.6	3.0	.5	.9	2.0	4.9	3.1	8.0	.1	CC	(D)
East South Central Div.	10	4	.5	1.9	.4	.8	1.5	2.4	.8	3.1	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Alabama.....	6	1	.1	.6	.1	.2	.4	.7	.6	1.3	-	(NA)	(NA)
West South Central Div.	16	8	.3	1.4	.3	.5	1.1	2.1	1.5	3.7	(D)	BB	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2389- --	APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, N.E.C., TOTAL.....		(X)	124.2	(X)	124.8
23890 --	Apparel, N.E.C.....		(X)	116.6	(X)	121.2
23890 31	Garters, hose supporters, arm bands, and suspenders.....	1,000 dozens..	(D)	(D)	6,400	10.9
	Cotton handkerchiefs, except embroidered.....	..do.....	15,577	28.1	17,870	28.7
23890 51	Men's and boys'.....	..do.....	12,809	19.3	15,415	21.9
23890 55	Women's and children's.....	..do.....	2,768	8.8	2,455	6.8
23890 59	All other handkerchiefs, including embroidered, of all fabrics..	..do.....	(D)	(D)	3,333	8.2
23890 71	Garter belts:					
	As reported in the census of manufactures.....	..do.....	177	3.5	1,017	12.6
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23J.....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 210	(NA)	1,059	(NA)
23890 81	Burial garments.....	..do.....	(X)	7.6	(NA)	(NA)
23890 91	Academic caps and gowns, and costumes, including theatrical....		(X)	26.6	(X)	26.7
23890 98	Ecclesiastical vestments, special garments for fraternal orders, except tailored clothing and uniforms, and all other clothing, n.e.c.....		(X)	13.4	(X)	13.3
23890 00	Apparel, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....		(X)	18.4	(X)	17.8
23890 02	Apparel, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....		(X)	6.2	(X)	3.0
23899 93	Receipts for contract work on apparel, n.e.c., done for others on their materials.....		(X)	7.6	(X)	3.6

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Includes garter belts made in Puerto Rico.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2389.--APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	50.1	(X)	51.8
220126	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), including linings.....	Mil. lin. yd..	65.6	28.1	68.9	25.6
225078	Knitted fabrics.....	Million lb....	(NA)	1.0	(NA)	.4
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies.....		(X)	6.8	(X)	12.9
976000	Materials, containers, and supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	14.2	(X)	12.9

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2389, these small establishments accounted for approximately 4 percent of payrolls and 6 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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### Curtains and Draperies, SIC 2391

The Curtains and Draperies Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing curtains and draperies from purchased materials.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Curtains and Draperies Industry amounted to \$762 million, an increase of 82 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$307 million in 1972 was 72 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 31 percent from 1967 to a total of 33.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$762 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Curtains and Draperies Industry, \$29 million were products primary to other industries, and \$145 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 95 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of curtains and draperies shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$632 million of which \$589 million, or 93 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2391, Curtains and Draperies, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, nwm	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover-age ratio
	Total	With 20 employ-ees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
INDUSTRY 2391.--CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES															
1972 Census.....	1,573	338	33.7	166.9	29.2	55.1	124.6	306.8	465.1	762.2	9.6	(NA)	101.7	95	93
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	30.5	140.8	26.7	47.8	107.3	272.4	384.2	641.1	6.1	67.7	93.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	124.5	26.3	47.8	94.4	233.2	328.9	558.3	7.3	64.0	69.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	31.0	138.5	27.2	53.0	107.3	251.6	300.2	545.6	6.1	(S)	67.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.3	124.7	24.9	48.3	97.5	214.9	275.3	491.9	*9.9	(S)	54.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,430	273	25.7	100.5	22.7	42.6	78.1	178.2	241.5	418.7	3.9	(S)	44.4	97	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	26.6	95.6	23.8	42.4	74.5	188.7	241.9	416.2	3.8	(NA)	33.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	24.4	87.9	21.2	40.7	66.6	145.1	203.7	349.5	3.7	(NA)	32.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	23.0	80.8	19.8	37.5	59.5	150.3	190.7	338.7	*3.0	27.9	32.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,121	255	22.0	75.1	19.0	35.8	56.4	132.0	182.4	313.0	2.9	24.4	34.7	96	95
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.8	62.5	17.1	32.5	44.8	105.9	166.0	274.4	*3.0	21.8	30.2	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.7	61.7	17.1	32.5	44.2	116.7	166.0	281.8	(S)	(NA)	31.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.9	54.8	15.6	29.4	40.0	100.3	148.7	250.1	(S)	(NA)	28.7	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	17.6	51.8	15.2	28.7	37.1	99.5	154.8	255.6	(S)	(NA)	27.5	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	783	206	16.4	48.4	14.1	26.8	36.9	87.3	130.9	217.0	1.9	(NA)	27.2	96	92

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 7, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2391 was 33 thousand employees and \$299 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 9.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2391.--CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES													
United States, total.	1,573	338	33.7	166.9	29.2	55.1	124.6	306.8	465.1	762.2	9.6	25.7	178.2
Northeast Region.....	411	121	10.6	55.7	9.0	16.9	38.9	104.9	154.3	259.3	3.4	11.2	90.2
New England Division...	86	41	4.2	20.1	3.6	6.7	14.5	41.1	48.2	87.9	1.0	4.7	26.4
Massachusetts.....	62	33	3.5	16.6	3.0	5.4	12.1	30.6	38.9	68.4	.9	3.9	21.0
Connecticut.....	12	4	.4	2.2	.3	.8	1.5	8.5	6.8	15.0	.2	CC	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	325	80	6.3	35.6	5.4	10.2	24.4	63.8	106.1	171.4	2.3	6.5	63.8
New York.....	206	49	3.6	21.9	3.0	5.9	13.9	40.9	81.4	124.0	1.5	4.3	48.6
New Jersey.....	46	10	1.0	5.0	.9	1.6	4.2	6.8	6.8	13.6	.5	.8	4.7
Pennsylvania.....	73	21	1.7	8.7	1.5	2.7	6.3	16.0	17.9	33.9	.3	1.5	10.5
North Central Region....	307	51	4.4	21.3	3.6	6.8	15.2	38.2	38.6	76.7	1.0	2.8	19.1
East North Central Div.	225	42	3.7	17.9	3.1	5.7	12.8	32.6	32.2	64.9	1.0	2.2	15.7
Ohio.....	48	8	.7	3.4	.6	1.0	2.3	5.2	7.1	12.2	.2	.4	3.2
Indiana.....	33	12	1.3	6.3	1.1	2.1	4.4	14.6	11.8	26.6	.3	.5	3.4
Illinois.....	85	11	1.1	5.2	.9	1.8	4.0	8.4	8.8	17.2	.3	.9	6.2
Michigan.....	42	7	.4	2.0	.3	.6	1.4	2.9	2.9	5.8	(D)	.3	2.1
Wisconsin.....	17	4	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.8	1.5	1.6	3.1	(D)	-	-
West North Central Div.	82	9	.6	3.4	.5	1.0	2.3	5.6	6.4	11.9	-	.6	3.4
Minnesota.....	22	3	.2	1.3	.2	.4	.8	2.2	2.6	4.8	-	.2	1.3
South Region.....	390	93	13.5	63.1	12.1	23.1	51.1	120.4	222.0	333.4	3.9	7.4	43.4
South Atlantic Div....	238	62	10.0	46.8	9.1	17.4	38.3	92.9	179.7	264.2	2.8	5.7	34.0
District of Columbia.	9	2	.1	.6	.1	.2	.5	.6	1.0	1.7	(D)	-	-
Virginia.....	12	3	.2	.8	.1	.3	.5	1.0	1.5	2.6	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	32	17	5.9	28.3	5.4	10.7	24.3	61.2	137.0	191.0	1.7	2.8	18.7
South Carolina.....	13	7	1.0	3.8	.9	1.6	3.0	9.2	17.9	26.4	.2	.6	4.0
Georgia.....	36	16	1.6	7.2	1.4	2.7	5.4	11.2	13.6	24.6	.3	1.4	5.8
East South Central Div.	35	9	1.2	6.0	1.1	2.2	4.9	8.4	11.0	19.0	.5	CC	(D)
Tennessee.....	14	5	.4	1.8	.3	.6	1.5	2.4	2.7	4.9	-	BB	(D)
West South Central Div.	117	22	2.3	10.4	2.0	3.5	8.0	19.1	31.2	50.2	.6	EE	(D)
Arkansas.....	10	1	.1	.4	.1	.2	.4	.7	.4	1.1	-	-	-
Texas.....	85	17	1.6	7.7	1.4	2.5	5.6	14.3	23.7	38.3	.5	.8	5.8
West Region.....	465	73	5.4	26.5	4.5	8.4	19.4	43.3	50.5	92.7	1.2	4.3	25.4
Mountain Division.....	76	16	.9	3.7	.7	1.2	2.8	5.7	7.7	13.4	.3	.4	2.4
Arizona.....	27	7	.4	1.9	.4	.6	1.5	3.0	3.4	6.4	.1	.2	1.3
Utah.....	16	5	.2	.8	.1	.3	.6	1.2	2.6	3.9	.2	-	-
Pacific Division.....	389	57	4.5	22.8	3.8	7.1	16.6	37.6	42.8	79.3	.9	3.9	23.0
Washington.....	33	5	.3	1.3	.2	.4	1.0	1.9	1.8	3.6	(D)	.2	1.2
California.....	329	48	3.9	19.9	3.3	6.2	14.4	33.3	37.4	69.8	.8	3.4	20.2
Hawaii.....	6	1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.3	.7	.9	1.6	-	-	-

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2391- --	CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, TOTAL.....		(X)	632.0	(X)	374.9
23910 11	Window curtains, excluding lace curtains: Wholly or chiefly cotton.....	Million pairs or sets.....	<sup>e</sup> 32.4	63.6	21.0	42.7
23910 15	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics: Glass fiber fabrics.....	...do.....	5.3	12.2	5.0	11.9
23910 17	Other manmade fiber fabrics (rayon, acetate, nylon, etc.)....	...do.....	29.5	69.7	16.4	37.2
23910 18	Other materials, including plastic.....	...do.....	<sup>e</sup> 6.0	12.8	8.6	10.8
23910 51	Draperies: Wholly or chiefly cotton.....	...do.....	19.4	126.2	11.4	47.0
23910 55	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics: Glass fiber fabrics.....	...do.....	9.0	34.3	10.9	37.1
23910 57	Other manmade fiber fabrics (rayon, acetate, nylon, etc.)....	...do.....	21.4	127.5	15.1	72.3
23910 58	Other materials, including plastic.....	...do.....	37.0	14.0	(NA)	6.3
23910 00	Curtains and draperies, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	97.0	(X)	84.2
23910 02	Curtains and draperies, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	74.7	(X)	25.4
93000 00	Commission receipts for contract work reported by establishments classified in the Curtains and Draperies Industry.....	.....	(X)	49.1	(X)	36.6

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup> 20 to 39 percent of this product is estimated.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2391.--CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	355.2	(X)	220.0
221101	Broadwoven fabrics: Cotton.....	Mil. lin. yd..	165.8	100.7	86.8	39.9
222101	Rayon and acetate.....	...do.....	124.4	77.5	76.7	40.5
222105	Nylon.....	...do.....	15.2	5.3	11.8	6.9
220127	Other broadwoven fabrics.....	...do.....	132.2	67.8	78.3	33.1
307911	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting (excluding packaging material).....	Mil. sq. yd...	1.2	.5	(NA)	1.8
970099	All other materials, components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	28.9	(X)	35.1
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)	74.5	(X)	62.7

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2391, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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## Housefurnishings, N.E.C., SIC 2392

The Housefurnishings, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing housefurnishings from purchased materials.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing curtains and draperies are classified in industry 2391.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Housefurnishings, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$1,407 million, an increase of 46 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$526 million in 1972 was 49 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 7 percent from 1967 to a total of 49.5 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,407 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Housefurnishings, N.E.C., Industry, \$110 million were products primary to other industries, and \$82 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 92 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 88 percent in 1967.

The total value of housefurnishings, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$2,125 million of which \$1,215 million or 57 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2392, Housefurnishings, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 52 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2392.--HOUSEFURNISHINGS, N.E.C.															
1972 Census.....	1,095	402	49.5	257.8	41.5	81.0	178.9	526.0	897.5	1,406.9	26.4	(NA)	244.7	92	57
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	48.3	248.7	40.3	78.7	175.5	465.4	769.3	1,234.7	23.3	188.6	198.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	48.2	243.0	40.2	79.8	169.5	461.8	737.6	1,196.4	*39.1	171.5	192.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	48.1	222.9	40.3	78.7	160.9	425.8	726.4	1,146.6	*24.7	188.1	176.9	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	46.8	203.6	39.6	76.2	146.9	380.4	595.7	970.1	*15.4	(S)	135.3	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,228	421	46.3	196.3	39.3	76.4	144.5	353.7	608.1	962.8	11.9	(S)	132.5	88	52
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	44.7	181.5	37.9	73.4	129.5	336.7	576.5	903.8	15.4	(NA)	137.7	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	41.9	163.1	35.3	69.0	118.5	302.3	511.0	811.2	14.9	(NA)	110.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	40.3	153.3	34.3	68.0	110.6	303.9	448.6	745.2	*9.3	89.0	101.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,239	422	39.7	142.8	33.6	63.9	102.7	285.8	433.1	716.6	8.4	81.4	98.2	88	50
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	39.4	136.2	34.0	65.9	96.2	262.7	487.7	739.8	*6.6	74.1	104.6	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	39.3	130.0	34.0	66.0	92.3	247.5	468.4	709.3	(S)	(NA)	97.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	38.2	125.6	32.8	64.6	88.9	242.3	444.3	677.5	(S)	(NA)	98.0	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	37.0	118.0	31.8	63.0	85.9	231.6	431.7	656.6	5.3	(NA)	90.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	1,205	393	36.8	113.4	31.6	59.3	83.3	218.3	399.5	616.2	6.1	(NA)	83.9	88	58

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2392 was 48 thousand employees and \$541 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 5 and 6.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2392.--HOUSEFURNISHINGS. N. E. C.													
United States, total.	1,095	402	49.5	257.8	41.5	81.0	178.9	526.0	897.5	1,406.9	26.4	46.3	353.7
Northeast Region.....	199	178	15.8	90.4	12.9	24.6	58.0	194.1	283.3	470.0	6.3	17.4	154.5
New England Division...	59	24	2.1	12.8	1.7	3.3	7.8	22.5	35.5	57.1	.6	2.9	23.1
Massachusetts.....	35	15	1.5	9.7	1.1	2.2	5.5	16.5	25.8	42.0	.5	2.0	17.8
Connecticut.....	16	7	.5	2.6	.5	.9	1.9	5.2	9.0	13.5	.1	BB	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	440	151	13.7	77.6	11.2	21.3	50.3	171.6	247.8	412.9	5.7	14.5	131.4
New York.....	318	102	8.4	49.9	6.8	13.1	30.7	111.8	184.4	290.1	4.1	8.7	85.3
New Jersey.....	63	27	2.5	14.2	2.1	3.8	9.8	33.4	37.9	70.8	1.1	2.9	25.5
Pennsylvania.....	59	25	2.7	13.6	2.3	4.4	9.8	26.4	25.5	52.0	.6	2.9	20.6
North Central Region....	183	66	6.2	33.9	5.3	10.1	23.5	71.2	90.2	159.8	4.3	5.8	43.6
East North Central Div.	143	50	5.0	28.4	4.3	8.3	19.6	62.8	79.3	140.4	3.2	4.1	34.5
Indiana.....	17	5	.5	3.5	.4	.8	2.1	6.1	5.4	11.5	.2	.6	4.7
Illinois.....	69	30	2.6	15.5	2.2	4.4	10.4	32.4	44.2	75.7	.9	2.5	20.4
Wisconsin.....	6	2	.2	.7	.1	.2	.5	2.3	3.7	5.9	(D)	.2	1.6
West North Central Div.	40	16	1.1	5.5	.9	1.8	3.9	8.4	10.9	19.4	1.1	1.7	9.1
Minnesota.....	14	6	.6	2.9	.5	1.0	2.1	3.6	3.4	7.1	1.0	.4	1.6
Missouri.....	20	8	.5	2.3	.4	.7	1.5	4.2	6.5	10.7	.1	.5	3.3
South Region.....	273	118	23.5	110.7	19.9	39.7	81.7	215.7	464.7	676.5	13.7	19.8	126.6
South Atlantic Div....	175	78	17.7	80.7	15.0	30.2	61.0	158.7	328.1	485.6	11.3	15.8	98.2
Maryland.....	14	3	.2	1.2	.2	.4	.9	2.1	1.7	3.8	.1	.8	6.0
North Carolina.....	40	22	6.2	35.0	5.3	10.7	27.0	69.2	155.3	224.7	2.4	5.1	31.5
South Carolina.....	22	11	4.8	10.6	4.1	8.2	8.6	16.5	21.7	39.4	(D)	FF	(D)
Georgia.....	60	28	4.9	24.8	4.0	8.3	18.5	52.4	120.3	171.8	5.1	4.2	28.3
Florida.....	27	8	.3	1.6	.3	.5	1.2	2.5	3.7	6.1	.1	.5	3.0
East South Central Div.	48	24	4.1	21.9	3.6	7.1	15.2	41.0	114.1	153.4	1.4	2.9	19.4
Kentucky.....	10	5	.8	4.1	.7	1.3	3.0	8.6	13.1	21.5	.2	CC	(D)
Tennessee.....	16	5	.7	4.6	.5	1.0	1.3	8.6	5.9	14.3	.1	CC	(D)
Alabama.....	14	8	1.7	8.1	1.5	3.1	7.0	13.4	76.7	89.6	.7	1.1	7.3
Mississippi.....	8	6	1.0	5.0	.9	1.7	3.9	10.4	18.3	27.9	.4	.4	3.2
West South Central Div.	50	16	1.7	8.1	1.3	2.5	5.4	16.0	22.5	37.5	1.0	1.2	8.9
Texas.....	37	10	.9	4.6	.8	1.5	3.5	9.4	11.0	20.3	.3	.9	6.6
West Region.....	140	40	4.0	22.9	3.5	6.6	15.5	45.2	59.2	100.5	2.0	3.3	29.0
Mountain Division.....	10	3	.3	1.7	.3	.5	1.2	5.2	1.8	6.9	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
Pacific Division.....	130	37	3.7	21.2	3.2	6.1	14.3	40.0	57.4	93.6	(D)	3.2	28.9
California.....	115	34	3.5	20.0	3.0	5.8	13.6	37.8	54.7	88.7	1.7	2.9	25.1

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

(NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967		
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value (million dollars)		Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2211- pt. 2392- --	HOUSEFURNISHINGS, EXCEPT CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES, TOTAL.....		(X)	(X)	2,125.1	(X)	(X)	1,520.2
22110 pt. 23926 --	Bedspreads and Bedsets.....		(X)	(X)	305.5	(X)	(X)	213.3
	Made in cotton weaving mills.....		(X)	(X)	305.5	(X)	(X)	213.3
	Made in other industries.....							
	Tufted:							
23926 11	Wholly or chiefly cotton tufting yarns.....	Mil. units	(X)	9.9	54.5	(X)	13.0	68.7
23926 21	Other tufting yarns.....	..do....	(X)	1.0	16.0	(X)	.8	4.7
	Jacquard woven:							
	Wholly or chiefly cotton:							
22110 41	Made in cotton weaving mills.....	..do....	(X)	3.7	24.0	(X)	4.8	28.1
23926 51	Made in other industries.....	..do....	(X)	3.7	22.7	(X)	5.6	21.6
23926 59	Other.....	..do....	(X)	.2	3.0	(X)	.6	4.4
	Other than jacquard woven:							
	Wholly or chiefly cotton:							
22110 45	Made in cotton weaving mills.....	..do....	(X)	2.8	21.9	(X)	8.7	43.4
23926 71	Made in other industries.....	..do....	(X)	9.9	58.2	(X)	2.6	23.3
23926 79	Other.....	..do....	(X)	9.6	93.0	(X)	(X)	19.1
23926 00	Bedspreads and bedsets, n.s.k.....		(X)	(X)	12.2	(X)	(X)	
	Sheets and Pillowcases Made From Woven Fabrics:							
	As reported in census of manufactures.....		(X)	(X)	641.6	(X)	(X)	438.5
22118 00	Made in weaving mills.....		(X)	(X)	322.7	(X)	(X)	268.4
23928 00	Made from purchased fabrics.....		(X)	(X)	318.9	(X)	(X)	170.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23X.....		(X)	(X)	664.5	(X)	(X)	444.6
	Sheets:							
	Crib-size sheets.....	Mil. doz.	1.4	1.0	10.3	.8	.8	6.5
22118 01	100-percent cotton.....	..do....	1.2	.8	8.0	.8	.8	6.5
22118 02	Other.....	..do....	.2	.2	2.3			
23928 02								
	Other sheets.....	..do....	18.0	17.7	531.2	15.8	14.8	359.6
	Flat.....	..do....	10.6	10.4	304.8	10.1	9.6	229.9
	Cotton fabrics:							
22118 05	100-percent carded.....	..do....	1.7	1.7	34.8	5.4	5.1	106.3
23928 05								
22118 08	100-percent combed.....	..do....	.8	.8	19.2	4.7	4.5	123.6
23928 08								
22118 09	Blends, chiefly cotton.....	..do....	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
23928 09								
	Manmade fiber fabrics:							
22118 12	100-percent manmade fiber fabrics.....	..do....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 12								
22118 14	Polyester/carded cotton.....	..do....	4.8	4.7	133.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 14								
22118 16	Polyester/combed cotton.....	..do....	3.2	3.2	116.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 16								
22118 19	Other blends, chiefly manmade fiber.....	..do....	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 19								
	Fitted.....	..do....	7.4	7.4	226.4	5.7	5.2	129.8
	Cotton fabrics:							
22118 21	100-percent carded.....	..do....	.7	.7	13.5	2.4	2.2	46.7
23928 21								
22118 22	100-percent combed.....	..do....	.1	.2	5.4	3.3	3.0	83.1
23928 22								
22118 23	Blends, chiefly cotton.....	..do....	-	-	-	-	-	-
23928 23								
	Manmade fiber fabrics:							
22118 25	100-percent manmade fiber fabrics.....	..do....	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 25								
22118 26	Polyester/carded cotton.....	..do....	4.3	4.1	116.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 26								
22118 27	Polyester/combed cotton.....	..do....	2.3	2.4	90.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 27								
22118 29	Other blends, chiefly manmade fiber.....	..do....	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
23928 29								

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	1972			1967		
			Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers		Total production	Total product shipments including interplant transfers	
				Quantity	Value  (million dollars)		Quantity	Value  (million dollars)
2211- pt. 2392- --	HOUSEFURNISHINGS, EXCEPT CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES—Continued							
	Sheets and Pillowcases Made From Woven Fabrics—Continued							
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23X—Continued							
	Pillowcases.....	Mil. doz.	14.3	13.9	122.4	13.5	13.0	78.5
	Cotton fabrics:							
22118 33 23928 33	100-percent carded.....	...do....	2.1	2.3	11.1	7.2	7.0	34.7
22118 36 23928 36	100-percent combed.....	...do....	.6	.8	4.8	6.3	6.0	43.8
22118 39 23928 39	Blends, chiefly cotton.....	...do....	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
	Manmade fiber fabrics:							
22118 41 23928 41	100-percent manmade fiber fabrics.....	...do....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22118 43 23928 43	Polyester/carded cotton.....	...do....	7.1	6.6	61.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22118 45 23928 45	Polyester/combed cotton.....	...do....	4.3	4.2	44.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22118 49 23928 49	Other blends, chiefly manmade fiber.....	...do....	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
	Towels and Washcloths Made From Woven Fabrics:							
	As reported in census of manufactures.....		(X)	(X)	418.9	(X)	(X)	301.0
22119 00 23929 00	Made in weaving mills.....		(X)	(X)	319.0	(X)	(X)	270.9
	Made from purchased fabrics.....		(X)	(X)	99.9	(X)	(X)	30.1
	As reported on Census Annual Form MA-23X.....		(X)	(X)	408.1	(X)	(X)	303.6
22119 11 23929 11	Terry woven towels.....	Mil. doz.	47.5	48.7	302.3	48.3	48.6	226.7
	Huck and crash towels.....		(X)	(X)	26.4	(X)	(X)	31.4
	Made for retail sales.....	Mil. doz.	4.1	4.3	7.6	5.5	5.5	10.4
22119 23 23929 23	Dish towels.....	...do....	3.9	4.1	7.1	4.9	4.9	9.3
22119 25 23929 25	Other towels.....	...do....	.2	.2	.5	.6	.6	1.1
	Made for industrial and institutional use.....	Mil. lin. yd.	112.7	117.0	18.7	146.9	139.4	21.1
22119 27 23929 27	Dish towels.....	...do....	112.7	117.0	18.7	66.5	61.4	9.1
22119 29 23929 29	Other towels.....	...do....				80.4	78.0	12.0
22119 53 23929 53	Washcloths.....	Mil. doz.	30.1	30.3	48.2	34.1	33.7	45.5
1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers					
			1972		1967			
			Quantity	Value  (million dollars)	Quantity	Value  (million dollars)		
23920 --	Other housefurnishings, total.....		(X)	759.1	(X)	567.4		
23920 19	Shower bath curtains, including plastic (unsupported film), coated fabrics and all other.....	Million units.	<sup>1</sup> 22.5	44.3	13.6	26.1		
23920 23	Comforters and wadded quilts.....	...do....	<sup>1</sup> 7.0	30.3	<sup>1</sup> 4.3	20.7		
	Quilted products (except comforters and wadded quilts):							
23920 31	Mattress protectors.....	...do....	<sup>1</sup> 12.2	47.8	12.6	34.9		
23920 38	Other, including baby pads.....	...do....	(X)	14.9	(X)	19.3		
	Tablecloths:							
23920 42	Plastic or plastic coated or laminated.....	Million dozen.	(NA)	28.7	(NA)	15.9		
23920 44	All other tablecloths.....	...do....	(NA)	32.5	(NA)	17.1		
23920 45	Napkins.....	...do....	(S)	1.5	.9	3.2		
23920 47	Place mats and place-mats sets, including plastic.....	...do....	(X)	11.1	(X)	6.8		
23920 49	Other related articles, except lace (dresser covers and scarves, table sets--luncheon, bridge, and similar--doilies, tray cloths, etc.) including plastic.....	...do....	(X)	19.3	(X)	4.1		
	Pillows:							
	Bed pillows:							
23920 52	Foam rubber.....	Million units.	<sup>1</sup> 7.5	17.5	<sup>1</sup> 9.1	24.0		
23920 53	Other materials.....	...do....	<sup>1</sup> 23.2	50.8	<sup>1</sup> 10.8	20.2		
	Fancy pillows and cushions:							
23920 57	Foam rubber.....	...do....	<sup>1</sup> 6.7	18.6	11.9	23.2		
23920 59	Other materials.....	...do....	<sup>1</sup> 13.7	41.8	9.3	17.0		

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Products: 1972 and 1967—Continued

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2311- pt. 2392- -- 23920 --	HOUSEFURNISHINGS, EXCEPT CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES—Continued Other housefurnishings—Continued					
	Slip covers:					
	Furniture:					
23920 62	Made from unsupported film (plastic).....	Million units..	(S)	2.3	(NA)	4.6
23920 64	Made from other material (cotton, rayon, etc.).....	..do.....	9.1	49.8	6.9	40.6
23920 65	Mattress.....	..do.....	(S)	11.7	(NA)	9.7
23920 69	Other.....	..do.....			(X)	9.2
	Mops and dusters:					
23920 71	Dry mops and dusters.....	Million units..	<sup>1</sup> 31.4	23.0	<sup>1</sup> 20.4	20.2
23920 73	Wet mops.....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 31.7	20.5	<sup>1</sup> 43.5	23.5
23920 75	Sponge mops.....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 11.3	12.2	<sup>1</sup> 11.7	13.0
23920 81	Bags—laundry, wardrobe, and shoe bags.....	..do.....	(X)	22.0	(X)	37.7
23920 98	All other housefurnishings, except embroidered.....	..do.....	(X)	58.9	(X)	56.1
23920 00	Housefurnishings, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 em- ployees or more. (See note.).....	..do.....	(X)	134.5	(X)	96.2
23920 02	Housefurnishings, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	..do.....	(X)	61.8	(X)	24.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.  
(S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this item was estimated.

<sup>2</sup>From 31 to 40 percent of this item was estimated.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2392.--HOUSEFURNISHINGS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	794.7	(X)	550.0
	Broadwoven fabrics:					
221101	Cotton.....	Mil. lin. yd..	541.5	264.8	483.3	216.9
222101	Rayon and acetate.....	..do.....	87.1	45.1	70.6	32.2
222105	Nylon.....	..do.....	15.6	5.8	(NA)	11.6
220127	Other broadwoven fabrics.....	..do.....	178.1	121.5	24.0	20.7
229503	Plastic coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics.....	..do.....	49.9	29.3	42.7	17.0
307911	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting (excluding packaging material).....	Mil. sq. yd...	154.8	26.3	117.6	16.2
282014	Manmade fibers (staple and tow).....	Million lb....	41.2	21.3	28.0	15.0
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	..do.....	(X)	142.6	(X)	119.1
972000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	..do.....	(X)	138.0	(X)	101.3

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2392, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.





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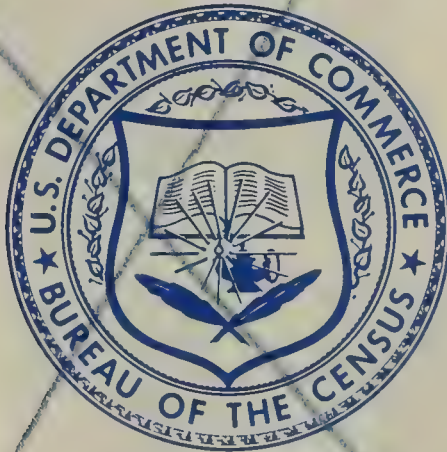


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MC72(P)-23E-3

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## Textile Bags, SIC 2393

The Textile Bags Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing shipping and other industrial bags from purchased fabric.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing plastic bags are classified in industry 2643; laundry, wardrobe, shoe and other textile housefurnishing bags in industry 2392; and luggage in industry 3161.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Textile Bags Industry amounted to \$247 million, a decrease of 15 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$71 million in 1972 was 19 percent below value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a

decrease of 15 percent from 1967 to a total of 7.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$247 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Textile Bags Industry, \$19 million were products primary to other industries, and \$29 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 91 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of textile bags shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$223 million of which \$199 million, or 89 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2393, Textile Bags, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was also 89 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2393.--TEXTILE BAGS															
1972 Census .....	202	89	7.7	42.8	6.5	12.4	30.5	71.4	177.0	247.0	5.3	(NA)	37.2	91	89
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	42.8	6.6	12.5	30.1	83.2	147.6	230.0	3.1	40.1	32.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	41.3	7.2	13.4	29.4	73.5	155.9	230.5	4.5	42.5	32.7	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.8	42.9	8.6	16.2	32.0	85.2	212.3	299.3	1.8	53.2	33.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.0	43.2	8.9	17.3	33.5	87.3	221.0	309.3	*2.0	49.1	36.9	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	198	97	9.1	38.0	8.1	15.5	28.7	88.5	204.6	291.1	1.9	42.7	32.9	94	89
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	27.9	5.9	12.2	23.3	60.2	147.0	205.0	*4.1	(NA)	26.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	28.7	6.0	12.1	23.4	57.8	145.8	204.7	*1.5	(NA)	26.1	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	7.0	27.0	5.9	11.8	19.7	56.0	130.6	183.4	*1.2	27.0	31.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	192	88	7.2	28.3	6.1	11.9	20.7	56.5	144.6	200.4	1.9	26.2	28.3	88	85
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	34.8	7.9	14.8	24.5	70.3	161.7	229.2	*1.6	24.9	31.3	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.9	32.3	7.7	14.6	22.6	59.9	161.1	221.0	1.9	(NA)	26.9	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	32.6	7.4	14.5	22.6	63.4	147.8	211.4	2.9	(NA)	30.4	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	8.4	30.6	7.2	13.9	21.1	58.9	144.7	205.5	(S)	(NA)	27.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	237	101	9.1	30.0	7.6	14.7	21.9	51.6	153.8	204.4	1.5	(NA)	27.7	83	85

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 6, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2393 was 7.0 thousand employees and \$78.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 7 and 7.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2393.--TEXTILE BAGS													
United States, total.	202	89	7.7	42.8	6.5	12.4	30.5	71.4	177.0	247.0	5.3	9.1	88.5
Northeast Region.....	63	20	1.9	9.6	1.5	2.8	6.8	14.0	30.7	44.8	1.0	1.7	17.3
New England Div.....	13	3	.3	1.2	.2	.4	.9	2.0	4.1	6.2	-	AA	(D)
Middle Atlantic Div....	50	17	1.5	8.3	1.3	2.4	5.9	11.9	26.6	38.6	1.0	EE	(D)
New York.....	31	9	.9	4.5	.7	1.4	3.4	7.7	9.6	17.4	.2	.7	6.2
New Jersey.....	9	5	.5	2.8	.4	.7	1.8	3.1	11.5	14.5	.6	AA	(D)
Pennsylvania.....	10	3	.2	1.0	.2	.3	.7	1.2	5.5	6.7	.1	.5	6.9
North Central Region....	45	18	1.3	7.6	1.1	2.1	5.2	11.3	33.6	45.1	.4	2.1	13.2
East North Central Div.	30	8	.5	2.6	.4	.8	1.7	4.6	11.4	16.2	.1	.4	3.1
Illinois.....	12	2	.2	.6	.1	.2	.4	.9	1.9	2.8	-	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan.....	4	-	-	.2	-	.1	.2	.4	1.1	1.5	-	(NA)	(NA)
West North Central Div.	15	10	.8	5.0	.7	1.3	3.5	6.6	22.3	28.9	.3	1.7	10.1
Minnesota.....	4	2	.2	.9	.2	.3	.7	.4	5.4	5.7	.1	.7	2.5
South Region.....	71	40	3.4	18.1	2.9	5.6	13.0	33.0	83.0	114.6	(D)	4.4	48.4
South Atlantic Div.....	37	20	2.0	10.9	1.7	3.3	8.1	21.4	43.4	63.3	2.5	2.0	25.2
Maryland.....	7	3	.2	1.2	.1	.3	.8	2.1	4.6	6.8	.1	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia.....	6	3	.2	1.2	.2	.3	.9	3.1	2.6	5.8	.1	BB	(D)
North Carolina.....	8	6	.9	4.7	.8	1.6	3.8	8.3	20.5	27.6	1.8	1.0	10.7
Georgia.....	8	5	.5	3.1	.5	.9	2.2	6.5	13.1	19.3	.4	BB	(D)
East South Central Div.	13	5	.4	2.2	.3	.6	1.4	4.6	16.7	21.4	-	.8	8.8
West South Central Div.	21	15	1.0	5.0	.9	1.7	3.5	7.1	22.9	29.9	(D)	1.6	14.3
Louisiana.....	8	7	.5	2.6	.5	.9	2.0	3.0	11.8	14.8	1.0	1.0	8.0
West Region.....	23	11	1.2	7.5	1.0	1.9	5.4	13.1	29.6	42.5	(D)	1.0	9.6
California.....	12	5	.5	3.7	.5	.9	2.5	7.2	14.4	21.4	.1	.6	5.1

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2393- --	TEXTILE BAGS, TOTAL.....	.....	(X)	223.0	(X)	277.9
23930 --	Textile Bags, Except Laundry, Wardrobe, and Shoe:					
23930 11	Cotton, including cotton canvas and open mesh cotton.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>1</sup> 120.1	51.8	<sup>2</sup> 430.7	127.2
23930 18	Spun paper.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 70.8	15.8	61.2	12.4
23930 31	Burlap.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 303.1	76.0	<sup>2</sup> 512.7	90.3
	Other textile bags:					
23930 95	Wholly or chiefly manmade fiber fabrics.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 102.3	35.1	52.2	16.7
23930 97	Other fabrics.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 52.6	10.3	9.1	2.2
23930 00	Textile bags, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	25.7	(X)	25.3
23930 02	Textile bags, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	.....	(X)	8.3	(X)	3.8

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>From 30 to 50 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>2</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2393.--TEXTILE BAGS					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	142.1	(X)	181.7
	Broadwoven fabrics:					
221101	Cotton.....	Mil. lin. yd..	<sup>1</sup> 86.8	22.8	324.2	72.2
222105	Nylon.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 4	.7	(NA)	(3)
220127	Other broadwoven fabrics.....	...do.....	<sup>2</sup> 411.4	64.9	<sup>2</sup> 507.3	60.8
229503	Plastic coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics.....	...do.....	<sup>1</sup> 16.5	3.3	18.0	4.0
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	41.1	(X)	30.1
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k. <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	(X)	9.3	(X)	14.6

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>From 30 to 50 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>2</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this figure was estimated.

<sup>3</sup>Included in "All other materials, etc."

<sup>4</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed materials data. This includes estimates for companies who were not mailed report forms.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2393, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
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PRELIMINARY REPORT  
**1972 CENSUS OF  
MANUFACTURES**  
INDUSTRY SERIES

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## Canvas and Related Products, SIC 2394

The Canvas and Related Products Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing awnings, tents, and related products from purchased fabric.

Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing canvas bags are classified in industry 2393.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Canvas and Related Products Industry amounted to \$271 million, a decrease of 1 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$128 million in 1972 was 1 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 16 percent from 1967 to a total of 12.7 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$271 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Canvas and Related Products Industry, \$4 million were products primary to other industries, and \$28 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 99 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 94 percent in 1967.

The total value of canvas and related products shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$265 million of which \$239 million or 90 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2394, Canvas and Related Products, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Cover- age ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)	
	INDUSTRY 2394.--CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS														
1972 Census.....	852	142	12.7	74.0	10.2	18.6	47.7	128.0	147.5	270.8	3.0	(NA)	68.4	99	90
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	12.7	69.7	10.3	17.7	47.3	114.7	132.4	245.6	3.9	30.0	58.8	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	67.4	10.5	18.6	46.2	117.0	133.5	245.4	2.8	31.0	52.3	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.2	74.2	11.3	21.5	51.0	119.3	142.7	265.1	*6.4	30.7	41.7	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.8	70.9	11.2	21.9	48.9	119.3	147.5	270.2	*4.4	29.2	39.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	860	147	15.2	68.5	12.9	24.0	48.7	126.9	148.1	273.6	3.4	26.4	43.3	94	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.5	58.6	11.7	22.1	39.5	102.3	124.4	225.3	2.5	(NA)	46.0	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.1	52.4	10.4	19.7	35.3	88.0	109.4	197.0	*3.0	(NA)	37.9	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	47.2	9.2	18.3	32.1	82.9	97.9	177.6	*1.8	26.0	31.1	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	881	124	11.2	44.5	9.0	17.6	30.6	73.5	93.1	166.4	2.1	25.2	28.2	92	91
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	43.3	9.3	18.0	29.5	71.0	90.2	161.1	2.3	23.6	25.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.7	39.4	8.6	16.2	26.2	65.0	85.4	149.0	(S)	(NA)	27.3	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	11.8	42.1	9.5	18.6	28.0	69.5	87.7	155.5	(S)	(NA)	25.7	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	10.3	37.4	8.2	16.1	25.1	58.9	80.5	139.9	(S)	(NA)	22.6	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	851	123	9.9	35.2	7.7	14.7	23.7	53.7	78.0	131.3	1.8	(NA)	22.8	90	90

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 6 and 7, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2394 was 11 thousand employees and \$111 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 9 and 9.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2394.--CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS													
United States, total.	852	142	12.7	74.0	10.2	18.6	47.7	128.0	147.5	270.8	3.0	15.2	126.9
Northeast Region.....	250	35	2.8	16.9	2.2	4.2	11.1	29.1	28.2	56.8	.5	3.3	28.0
New England Division...	72	11	.7	5.0	.6	1.2	3.1	7.9	8.1	16.1	.2	.9	7.3
Maine.....	8	3	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.6	.6	1.2	-	(NA)	(NA)
Massachusetts.....	40	6	.5	3.7	.4	.8	2.2	5.7	6.1	12.0	.2	.7	5.6
Connecticut.....	15	2	.1	.7	.1	.2	.4	1.2	1.0	2.1	-	(NA)	(NA)
Middle Atlantic Div....	178	24	2.1	11.9	1.6	3.0	8.0	21.2	20.1	40.7	.3	2.4	20.7
New York.....	90	17	1.4	7.8	1.1	2.0	5.4	14.0	12.1	25.6	.2	1.7	14.2
New Jersey.....	33	1	.2	1.2	.1	.2	.7	2.1	2.3	4.4	-	.2	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	55	6	.5	2.9	.4	.8	1.9	5.1	5.7	10.7	.1	.5	4.2
North Central Region....	247	52	4.5	25.5	3.8	6.5	17.0	44.9	53.6	97.2	.9	5.1	40.4
East North Central Div.	173	36	2.7	15.6	2.2	3.9	10.4	27.0	29.3	55.4	.6	3.1	24.3
Ohio.....	64	12	.9	4.9	.7	1.2	3.1	8.9	8.4	17.3	.1	1.1	8.0
Indiana.....	17	5	.5	3.1	.4	.7	2.1	5.4	5.8	10.9	.1	.5	3.9
Illinois.....	36	8	.6	3.4	.5	1.0	2.3	5.8	6.7	12.2	.3	.5	4.2
Michigan.....	38	10	.6	3.2	.5	.9	2.2	5.4	6.6	11.9	.1	.6	4.5
Wisconsin.....	18	1	.2	1.0	.1	.2	.7	1.5	1.8	3.1	-	.4	3.6
West North Central Div.	74	16	1.8	9.9	1.6	2.6	6.6	17.9	24.3	41.8	.3	2.0	16.1
Minnesota.....	13	1	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.8	1.4	2.3	3.7	-	.2	1.1
Missouri.....	25	9	1.0	5.7	.8	1.6	3.8	9.9	15.9	25.3	.3	CC	(D)
Nebraska.....	7	1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.5	.5	1.0	-	(NA)	(NA)
South Region.....	194	32	3.6	20.8	2.6	5.3	12.6	37.0	46.3	80.2	1.2	CC	(D)
South Atlantic Division.	106	19	1.9	11.5	1.4	2.7	6.5	20.0	24.2	42.5	.6	2.6	24.5
Maryland.....	17	4	.4	3.1	.2	.5	1.5	4.0	5.5	9.5	.1	.6	6.9
Virginia.....	■	2	.1	.5	.1	.2	.4	.7	.5	1.2	-	.4	2.9
North Carolina.....	12	4	.6	3.8	.5	1.0	1.9	8.0	10.6	17.1	.4	BB	(D)
Florida.....	51	7	.5	2.7	.4	.7	1.8	4.3	3.7	8.0	.1	.6	5.7
East South Central Div.	36	6	1.0	5.7	.8	1.7	3.7	10.7	14.4	23.6	.4	1.9	15.9
Alabama.....	11	1	.1	.6	.1	.1	.3	1.4	.9	2.3	(D)	.4	(NA)
West South Central Div.	52	7	.7	3.6	.4	.9	2.4	6.3	7.7	14.1	.2	.6	4.6
Texas.....	40	3	.4	2.2	.3	.6	1.5	3.7	4.3	8.1	.1	.4	3.1
West Region.....	161	23	1.8	10.8	1.6	2.6	7.0	17.0	19.4	36.6	.4	1.7	13.5
Mountain Division.....	35	6	.4	2.3	.4	.5	1.2	3.5	3.7	7.6	.1	AA	(D)
Colorado.....	11	3	.2	1.3	.2	.3	.7	1.8	2.1	4.0	.1	AA	(D)
Utah.....	7	2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.6	.5	1.2	-	.3	(NA)
Pacific Division.....	126	17	1.4	8.5	1.2	2.1	5.8	13.5	15.7	29.0	.3	EE	(D)
Washington.....	20	2	.2	1.1	.2	.3	.8	2.0	1.5	3.5	-	.2	2.0
Oregon.....	11	1	.1	.5	.1	.1	.3	1.2	1.0	2.2	-	(NA)	(NA)
California.....	92	14	1.1	6.8	.9	1.7	4.6	10.1	13.1	23.0	.3	1.2	8.9

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Total product shipments including interplant transfers (million dollars)	
		1972	1967
2394- --	CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS, TOTAL.....	265.2	253.4
23940 --	Canvas Products:		
	Canvas and related products (made from cotton, nylon, polyester, and other industrial fabrics):		
23940 21	Awnings.....	11.1	24.3
	Tents:		
23940 34	Camping.....	68.1	41.0
23940 36	Other tents, including air supported structures.....	6.8	39.1
	Tarpaulins and other covers:		
23940 53	Flat.....	27.1	24.5
23940 55	Fitted.....	14.0	10.2
23940 98	Other canvas products, except bags, including sails, air cushions, fuel containers, etc.....	61.9	52.5
23940 00	Canvas products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	39.9	39.9
23940 02	Canvas products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	36.3	21.1

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2394.--CANVAS AND RELATED PRODUCTS					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	122.2	(X)	136.7
	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods), excluding coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics:					
221101	Cotton.....	Mil. lin. yd..	50.5	30.5	69.5	45.8
222101	Rayon and acetate.....	...do.....	5.6	4.9	3.5	3.2
222105	Nylon.....	...do.....	3.2	3.6	3.9	3.2
220127	Other broadwoven fabrics.....	...do.....	30.3	19.8	5.3	8.2
229503	Plastic coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics.....	...do.....	(X)	34.3	(X)	42.3
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	29.1	(X)	34.0
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....					

(X) Not applicable. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

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As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

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*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

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**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C. 20233

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS







# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23E-5

Issued January 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

### Pleating and Stitching, SIC 2395

The Pleating and Stitching Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in pleating, decorative and novelty stitching, silk screen printing, quilting, and tucking for the trade.

Establishments primarily engaged in performing similar services for individuals are classified in service industries. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing trimmings are classified in industry 2396.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Pleating and Stitching Industry amounted to \$261 million, an increase of 88 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$150 million in 1972 was 67 percent above value added in

1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 14 percent from 1967 to a total of 15.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$261 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Pleating and Stitching Industry, \$226 million were products primary to other industries, and \$16 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 92 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 97 percent in 1967.

The total value of pleating and stitching shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$230 million of which \$226 million, or 98 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2395, Pleating and Stitching, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 95 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2395.--PLEATING AND STITCHING														
1972 Census.....	885	195	15.4	79.6	13.4	23.8	58.9	149.8	115.1	260.6	3.1	(NA)	33.0	92	98
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*10.6	*54.7	*9.1	*16.4	*42.1	*89.9	*61.3	*151.9	*3.6	24.3	*11.3	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.0	52.6	11.9	22.1	42.8	89.6	60.4	150.3	*1.5	21.8	11.0	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*18.4	*86.7	*17.3	*33.3	*71.8	*139.2	*180.0	*319.1	*1.4	(S)	*14.4	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	*13.5	*59.3	*12.6	*22.9	*49.7	*92.9	*51.9	*149.3	*.9	(S)	*8.6	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	1,107	207	13.5	54.3	12.5	22.2	45.8	90.2	49.2	139.3	1.5	(S)	7.5	97	95
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	13.4	46.7	11.6	21.2	36.5	85.4	43.2	123.0	*1.1	(NA)	3.8	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	14.7	53.1	13.2	25.2	43.8	96.9	47.8	145.7	*2.8	(NA)	4.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	58.9	15.7	29.9	49.8	104.3	56.8	161.7	*1.3	14.6	11.0	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,316	245	16.4	55.5	14.7	28.0	46.3	95.2	55.1	150.2	2.8	12.8	10.9	97	98
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 19 and 13, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2395 was 12 thousand employees and \$108 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 18 and 11.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2395.--PLEATING AND STITCHING												
United States, total.	885	195	15.4	79.6	13.4	23.8	58.9	149.8	115.1	260.6	3.1	13.5	90.2
Northeast Region.....	584	127	9.7	52.0	8.5	15.3	38.4	101.6	70.2	168.6	1.6	10.1	68.9
New England Division...	34	11	.8	3.4	.7	1.2	2.8	7.1	5.0	11.1	(D)	.9	4.7
Massachusetts.....	26	10	.6	2.7	.6	.9	2.3	4.5	3.6	8.1	-	.9	4.3
Middle Atlantic Div....	550	116	8.9	48.6	7.8	14.1	35.6	94.5	65.2	157.5	(D)	9.1	64.2
New York.....	346	89	6.3	34.7	5.4	10.0	24.4	66.3	53.0	117.0	(D)	7.1	51.5
New Jersey.....	167	17	1.6	8.4	1.5	2.6	6.7	16.0	8.9	25.0	.5	1.3	9.1
Pennsylvania.....	37	10	1.0	5.5	.9	1.5	4.5	12.2	3.3	15.5	(D)	.7	3.6
North Central Region....	88	16	1.4	6.8	1.2	2.0	5.0	15.4	13.0	27.4	.3	1.1	7.9
East North Central Div.	62	10	.9	4.7	.8	1.4	3.4	12.0	9.1	20.3	.3	.7	4.2
Ohio.....	13	1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.5	.1	.6	(D)	.2	1.1
Illinois.....	31	9	.8	3.8	.6	1.2	2.8	10.7	8.6	18.5	.3	.5	2.7
Michigan.....	11	-	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.8	.4	1.2	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
West North Central Div.	26	6	.4	2.1	.4	.6	1.7	3.4	3.9	7.1	.1	.4	3.7
South Region.....	93	29	2.1	9.7	1.8	3.1	7.0	13.2	10.7	24.1	.2	1.2	6.9
North Carolina.....	15	5	.3	1.6	.2	.5	1.2	1.2	4.3	5.9	-	.4	1.6
South Carolina.....	9	3	.2	.8	.2	.3	.6	1.6	.7	2.3	-	(NA)	(NA)
West Region.....	120	23	2.2	11.1	1.9	3.4	8.5	19.6	21.2	40.5	1.0	1.1	6.5
California.....	94	19	2.0	10.3	1.8	3.1	7.9	18.2	20.1	38.1	(D)	EE	(D)

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



**TABLE 3. Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967**

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Total product shipments including interplant transfers (million dollars)	
		1972	1967
2395- --	PLEATING AND STITCHING, TOTAL.....	229.8	123.6
23951 --	Embroideries (Except Schiffli Machine Products), Stamped Art Goods and Art Needlework.....	110.8	37.9
23951 12	Embroideries, except Schiffli machine products.....	33.1	18.2
23951 31	Stamped art goods for embroidering and punching, silk screen printing, and quilting.....	77.7	4.1
23951 00	Embroideries and stamped art goods, n.s.k.....		15.6
23959 --	Commission Embroidering (Except Schiffli Machine), Tucking, Pleating, Etc., for the Trade.....	53.1	46.0
23959 11	Embroidering (other than Schiffli machine) on materials owned by others.....	11.9	15.6
23959 31	Contract tucking, pleating, hemstitching, silk screen printing, quilting, and buttonholing for the trade.....	41.2	28.9
23959 00	Commission receipts for embroidering, tucking, stitching, etc., n.s.k.....		1.5
23950 00	Embroideries, stamped art goods, art needlework, and commission receipts for such work, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.).....	37.5	21.3
23950 02	Embroideries, stamped art goods, art needlework, and commission receipts for such work, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	28.4	18.4

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

**TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967**

(Not applicable to this report)



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**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**Social and Economic Statistics Administration**  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Washington, D.C. 20233

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS







# 1972 CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

## INDUSTRY SERIES

C72(P)-23E-6

ued February 1974

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE • Social and Economic Statistics Administration • BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

### Automotive and Apparel Trimmings, SIC 2396

The Automotive and Apparel Trimmings Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing automotive trimmings and apparel findings and related products.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Automotive and Apparel Trimmings Industry amounted to \$1,120 million, an increase of 44 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$525 million in 1972 was 57 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of 11 percent from 1967 to a total of 27.3 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$1,120 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establish-

ments classified as automotive and apparel trimming plants, \$27 million were products primary to other industries, and \$24 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 98 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 98 percent in 1967, also.

The total value of automotive and apparel trimmings shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$1,134 million of which \$1,069 million, or 94 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2396, Automotive and Apparel Trimmings, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 93 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1963 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(percent)	(percent)
INDUSTRY 2396.--AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMING															
1972 Census.....	658	196	27.3	264.3	22.7	44.7	199.8	524.7	607.6	1,120.2	10.3	(NA)	101.8	98	94
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	29.9	242.1	24.2	45.4	174.2	501.9	607.2	1,105.6	7.0	159.0	99.9	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	29.9	216.0	23.9	44.9	151.1	405.9	516.0	917.7	*9.3	158.1	102.1	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.6	226.4	28.3	51.7	173.5	412.5	536.9	953.9	13.4	148.5	95.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	32.5	215.3	28.3	54.0	167.2	384.7	560.4	941.3	8.4	143.1	93.4	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	780	244	30.6	181.9	25.9	48.5	136.8	334.8	448.6	777.4	13.4	139.0	81.2	93	93
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.0	159.6	22.3	45.4	119.6	279.6	459.4	741.8	9.7	(NA)	71.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.8	158.4	23.6	47.7	121.3	296.5	465.3	752.8	15.8	(NA)	72.4	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	23.3	126.5	18.4	39.6	96.8	242.6	355.3	592.7	11.2	86.8	57.9	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	756	213	24.5	122.6	20.8	40.1	94.2	227.8	343.5	570.6	8.3	76.0	55.9	97	97

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 3 and 5, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2396 was 28 thousand employees and \$531 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 4 and 3.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
INDUSTRY 2396.--AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS													
United States, total..	658	196	27.3	264.3	22.7	44.7	199.8	524.7	607.6	1,120.2	10.3	30.6	334.8
Northeast Region.....	450	127	8.9	61.3	7.3	13.4	41.2	113.4	113.9	225.4	2.6	11.7	98.9
New England Division....	35	11	1.5	10.9	1.1	2.1	6.0	24.8	19.9	45.1	.5	1.8	16.4
Massachusetts.....	23	8	1.3	10.0	.9	1.8	5.2	23.2	19.2	42.8	.5	1.4	14.6
Middle Atlantic Div.....	415	116	7.5	50.4	6.3	11.3	35.3	88.6	93.9	180.2	2.0	9.9	82.5
New York.....	327	86	5.6	37.3	4.7	8.3	25.4	65.3	69.8	132.9	1.4	7.4	63.1
New Jersey.....	58	14	.9	6.4	.7	1.3	4.6	11.2	11.6	22.8	.3	1.0	7.9
Pennsylvania.....	30	16	1.1	6.7	1.0	1.7	5.2	12.1	12.6	24.6	.2	1.5	11.5
North Central Region.....	74	32	15.8	188.5	13.3	27.2	147.8	384.6	452.4	827.2	6.3	16.0	210.7
East North Central Div..	60	27	15.5	186.9	13.1	26.9	146.8	382.9	450.2	823.2	6.3	FF	(D)
Illinois.....	22	8	.8	7.0	.6	1.3	4.9	16.3	39.8	56.4	.3	1.9	15.4
West North Central Div..	14	5	.2	1.6	.2	.4	.9	1.7	2.2	3.9	-	BB	(D)
South Region.....	82	28	1.9	9.8	1.7	2.9	7.5	19.9	34.8	54.5	1.1	2.0	17.6
South Atlantic Division..	58	18	1.3	7.0	1.2	2.1	5.4	13.4	17.5	31.0	.4	1.6	12.4
Maryland.....	8	5	.4	2.3	.3	.6	1.7	1.0	5.0	8.9	.1	.4	2.9
North Carolina.....	9	5	.4	2.1	.4	.7	1.7	4.0	3.6	7.6	.1	AA	(D)
Georgia.....	13	4	.2	1.4	.2	.4	1.0	2.0	3.6	5.6	-	1.2	(NA)
East South Central Div..	7	4	.2	1.5	.2	.1	1.0	3.9	8.9	12.6	.5	.3	3.8
West South Central Div..	17	6	.3	1.3	.2	.4	1.0	2.5	8.1	10.9	.3	.2	1.4
West Region.....	52	9	.7	4.6	.6	1.2	3.5	6.7	6.4	13.2	.2	.9	7.7

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,199 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

-Represents zero. (NA) Not available. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.



TABLE 3. Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Total product shipments including interplant transfers (million dollars)	
		1972	1967
2396- --	AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS, TOTAL.....	1,133.9	797.0
23961 --	Men's and Boys' Suit and Coat Findings, Hatters' Fur, and Other Hat and Cap Materials.....	89.1	55.8
23961 11	Men's and boys' coat, suit, and trouser findings.....	82.4	44.1
23961 31	Hat bands, hat linings, tip printing and stamping, sweats, cap fronts, etc., made for sale as such..	5.6	8.8
23961 51	Hatters' fur, cut or blown, for sale as such.....	1.1	2.9
23962 --	Automobile and Furniture Trimmings.....	833.9	513.4
23962 16	Automobile.....	833.1	513.0
23962 17	Furniture.....	.8	.4
23963 --	Other Trimmings and Findings.....	139.8	192.5
	Trimmings, except automobile and furniture:		
23963 11	Women's and children's apparel findings and trimmings.....	44.5	59.5
23963 13	All other.....	19.5	41.1
23963 33	Bias binding for the apparel trade and notion trade, except fused or sealed edge.....	53.3	39.6
	Ribbons, fused or sealed edge (not woven with fast edges):		
23963 41	Gift tyings.....	4.8	15.8
23963 49	All other.....	10.4	17.8
23963 99	All other trimmings and findings, n.s.k.....	7.3	18.7
23960 00	Apparel findings and related products, n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)..	47.4	21.1
23960 02	Apparel findings and related products, n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.)..	23.7	14.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2396.--AUTOMOTIVE AND APPAREL TRIMMINGS					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....		(X)	594.0	(NA)	(NA)
229521	Vinyl coated fabrics, with cotton backing.....	1,000 lin. yd.	66.8	128.3	(NA)	(NA)
229502	Other coated fabrics.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
221103	Uncoated broadwoven fabrics (piece goods):					
	Cotton.....	..do.....	<sup>1</sup> 152.7	61.6	(NA)	(NA)
222102	Rayon and acetate.....	..do.....	<sup>2</sup> 63.5	25.9	(NA)	(NA)
220128	Other broadwoven fabrics.....	..do.....	<sup>2</sup> 151.8	48.4	(NA)	(NA)
307911	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting, excluding packaging material.....	..do.....	(D)	(D)	(NA)	(NA)
970099	All other materials, containers, and supplies consumed.....		(X)	192.5	(NA)	(NA)
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....		(X)	57.6	(NA)	(NA)

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available; material data were not collected separately in 1967. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>From 30 to 50 percent of this item is imputed.

<sup>2</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this item is imputed.

<sup>3</sup>This item represents the total cost of materials for establishments that did not report detailed material data.



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2396, these small establishments accounted for approximately 3 percent of payrolls and 2 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

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The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

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**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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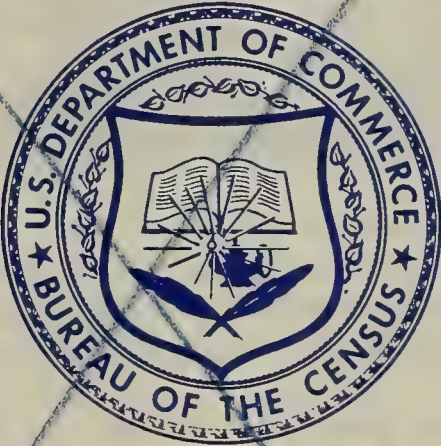


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72(P)-23E-7  
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## **Schiffli Machine Embroideries, SIC 2397**

The Schiffli Machine Embroideries Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing Schiffli machine embroideries.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Schiffli Machine Embroideries Industry amounted to \$116 million, an increase of 17 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$73 million in 1972 was 22 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed no change from 1967 with a total of 5.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$116 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments classified in the Schiffli Machine Embroideries Industry, \$5 million were products primary to other industries, and \$5 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 97 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 98 percent in 1967.

The total value of Schiffli machine embroideries shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$108 million of which \$107 million or 99 percent was shipped by plants classified in industry 2397, Schiffli Machine Embroideries, while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was also 99 percent in 1967.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1 and 2 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2397.--SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES														
1972 Census.....	443	53	5.4	37.6	4.7	9.9	28.5	72.8	44.0	116.2	1.5	(NA)	6.3	97	99
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.5	38.3	4.9	10.8	30.1	68.7	37.2	105.2	5.3	*49.0	4.5	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	31.3	4.5	9.6	25.5	58.1	32.9	91.2	*1.8	45.0	4.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.7	32.0	4.1	8.4	24.9	63.4	47.3	111.6	*1.2	43.7	5.1	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	4.5	27.8	4.1	8.7	22.8	55.6	38.4	94.1	0.2	38.8	5.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	608	61	5.4	30.5	5.0	10.4	25.1	59.5	40.3	99.6	0.5	54.3	5.6	98	99
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.9	29.3	5.1	11.1	23.6	51.1	43.9	94.8	*2.8	(NA)	4.2	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.1	29.0	5.5	10.9	23.8	50.7	45.6	96.0	*2.7	(NA)	5.5	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	30.9	5.4	11.9	26.3	58.0	42.2	100.1	0.3	53.2	5.8	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	759	68	6.1	30.5	5.5	11.9	26.0	55.4	42.2	97.4	2.4	55.1	5.9	96	99
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	25.9	5.0	10.7	21.2	45.4	29.0	73.6	*1.9	57.8	4.7	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.7	24.6	5.0	10.4	19.9	44.8	32.2	77.0	(S)	(NA)	4.8	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.9	26.3	5.3	11.5	22.3	46.4	33.8	79.5	(S)	(NA)	5.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	5.9	26.7	5.3	11.6	23.2	49.4	34.8	83.3	(S)	(NA)	5.7	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	703	48	5.7	24.5	5.1	10.8	20.8	44.3	31.3	75.5	3.6	(NA)	5.4	99	97

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 11 and 13, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2397 was 6.0 thousand employees and \$114.0 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 12 and 15.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.

TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2397.--SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES												
United States, total..	443	53	5.4	37.6	4.7	9.9	28.5	72.8	44.0	116.2	1.5	5.4	59.5
Northeast Region.....	409	35	3.5	26.6	2.9	6.5	19.8	53.8	37.9	91.3	1.0	4.1	49.0
New England Division....	3	2	.1	.5	.1	.1	.4	.8	.3	1.0	(D)	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Middle Atlantic Division	406	33	3.4	26.1	2.8	6.4	19.5	53.1	37.6	90.2	(D)	FF	(D)
New York.....	31	3	.3	2.2	.2	.4	1.4	4.0	3.7	7.5	(D)	.4	5.0
New Jersey.....	371	28	3.0	23.2	2.5	5.7	17.5	48.1	33.7	81.4	.7	FF	(D)
Pennsylvania.....	4	2	.1	.7	.1	.2	.6	1.0	.2	1.3	(D)	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
North Central Region.....	15	8	.5	2.6	.5	.9	1.8	3.9	1.2	5.0	.2	.3	2.6
East North Central													
Division.....	11	6	.5	2.4	.4	.8	1.5	3.4	1.1	4.5	.2	FF	7.2
Ohio.....	4	1	.1	.4	.1	.2	.3	.6	.2	.8	.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Illinois.....	7	5	.4	2.0	.3	.7	1.2	2.8	.8	3.6	.1	.2	1.5
West North Central													
Division.....	4	2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.5	-	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
South Region.....	12	6	1.3	7.6	1.2	2.2	6.2	13.8	4.3	18.0	(D)	.9	7.2
West Region.....	7	4	.1	.8	.1	.2	.7	1.4	.6	1.9	(D)	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
Pacific Division.....	7	4	.1	.8	.1	.2	.7	1.4	.6	1.9	(D)	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup> This State or division was not shown as a separate line in table 2 in the 1967 report for this industry.



TABLE 3. Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Total product shipments including interplant transfers (million dollars)	
		1972	1967
2397- --	SCHIFFLI MACHINE EMBROIDERIES		
23970 12	Schiffli Machine Embroideries.....	107.5	83.5

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(Not applicable to this report)



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2397, these small establishments accounted for approximately 13 percent of payrolls and 19 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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72(P)-23E-8  
Issued March 1974

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## **Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C., SIC 2399**

The Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C., Industry includes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing fabricated textile products, not elsewhere classified.

The classification of establishments for which data are tabulated in this report is based upon the definitions and coding structure contained in the 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The statistics for this industry as classified under the 1972 edition of the SIC manual were unchanged as to code number or content from the previous classification system.

In 1972, the value of products shipped and miscellaneous receipts of establishments classified in the Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C., Industry amounted to \$799 million, an increase of 49 percent compared with 1967. Value added by manufacture at \$350 million in 1972 was 56 percent above value added in 1967. Average employment in the industry showed an increase of 28 percent from 1967 to a total of 34.4 thousand employees in 1972.

Of the \$799 million total value of shipments and other receipts of establishments

classified in the Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C., Industry, \$140 million were products primary to other industries, and \$65 million were receipts for miscellaneous activities. The industry shipments of primary products represented 81 percent of the total manufactured product shipments, primary and secondary. This percent, called the "specialization ratio" for the industry, was 89 percent in 1967.

The total value of fabricated textile products, n.e.c., shipped by all producers in 1972 was \$719 million of which \$594 million, or 83 percent, was shipped by plants classified in industry 2399, Fabricated Textile Products, N.E.C., while the remainder was shipped by plants classified in other industries. This percentage, called the "coverage ratio," was 83 percent in 1967, also.

These ratios were developed to measure the extent to which the industry statistics in tables 1, 2, and 4 may be compared with the product statistics in table 3.

For an explanation of the terms used in the tables, see appendix B at the end of this report.



TABLE 1. General Statistics: 1958 to 1972

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Year	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	Gross value of fixed assets	End-of-year inventories	Specialization ratio	Coverage ratio
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages								
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)								
	INDUSTRY 2399.--FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.														
1972 Census.....	835	299	34.4	192.0	29.7	55.1	141.2	349.7	448.6	798.9	28.1	(NA)	146.4	81	83
1971 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	36.2	194.3	31.1	58.3	146.0	432.2	472.3	901.1	51.6	220.8	117.1	(NA)	(NA)
1970 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	35.5	184.4	30.8	57.3	138.8	382.8	442.0	821.2	41.4	186.9	108.6	(NA)	(NA)
1969 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	30.6	154.3	26.4	48.8	118.2	327.1	414.1	736.9	29.3	135.8	93.0	(NA)	(NA)
1968 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	27.5	128.2	23.9	45.8	97.8	254.0	355.6	605.3	25.8	114.9	78.8	(NA)	(NA)
1967 Census.....	819	245	26.8	114.6	23.3	44.4	86.7	224.6	311.2	535.1	19.6	95.0	67.5	89	83
1966 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	28.4	109.5	24.4	47.8	81.0	208.0	271.1	477.4	8.1	(NA)	60.3	(NA)	(NA)
1965 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	25.7	96.7	22.0	41.7	70.8	183.0	252.0	432.6	4.5	(NA)	54.7	(NA)	(NA)
1964 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	22.6	86.0	18.7	35.8	61.9	156.1	233.2	390.8	*4.4	57.5	48.5	(NA)	(NA)
1963 Census.....	1,044	240	21.3	79.3	17.9	34.4	57.0	145.2	196.2	342.3	4.5	54.8	48.7	86	75
1962 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.4	71.3	16.6	33.1	52.9	135.6	153.9	284.5	*2.8	52.1	41.0	(NA)	(NA)
1961 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.5	64.2	15.7	30.3	46.6	124.0	149.0	268.7	(S)	(NA)	35.6	(NA)	(NA)
1960 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	18.2	62.9	15.1	28.6	44.4	115.9	144.4	261.6	(S)	(NA)	32.6	(NA)	(NA)
1959 ASM .....	(NA)	(NA)	19.6	64.2	16.5	31.0	46.6	114.1	157.6	270.3	(S)	(NA)	38.9	(NA)	(NA)
1958 Census .....	919	212	17.9	57.8	14.7	27.7	41.3	98.1	146.5	247.1	2.8	(NA)	35.1	88	76

Note: "ASM" data are based on a representative sample of establishments canvassed in the Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). These estimates may differ from the results of a complete canvass of all manufacturing establishments. The 1971 ASM percentage standard errors of estimate for employment and value added were 5 and 7, respectively. Standard errors of estimate for other years are published in the ASM report for that period. For comparative purposes, the 1972 ASM estimate for industry 2399 was 37 thousand employees and \$416 million in value added with corresponding standard errors of estimate of 6 and 10.

Data prior to 1958 appear in Volume II, 1963 Census of Manufactures, in table 1 of the chapter devoted to the industry.

(NA) Not available. (S) Withheld because the estimates did not meet publication standards, either on the basis of the associated standard error or on the basis of a consistency review. (\*) These figures either have associated standard errors exceeding 15 percent or the data are not consistent with other census series or related data. Thus, these estimates may be of limited reliability.



TABLE 2. General Statistics, by Geographic Areas: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

Geographic area	1972											1967	
	Establishments		All employees		Production workers			Value added by manufacture	Cost of materials, fuels, etc.	Value of industry shipments	Capital expenditures, new	All employees	Value added by manufacture
	Total	With 20 employees or more	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages						
	(number)	(number)	(1,000)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(millions)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(million dollars)	(1,000)	(million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2399.--FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.												
United States, total.	835	299	34.4	192.0	29 7	55.1	141.2	349.7	448.6	798.9	28.1	26.8	224.6
Northeast Region . . . . .	303	110	9.7	52.4	8.1	14.2	36.4	89.6	91.4	179.8	5.6	9.1	75.0
New England Division...	58	14	1.4	7.3	1.1	1.9	5.0	14.0	11.0	24.4	.5	1.1	9.8
Massachusetts.....	30	8	.7	3.5	.7	1.1	2.8	5.2	6.1	11.3	.4	.3	2.6
Connecticut.....	13	4	.3	2.4	.2	.3	1.2	6.0	3.2	8.6	.1	.4	3.5
Middle Atlantic Div....	245	96	8.3	45.1	7.0	12.2	31.4	75.6	80.3	155.3	5.1	7.9	65.1
New York.....	143	51	4.3	22.7	3.6	6.3	15.8	40.6	47.3	87.3	3.5	3.2	27.6
New Jersey.....	54	24	1.8	9.7	1.5	2.6	6.8	17.3	19.5	36.9	1.1	2.3	18.7
Pennsylvania.....	48	21	2.3	12.7	1.9	3.4	8.8	17.8	13.5	31.1	.5	2.4	18.8
North Central Region....	166	57	7.0	42.2	6.1	11.4	31.6	83.9	96.0	180.1	6.6	6.1	52.6
East North Central Div.	128	46	5.9	36.3	5.1	9.5	27.0	74.3	85.1	160.1	6.2	4.1	39.9
Ohio.....	35	12	1.2	6.6	1.1	1.9	4.7	16.6	15.8	32.1	.8	.8	5.9
Indiana.....	16	6	.3	1.7	.3	.5	1.2	3.7	2.9	6.5	.2	.2	1.3
Illinois.....	39	15	2.3	14.7	2.0	4.0	11.6	25.3	31.1	57.9	4.0	.9	7.8
Michigan.....	22	6	.7	5.4	.6	1.2	4.2	15.8	20.2	35.6	.7	1.7	20.6
Wisconsin.....	16	7	1.3	7.8	1.1	1.9	5.3	12.9	15.1	28.0	6	.4	4.2
West North Central Div.	38	11	1.1	5.9	1.0	1.9	4.5	9.6	10.9	20.0	.3	2.1	12.8
Minnesota.....	■	2	.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.7	.7	1.4	-	.8	3.5
Missouri.....	15	■	.5	2.4	.4	.8	1.8	4.7	6.7	11.4	.2	.5	2.5
South Region.....	204	79	13.5	75.2	11.8	23.0	57.2	137.8	205.4	345.1	12.9	8.3	72.4
South Atlantic Div....	111	46	7.2	41.4	6.1	12.1	29.5	72.7	129.8	204.7	9.2	4.1	31.5
North Carolina.....	25	10	1.7	9.1	1.5	3.0	7.3	16.2	29.3	45.0	.8	1.0	7.3
South Carolina.....	11	7	1.7	11.0	1.4	3.3	7.7	15.2	44.1	61.8	(D)	CC	(D)
Georgia.....	34	18	2.5	14.3	2.1	4.0	10.0	30.7	45.0	76.3	4.3	1.2	11.3
East South Central Div.	42	18	5.0	27.0	4.4	8.4	22.2	52.5	58.3	110.8	2.4	3.5	36.4
Tennessee.....	21	9	2.9	17.0	2.5	5.1	14.2	34.9	34.6	69.3	1.5	1.6	23.3
West South Central Div.	51	15	1.4	6.8	1.3	2.5	5.5	12.6	17.3	29.6	.7	.6	4.5
Louisiana.....	7	1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.7	.5	1.2	-	(NA)	(NA)
Texas.....	36	12	1.2	6.0	1.2	2.2	4.9	11.1	14.8	25.7	.6	.3	2.4
West Region.....	162	53	4.2	22.2	3.7	6.4	16.1	38.5	55.9	93.8	3.0	3.3	24.6
Mountain Division.....	32	9	.9	4.9	.8	1.3	3.4	9.2	16.1	24.0	2	.6	3.7
Colorado.....	11	3	.3	1.3	.2	.3	.8	3.2	2.9	5.8	.1	.2	1.5
Pacific Division.....	130	44	3.3	17.3	2.9	5.1	12.6	29.3	39.8	69.8	2.8	2.7	20.9
California.....	112	37	2.6	14.4	2.3	4.1	10.6	20.6	27.3	48.4	(D)	2.2	16.5

Note: General statistics for some producing States have to be withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. However, for some States, the employment size range for 1967 is indicated by one of the following symbols:

AA less than 250 employees      EE 1,000 to 2,499 employees  
BB 250 to 499 employees      FF 2,500 employees and over  
CC 500 to 999 employees

- Represents zero.      (NA) Not available.      (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies



TABLE 3. Quantity and Value of Shipments of Products: 1972 and 1967

(Includes quantity and value of the products reported not only by establishments classified in this industry, but also by establishments classified in other industries, and shipping these products as "secondary" products. See appendix, Explanation of Terms "Value of shipments")

1972 product code	Product	Unit of measure	Total product shipments including interplant transfers			
			1972		1967	
			Quantity	Value (million dollars)	Quantity	Value (million dollars)
2399- -- 22110 pt.	FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C., TOTAL..... OTHER FABRICATED COTTON TEXTILE PRODUCTS (MADE IN WEAVING MILLS).....	.....	(X)	718.7	(X)	529.3
22110 pt. 23990 15 23990 25	Other Fabricated Cotton Textile Products Made in Weaving Mills: Automobile seat covers..... Seat or safety belts, including shoulder harness (except leather)..... Diapers:	1,000 sets.... 1,000 units...	2,705 60,754	16.7 192.6	2,977 29,800	26.3 71.7
22110 33 22110 35 23990 26 23990 27	Woven and knitted (also see codes 22110 33 and 22110 35)..... Disposable, nonwoven fabrics and/or combinations thereof.....	Mil. dozens... ...do.....	16.5 13.0	33.4 7.9	19.3 94.9	38.9 45.5
23990 31 23990 41 23990 51 23990 85 23990 93 23990 95 23990 98	Sleeping bags..... Flags, banners, and similar emblems..... Gasket innerliners sold as such..... Parachutes..... Industrial shop towels..... Carpet tiles (tufted and needle-punched)..... All other fabricated textile products.....	1,000 units... ..... 1,000 units... ...do..... 1,000 dozens.. Mil. sq. yd.. .....	5,010 (X) (NA) (NA) 6,072 (NA) (X)	61.5 50.2 (2) 28.2 19.7 17.2 179.1	2,742 (X) (NA) (NA) (X)	26.0 20.7 (NA) 80.8 127.1
23990 00 23990 02	Fabricated textile products, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with 10 employees or more. (See note.)..... Fabricated textile products, n.e.c., n.s.k., for companies with less than 10 employees. (See note.).....	..... .....	(X) (X)	77.3 34.9	(X) (X)	74.1 18.2

Note: In the census of manufactures, data for establishments of small companies, typically those with less than 10 employees, were estimated from administrative records rather than collected from respondents. These estimated shipments which are further discussed in the appendix are included in the code ending with "002." In addition to the "n.s.k." (code 002) resulting from the above, products which were not completely identified on the standard forms were coded to the appropriate product class code (5 digits) followed by "00," or in some cases to the appropriate product group code (4 digits) followed by "000."

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available.

<sup>1</sup>For 1972, excludes disposable diapers made of paper (usually contains pulp or cellulose fibers) which are classified in census product code 26472 87. For 1967, these data were included in product code 23990 27.

<sup>2</sup>Included in all other fabricated textile products.

TABLE 4. Materials Consumed, by Kind: 1972 and 1967

(See appendix, Explanation of Terms)

1972 code	Material	Unit of measure	1972		1967	
			Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)	Quantity	Delivered cost (million dollars)
	INDUSTRY 2399.--FABRICATED TEXTILE PRODUCTS, N.E.C.					
	Materials, containers, supplies, etc., total.....	.....	(X)	335.3	(X)	276.8
	Broadwoven fabrics (piece goods) excluding coated, impregnated, or laminated fabrics:					
221101	Cotton.....	Mil. lin. yd..	127.8	44.7	121.3	33.8
222101	Rayon and acetate.....	...do.....	9.2	4.3	(NA)	( <sup>1</sup> )
222105	Nylon.....	...do.....	52.7	31.7	<sup>e</sup> 88.5	35.5
220127	Other broadwoven fabrics.....	...do.....	11.0	11.2	(NA)	<sup>1</sup> 4.3
229503	Plastic coated, impregnated, or laminated fabric.....	...do.....	31.9	12.9	(NA)	12.6
307911	Unsupported plastic film and sheeting, excluding packaging material.....	Mil. sq. yd.. Mil. lb.....	4.8 27.9	2.5 15.4	<sup>e</sup> 6.9 11.6	2.1 5.0
282014	Manmade fibers (staple and tow).....	.....	(X)	174.6	(X)	124.4
970099	All other materials and components, parts, containers, and supplies consumed.....	.....	(X)	38.0	(X)	59.1
976000	Materials, containers, supplies, n.s.k.....	.....	(X)		(X)	

(X) Not applicable. (NA) Not available. <sup>e</sup>From 10 to 30 percent of this item was estimated. n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

<sup>1</sup>Included with "Other broadwoven fabrics."



## Appendix A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This report is one of a series presenting preliminary information on industries and products from the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The data will be superseded in a final report which in turn will be included in *Volume II, Industry Statistics, 1972 Census of Manufactures*. The final report will include a comprehensive discussion of the concepts and definitions used in the census.

The census of manufactures covers each manufacturing establishment in the United States with one paid employee or more; manufacturing establishments with no employees are excluded from this census. Firms which operate more than one establishment were required to file a separate report for each location. Companies which engaged in distinctly different lines of activity at one location were asked to submit separate reports if the company records permitted such a separation and the activities were of significant size.

This report does not include figures for administrative offices, warehouses, garages, or other auxiliary units which service manufacturing establishments of the same company.

In the 1972 census, as in the 1967 census, approximately 120,000 manufacturing firms with less than 10 employees were excused from filing reports. Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of both tax and census records, limited data (payrolls, sales, and industry classification) from the administrative records of the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) were made available to the Census Bureau for use in the 1972 Economic Censuses (Retail and Wholesale Trade, Service Industries, Construction Industries, Manufactures, and Mineral Industries). Estimates for data other than payrolls and sales for these small establishments were developed from industry averages. The effect on industry aggregates is slight in most industries. For manufacturing as a whole, they account for less than 3 percent of the payrolls and value added. In industry 2399, these small establishments accounted for approximately 1 percent of payrolls and 1 percent of value added by manufacture. Detailed product and materials data for these small establishments were not estimated. The entire estimated value of shipments and cost of materials were imputed to "not specified by kind" categories.

As in earlier censuses, a number of small establishments may have been misclassified as to industry. However, such possible misclassifications have no significant effect on the statistics other than the number of establishments. As indicated above, report forms were not mailed to very small establishments (less than 10 employees). The industry classifications for these establishments were assigned on the basis of brief descriptions of the general activity of the establishment.

Where the description is incomplete or there are relatively fine lines of demarcation among industries or between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing activity, the code assigned to an establishment could differ from that which would have been assigned on the basis of more complete product or activity information. Therefore, the total establishment count should be viewed as an approximation rather than a precise measurement. The counts for establishments with 20 employees or more are far more reliable than the total number of establishments.

The general statistics (employment, payrolls, cost of materials, value added by manufacture, value of shipments) appearing in tables 1, 2 and 4 are reported for each establishment as a whole. Thus, these data reflect not only the primary activities of the establishments, which determine their industry classification, but also all secondary activities as well. This fact should be taken into consideration when comparing the data in tables 1, 2, and 4 with the value of products appearing in table 3. The data in table 3 provide information on the value of the primary products of the industry shipped by all manufacturing establishments whether they are classified in the industry or in other industries and producing the products as secondary products.

More detailed figures for this industry will appear in the final census reports. Final reports will also include a comprehensive discussion of such concepts as "industry," "establishments," and "secondary production," as well as the various statistical items such as "employment," and "value added." Similar preliminary and final reports will be issued for other industries during the coming months. A series of preliminary summary reports showing U.S. totals for each manufacturing industry and for each State are being issued. Final industry reports and final area reports will be published during 1974.

Order forms showing these reports and their prices may be obtained from any U.S. Department of Commerce district office or from the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C., 20233.

The 1972 Census of Manufactures is the 29th census of manufacturing establishments in the United States. For 1972, it was conducted jointly with the censuses of mineral industries, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected services under authority of Title 13 of the United States Code. Title 13 specifies that a census of manufactures be conducted every 5 years, to cover years ending in "2" and "7". Title 13 also authorizes an annual sample survey of manufacturing establishments in interim years.



## Appendix B. EXPLANATION OF TERMS

*(For a more complete discussion of these terms and the method of compiling the Census of Manufactures, see the "Introduction" to the 1967 Census of Manufactures, Volume II).*

**All Employees**—All full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of operating manufacturing establishments for any part of the pay period ended nearest the 12th of the months specified on the report form. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included as employees; proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded. The "all employee" number is the average number of production workers plus the number of other employees in mid-March. The number of production workers is the average of those for midmonth payroll periods of March, May, August, and November.

**Payroll**—This item includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, all bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, and compensation in kind, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation; it excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern. Respondents were told that in reporting they could follow the definition of payrolls used for calculating the Federal withholding tax.

**Production and Related Worker Man-Hours**—This total relates to production worker man-hours worked or paid for at the plant including actual overtime hours (not straight-time equivalent hours). It excludes hours paid for vacations, holidays, or sick leave when the employee was not at the plant.

**Cost of Materials**—The term "cost of materials" refers to direct charges actually paid or payable for items consumed or put into production during the year, including freight charges and other direct charges incurred by the establishment in acquiring these materials. It includes the cost of materials or fuel consumed regardless of whether these items were purchased by the individual establishment from other companies, transferred to it from other establishments of the same company, or withdrawn from inventory during the year.

The important components of this cost item are (a) all raw material, semifinished goods, parts, components, containers, scrap, and supplies put into production or used as operating supplies and for repair and maintenance during the year; (b) electric energy pur-

chased; (c) fuels consumed for heat, power, or the generation of electricity; (d) work done by others on materials or parts furnished by manufacturing establishments (contract work); and (e) products bought and resold in the same condition.

**Specific Materials Consumed**—In addition to the total cost of materials which every establishment was required to report, information was also collected for many manufacturing industries on the consumption of major materials used in manufacturing. These materials inquiries were restricted to those materials which were important parts of the cost of production in a particular industry and for which cost information was available from manufacturers' records. Information regarding the specific materials consumed is shown in table 4, if appropriate to this industry. Establishments consuming less than a specified amount (usually \$5,000) of a specific material were not requested to report consumption of that material separately. Also, the cost of materials for the small establishments for which administrative records used were imputed as "not specified by kind." (See "Scope and Coverage" for importance of administrative records in the industry.)

**Value of Shipments**—The amounts under value of shipments are the received or receivable net selling values, f.o.b. plant (exclusive of freight and taxes), of all products shipped, both primary and secondary, as well as all miscellaneous receipts such as receipts for contract work performed for others, installation and repair, sales of scrap, and sale of products bought and resold without further processing. Included are all items made by or for the establishments from materials owned by it whether sold, transferred to other plants of the same company, or shipped on consignment. The net selling value of products made in one plant on a contract basis from materials owned by another was reported by the plant providing the materials.

In the case of multiunit companies, the manufacturer was requested to report the value of products transferred to other establishments of the same company at full economic or commercial value; i.e., including not only the direct costs of production but also a reasonable proportion of "all other costs" (including company overhead) and profit.

**Shipment of Individual Products**—In the 1972 census program, more detailed shipment information was collected on the output of approximately 10,000 individual products. These products are identified by a 7-digit code and are grouped into approximately 1,200 classes of products which in turn are primary to about 450 4-digit industries. Data at the 5-digit product-class



level have been collected each year as part of the Annual Survey of Manufactures. Information at the 7-digit level is collected in the quinquennial Census of Manufactures program and, for many industries, in the Current Industrial Reports program of the Bureau.

Typically, both quantity and value of shipments information were collected. However, if there was no meaningful physical quantity measure that could be reported by manufacturers, only value of shipments was collected. Insofar as other measures were collected for selected products, they are shown in table 3.

**Value Added by Manufacture**—This measure of manufacturing activity is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electricity, and contract work from the value of shipments for products manufactured plus receipts for services rendered. The result of this calculation is then adjusted by the net change in finished goods and work-in-process inventories between the beginning and end of the year.

“Value added” avoids the duplication in the value of shipments figure which results from the use of products of some establishments as materials by others. Value added is considered to be the best value measure available for comparing the relative economic importance of manufacturing among industries and geographic areas.

**Expenditures for Plant and Equipment**—For establishments in operation and establishments under construction but not yet in operation, manufacturers were asked to report their expenditures for (a) permanent additions and major alterations to manufacturing establishments, and (b) new machinery and equipment used for replacement purposes and additions to plant capacity if they are of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained.

These totals exclude that portion of expenditures for new facilities and equipment leased from nonmanu-

facturing concerns, new facilities owned by the Federal Government but operated under contract by private companies, and plant and equipment furnished to the manufacturer by communities and nonprofit organizations. Expenditures for used plant and equipment (although reported in the census), expenditures for land, and cost of maintenance and repairs charged as current operating expenses are also omitted from the figures for new capital expenditures.

**End-of-Year Inventories**—Respondents were asked to report their inventories at approximate current costs if feasible; otherwise, at book values. Since different methods of inventory valuation are used (LIFO, FIFO, etc.), the definition of the value of the inventories aggregated for all establishments in an industry is not precise. The figures on change in inventory between years are of considerably greater significance than the measurement of the level of inventories.

**Gross Value of Fixed Assets**—This statistic is included with the basic general statistics for the first time in the 1972 Census of Manufactures. The information, however, is collected in the annual survey of manufactures sample and is thus subject to sampling error. The sampling errors will be included in the special census report on Gross Book Value of Depreciable Assets and Rental Payments. Approximate sample errors for 1972 can also be obtained from the 1971 Annual Survey of Manufactures. The data cover all fixed assets on the books of establishments at the end of the year for which depreciation accounts are maintained. The values shown (book value) represent the actual cost of assets at the time they were acquired, including all costs incurred in making the assets usable (such as transportation and installation). Included are all buildings, structures, and machinery and equipment. Excluded are nondepreciable assets; for example, inventories and intangible assets such as patent rights and royalties. Also excluded are land and depletable assets such as timber and mineral rights.



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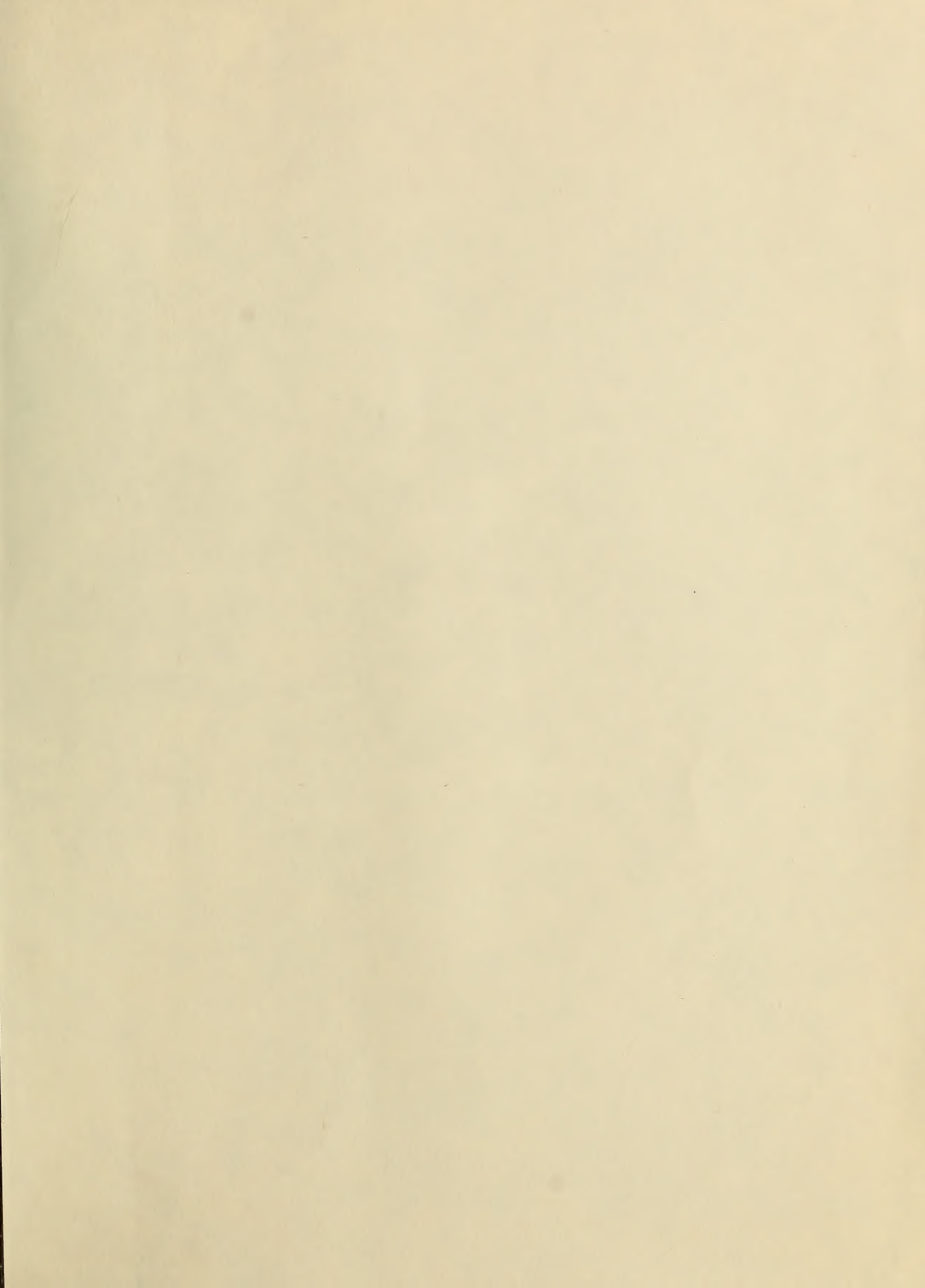














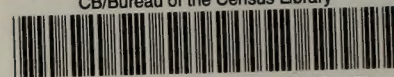








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